MONTEREY PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT MISSION STATEMENT AND VALUES STATEMENT

Our Mission:

"We are dedicated to serving our community with respect and pride."

Our Core Values:

HONOR • INTEGRITY • ACCOUNTABILITY

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Chapter 1 - Law Enforcement Role and Authority

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Law Enforcement Authority

100.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to affirm the authority of the members of the Monterey Park Police Department to perform their functions based on established legal authority.

100.2 PEACE OFFICER POWERS

Sworn members of this department are authorized to exercise peace officer powers pursuant to applicable state law (Penal Code § 830.1 et seq.).

100.2.1 DELIVERY TO NEAREST MAGISTRATE

When an officer makes an arrest pursuant to a warrant with bail set, and the warrant was issued in a county other than where the person was arrested, the officer shall inform the person in writing of the right to be taken before a magistrate in the county where the arrest occurred (Penal Code § 821; Penal Code § 822).

100.2.2 ARREST AUTHORITY OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE MONTEREY PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT

The arrest authority outside the jurisdiction of the Monterey Park Police Department includes (Penal Code § 830.1; Penal Code § 836):

(a) When the officer has probable cause to believe the person committed a felony.

(b) When the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed a misdemeanor in the presence of the officer and the officer reasonably believes there is immediate danger to person or property or of escape.

(c) When the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed a misdemeanor for which an arrest is authorized even if not committed in the presence of the officer such as certain domestic violence offenses and there is immediate danger to person or property or of escape or the arrest is mandated by statute.

(d) When authorized by a cross jurisdictional agreement with the jurisdiction in which the arrest is made.

(e) In compliance with an arrest warrant.

On-duty arrests will not generally be made outside the jurisdiction of this department except in cases of hot or fresh pursuit, while following up on crimes committed within the City, or while assisting another agency.

On-duty officers who discover criminal activity outside the jurisdiction of the City should when circumstances permit, consider contacting the agency having primary jurisdiction before attempting an arrest.

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100.2.3 ARREST AUTHORITY INSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE MONTEREY PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT

The arrest authority within the jurisdiction of the Monterey Park Police Department includes (Penal Code § 830.1; Penal Code § 836):

(a) When the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed a felony, whether or not committed in the presence of the officer.

(b) When the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed a misdemeanor in this jurisdiction and in the presence of the officer.

(c) When the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed a public offense outside this jurisdiction, in the presence of the officer and the officer reasonably believes there is an immediate danger to person or property, or of escape.

(d) When the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed a misdemeanor for which an arrest is authorized or required by statute even though the offense has not been committed in the presence of the officer such as certain domestic violence offenses.

(e) In compliance with an arrest warrant.

100.2.4 TIME OF MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS

Officers shall not arrest a person for a misdemeanor between the hours of 10:00 p.m. of any day and 6:00 a.m. of the next day unless (Penal Code § 840):

(a) The arrest is made without a warrant pursuant to Penal Code § 836 which includes:

1. A misdemeanor committed in the presence of the officer.
2. Misdemeanor domestic violence offenses (See the Domestic Violence Policy).

(b) The arrest is made in a public place.

(c) The arrest is made with the person in custody pursuant to another lawful arrest.

(d) The arrest is made pursuant to a warrant which, for good cause shown, directs that it may be served at any time of the day or night.

100.2.5 OREGON AUTHORITY

Sworn members of this department who enter the state of Oregon in order to provide or attempt to provide law enforcement assistance have Oregon peace officer authority within 50 miles from the California-Oregon border (ORS 133.405). Such authority shall only apply when officers are acting:

(a) In response to a request for law enforcement assistance initiated by an Oregon sheriff, constable, marshal, municipal police officer or member of the Oregon State Police.

(b) In response to a reasonable belief that emergency law enforcement assistance is necessary to preserve life, and circumstances make it impractical for Oregon law enforcement officials to formally request assistance.

(c) For the purpose of assisting Oregon law enforcement officials with emergency assistance in response to criminal activity, traffic accidents, emergency incidents

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or other similar public safety situations, regardless of whether an Oregon law enforcement official is present at the scene of the incident.

Monterey Park Police Department officers have no authority to enforce Oregon traffic or motor vehicle laws.

Whenever practicable, officers should seek permission from a department supervisor before entering Oregon to provide law enforcement services. As soon as practicable, officers exercising law enforcement authority in Oregon shall submit any appropriate written reports concerning the incident to the Oregon agency having primary jurisdiction over the area in which the incident occurred.

100.3 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to limit its members to only exercise the authority granted to them by law.

While this department recognizes the power of peace officers to make arrests and take other enforcement action, officers are encouraged to use sound discretion in the enforcement of the law. This department does not tolerate the abuse of law enforcement authority.

100.4 INTERSTATE PEACE OFFICER POWERS

Peace officer powers may be extended to other states:

(a) As applicable under interstate compacts, memorandums of understanding or mutual aid agreements in compliance with the laws of each state.

(b) When an officer enters an adjoining state in close or fresh pursuit of a person believed to have committed a felony (ARS § 13-3832; NRS 171.158; ORS 133.430).

The person arrested out of state must be taken without unnecessary delay before a magistrate of the county in which the arrest was made (ARS § 13-3833; NRS 171.158; ORS 133.440).

100.5 CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

All members shall observe and comply with every person’s clearly established rights under the United States and California Constitutions.

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Chief Executive Officer

101.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) has mandated that all sworn officers and dispatchers employed within the State of California shall receive certification by POST within prescribed time periods.

101.1.1 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER REQUIREMENTS

Any chief executive officer of this department appointed after January 1, 1999, shall, as a condition of continued employment, complete the course of training prescribed by POST and obtain the Basic Certificate by POST within two years of appointment (Penal Code § 832.4).

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Oath of Office

102.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that oaths, when appropriate, are administered to department members.

102.1.1 ADMINISTRATION OF LOYALTY OATH

The loyalty oath shall be administered to all employees by the City Clerk.

No compensation may be paid to any employee who does not conform with the provisions of the loyalty oath.

102.1.2 PROCEDURE FOR ADMINISTERING THE LOYALTY OATH

The loyalty oath shall be taken, executed, and signed before a person authorized by law to administer the oath. He/she may administer the oath to an individual employee or to a group of employees in a formal manner.

The employee shall affix their signature to the oath in the presence of the person administering the oath and date that the employee takes and subscribes to the oath shall then be entered on the oath.

102.1.3 REFUSAL TO TAKE THEY LOYALTY OATH

If an employee refuses to take the oath, the Personnel Director shall be notified of this fact by the person administering the oath.

102.1.4 FILING OF LOYALTY OATH

Loyalty oaths, signed by employees, shall be filed in the personnel file of the employee.

102.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department that, when appropriate, department members affirm the oath of their office as an expression of commitment to the constitutional rights of those served by the Department and the dedication of its members to their duties.

102.3 OATH OF OFFICE

All department members, when appropriate, shall take and subscribe to the oaths or affirmations applicable to their positions. All sworn members shall be required to affirm the oath of office expressing commitment and intent to respect constitutional rights in discharging the duties of a law enforcement officer (Cal. Const. Art. 20, § 3; Government Code § 3102). The oath shall be as follows:

“I, (employee name), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental

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reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties upon which I am about to enter."

102.4 MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

The oath of office shall be filed as prescribed by law (Government Code § 3105).

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Policy Manual

103.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The manual of the Monterey Park Police Department is hereby established and shall be referred to as the Policy Manual or the manual. The manual is a statement of the current policies, rules and guidelines of this department. All members are to conform to the provisions of this manual.

All prior and existing manuals, orders and regulations that are in conflict with this manual are rescinded, except to the extent that portions of existing manuals, procedures, orders and other regulations that have not been included herein shall remain in effect, provided that they do not conflict with the provisions of this manual.

103.2 POLICY

Except where otherwise expressly stated, the provisions of this manual shall be considered as guidelines. It is recognized that the work of law enforcement is not always predictable and circumstances may arise which warrant departure from these guidelines. It is the intent of this manual to be viewed from an objective standard, taking into consideration the sound discretion entrusted to members of this department under the circumstances reasonably available at the time of any incident.

103.2.1 DISCLAIMER

The provisions contained in the Policy Manual are not intended to create an employment contract nor any employment rights or entitlements. The policies contained within this manual are for the internal use of the Monterey Park Police Department and shall not be construed to create a higher standard or duty of care for civil or criminal liability against the City, its officials or members. Violations of any provision of any policy contained within this manual shall only form the basis for department administrative action, training or discipline. The Monterey Park Police Department reserves the right to revise any policy content, in whole or in part.

103.3 AUTHORITY

The Chief of Police shall be considered the ultimate authority for the content and adoption of the provisions of this manual and shall ensure compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee is authorized to issue General Orders, which shall modify those provisions of the manual to which they pertain. General Orders shall remain in effect until such time as they may be permanently incorporated into the manual.

103.4 DEFINITIONS

The following words and terms shall have these assigned meanings throughout the Policy Manual, unless it is apparent from the content that they have a different meaning:

Adult - Any person 18 years of age or older.

CCR - California Code of Regulations (Example: 15 CCR 1151).

CHP- The California Highway Patrol.

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CFR - Code of Federal Regulations.

City - The City of Monterey Park.

Civilian - Employees and volunteers who are not sworn peace officers.

Department/MPPD - The Monterey Park Police Department.

DMV - The Department of Motor Vehicles.

Employee - Any person employed by the Department.

Juvenile- Any person under the age of 18 years.

Manual - The Monterey Park Police Department Policy Manual.

May - Indicates a permissive, discretionary or conditional action.

Member - Any person employed or appointed by the Monterey Park Police Department, including:

- Full- and part-time employees
- Sworn peace officers
- Reserve, auxiliary officers
- Civilian employees
- Volunteers.

Officer - Those employees, regardless of rank, who are sworn peace officers of the Monterey Park Police Department.

On-duty - A member’s status during the period when he/she is actually engaged in the performance of his/her assigned duties.

Order - A written or verbal instruction issued by a superior.

POST - The California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

Rank - The title of the classification held by an officer.

Shall or will - Indicates a mandatory action.

Should - Indicates a generally required or expected action, absent a rational basis for failing to conform.

Supervisor - A person in a position of authority that may include responsibility for hiring, transfer, suspension, promotion, discharge, assignment, reward or discipline of other department members, directing the work of other members or having the authority to adjust grievances. The supervisory exercise of authority may not be merely routine or clerical in nature but requires the use of independent judgment.

The term "supervisor" may also include any person (e.g., officer-in-charge, lead or senior worker) given responsibility for the direction of the work of others without regard to a formal job title, rank or compensation.

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When there is only one department member on-duty, that person may also be the supervisor, except when circumstances reasonably require the notification or involvement of the member's off-duty supervisor or an on-call supervisor.

USC - United States Code.

103.5 ISSUING THE POLICY MANUAL

An electronic version of the Policy Manual will be made available to all members on the department network for viewing and printing. No changes shall be made to the manual without authorization from the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Each member shall acknowledge that he/she has been provided access to, and has had the opportunity to review the Policy Manual and General Orders. Members shall seek clarification as needed from an appropriate supervisor for any provisions that they do not fully understand.

103.6 PERIODIC REVIEW OF THE POLICY MANUAL

The Chief of Police will ensure that the Policy Manual is periodically reviewed and updated as necessary.

103.7 REVISIONS TO POLICIES

All revisions to the Policy Manual will be provided to each member on or before the date the policy becomes effective. Each member will be required to acknowledge that he/she has reviewed the revisions and shall seek clarification from an appropriate supervisor as needed.

Members are responsible for keeping abreast of all Policy Manual revisions.

Each Division Commander will ensure that members under his/her command are aware of any Policy Manual revision.

All department members suggesting revision of the contents of the Policy Manual shall forward their written suggestions to their Division Commanders, who will consider the recommendations and forward them to the command staff as appropriate.

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General Department Policy

104.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy section will outline the general polices and philosophies of this Department.

104.2 GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMANDERS

Persons assigned to positions of command have full responsibility for the performance of all personnel and units placed under their command. While they can delegate authority and functions to subordinate personnel, they cannot delegate ultimate responsibility. They remain answerable and accountable for failure or inadequacies on the part of their subordinates.

It is the responsibility of a command officer to ensure that his or her unit(s) are functioning in full compliance with Department policies and procedures and at a maximum efficiency.

104.2.1 GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF SUPERVISORS

It is the function of a supervisor to direct the work of others. A supervisor's success is not based on personal production, but rather on the performance of subordinates as a well-integrated functioning unit.

A supervisor is a director of subordinates, an evaluator in assessing their productivity, strengths, and weaknesses. The supervisor is an instructor in training assigned subordinates, and a reporter, both to higher authority and to subordinates. The supervisor must report to higher authority the accomplishments, areas of need, and productivity of assigned subordinates.

Upon promotion to the rank of Sergeant, a Police Officer becomes a part of the Department's management team. As such, the sergeant has a major responsibility in internal communication. The sergeant is expected to communicate to higher command those matters which are of concern to his subordinates or to management. It is also the sergeant's function to keep subordinates informed, to explain Department policies as well as the reasons for these policies, and to stop rumors by obtaining and reporting facts, when possible.

104.3 LINE PERSONNEL

Each employee of the Department, regardless of assigned task, is an important member of the Department insofar as the assigned task contributes toward achieving organizational objectives. A Police Officer is employed to perform police services. It shall be the policy of this Department to maximize the use of sworn personnel for police duties and to limit or eliminate the use of full-time police officers for duties not requiring police authority.

104.3.1 GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLICE OFFICERS

Each uniformed Police Officer is "Chief of Police" within the area to which he/she is assigned. He/she is accountable for crimes and hazards that exist in their beat and responsible taking whatever reasonable action is necessary to prevent crimes which are preventable and to apprehend those responsible when crimes do occur.

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(a) It is the function of the patrol officer to conduct the preliminary investigation of crimes, to make immediate arrests when appropriate and to obtain all available information which will assist in the apprehension and prosecution of offenders.

(b) After a crime has occurred, it is of no value for officers to remain concentrated at the scene except to conduct or assist in the investigation. It is the duty of officers not required at a location to immediately return to their assigned beats. It is the duty of a field supervisor to ensure that the entire City is patrolled by officers as much as possible.

(c) Law enforcement has a special relationship of public trust with the community. This relationship makes it mandatory that officers testify in court cases. Any action less than this would be a breach of the public trust. Because of this, all officers are ordered to testify in a court of law.

104.4 TRAINING

Training is a continuing process. The goal of all training is to improve the performance of employees and to make the Department more effective in the accomplishment of its mission.

104.4.1 DEPARTMENT TRAINING

Training is a function of command. One of the major responsibilities of a command and supervisory officer is the training of his/her subordinates. The functions of training personnel are to identify training needs, to foster training throughout the Department, to provide training opportunities, and to build upon the basic knowledge first gained in the Basic Academy.

104.4.2 CONTINUING FORMAL EDUCATION

All members of the Department are encouraged to further their education. The Department will attempt to adjust an employee's work schedule to meet an off duty educational schedule whenever this can be done without impairing Department operations.

104.5 DISCIPLINE

The violation of rules, regulations, and orders may require disciplinary action. Discipline is normally imposed when all other forms of leadership and supervision have failed to bring about accepted behavior. In recommending discipline, consideration will be given to the offender's motive, such as evilness, dishonesty, moral turpitude, selfishness, lack of knowledge or training.

Discipline is a function of command. Command and supervisory officers are given authority to fulfill their assigned responsibilities and are expected to exercise their authority to that end. When discipline fails, a determination must be made as to who is responsible for such failure: the subordinate, the supervisor, or the commander.

104.6 CRIME

Criminality, like poverty, unemployment and slums, is a community problem, not a problem for the police alone. The police have a responsibility for preventing and suppressing crime and for solving crime once it has occurred, but the police cannot prevent every crime from happening nor

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solve every crime that occurs. The police require the active cooperation, assistance, and moral support of the community which they serve.

For a crime to occur, two factors must be present: opportunity and desire. It is the function of the police to minimize opportunity by open, conspicuous, frequent, and aggressive patrol in cooperation with community participation and input. Desire is a factor controlled by the potential offender and those who influence his thinking. It is a factor over which the police exert little control.

104.6.1 PREVENTION OF CRIME
The best means available to the police for the prevention of crime is the aggressive patrol of streets, alleys, and public ways by uniformed officers in response to the needs, concerns and with the cooperation of the community.

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

104.7.1 ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
The whole system for the administration of criminal justice is related to a punitive process - - those who are guilty should be punished. We must not lose sight of the basic premise of the system that punishment, the certainty of punishment, and the fear of punishment generate respect for and obedience to the law.

104.7.2 SELECTIVE ENFORCEMENT
Enforcement must be selective to be most effective in decreasing the number of crimes. It must be selective as to time and place and it must be directed at the locations of greatest frequency during the hours of the day, days of the week, and the seasons of the year of greatest frequency.

104.8 TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT: PRIMARY OBJECTIVE
The primary objectives in traffic enforcement are to save lives, to prevent accidents, and to expedite the flow of traffic.

A reduction in the number of traffic and equipment violations will reduce the number of traffic accidents, injuries and fatalities. There is a direct relationship between the quality of enforcement and the degree of safety with which citizens may use the streets. Selective enforcement efforts must be concentrated against those violations and at those times and places which give rise to the greatest number of accidents.

104.8.1 OFFICER'S DISCRETION IN TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT
Police Officers are expected to exercise discretion. It is proper to warn a violator when, in the opinion of the Officer, the violation was minor and unintentional and when conditions indicate that our end purpose is accomplished as effectively as if a citation was issued. Command personnel

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cannot assume responsibility for reviewing the judgment of individual officers in all cases involving the issuance of a traffic citation. Differences of opinion on whether or not an offense took place can best be resolved in court at the appointed time.

104.9 INVESTIGATIONS

The purpose of an investigation is to ascertain the truth so that the guilty may be brought to justice and the innocent freed. Every reasonable legal means must be used to ascertain the truth.

104.9.1 OFFICER'S DUTY TO INVESTIGATE CRIMES

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

104.10 CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE FILE OBJECTIVE

To provide the Monterey Park Police Department with a sound data base which legitimately meets the needs of the Department in carrying out its efforts to protect the public and suppress criminal operations.

104.11 PROCESSING THE OFFENDER: OBLIGATION TO THE MIRANDA RIGHTS OF ARRESTEES

Police officers have an obligation to advise persons they arrest of their Miranda rights before being interrogated and make them available for bond or bring them before a magistrate without unreasonable delay. If the arrestee is a juvenile, the juvenile must be advised of their Miranda rights prior to interrogation or being released and must be released to a responsible person unless there are extenuating circumstances.

104.11.1 OBLIGATION TO IDENTIFY CRIMINALS

When the police investigate a person whom they have reason to believe has committed a crime, they have an obligation to:

(a) Identify the suspect by searching records.

(b) Arrange for the suspect to be viewed by victims and witnesses of the crime, when appropriate.

(c) Interview victims and witnesses who have identified the suspect.

(d) Investigate the truth of statements given by the accusers as well as the suspect.

104.11.2 OBLIGATION IN DISCRETIONARY BEHAVIOR

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

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104.12 BRIBERY

It is an insult to a police officer and to the institution the officer represents to offer a bribe -- it is also a crime.

It takes two to commit the crime of bribery, the citizen who attempts to bribe a police officer and the police officer who endeavors to accept the bribe. Bribery contributes to the deterioration of the community's protection from criminal activity. A citizen who attempts to bribe a police officer will be arrested as will a police officer who accepts a bribe.

104.13 GIFTS, GRATUITIES, AND REWARDS: DEFINITIONS

(a) Gifts: Something that is bestowed voluntarily and without compensation; a present.

(b) Gratuities: A material favor or gift, usually in the form of money or material gain, given in return for service.

(c) Rewards: Something given or received in recompense for worthy behavior; money offered for some special service, such as the return of a lost article or the capture of a criminal.

104.13.1 POLICY

No personal gift, gratuity, or reward shall be solicited or accepted by any member of the Department which is directly or indirectly related to, or connected with, the performance of his/her duty or with any service provided by the Department. Such personal gifts, gratuities, or rewards degrade the police profession.

104.14 INFORMING THE PUBLIC

The Department has an obligation to inform the public on how to prevent crime and traffic accidents. Command, supervisory, and crime prevention personnel are encouraged to meet with neighborhood groups for discussions of law enforcement problems in their respective areas.

104.14.1 INFORMING THE NEWS MEDIA

It is the policy of the Department to cooperate with all news media unless such cooperation would hamper a criminal investigation. Whenever possible formal press releases will be approved by the Chief of Police prior to their release to the news media.

104.15 CRIME STATISTICS

Crime statistics reflect only those crimes which are either reported to the police or which are discovered by them. Many crimes occur in the community which are not reported and which are not reflected in the crime statistics.

The better the service provided to the public, the more likely it is that they will cooperate in reporting crime. Increased reporting of crime results in an increase in crime statistics. The more crime data available to us, the more effectively we can direct our crime prevention and crime solution efforts.

The primary value of crime statistics is for internal management in the Department. Crime statistics can be effectively used in measuring day-to-day activity; in comparing one month against another

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to detect trends; and in measuring workloads in various parts of the City at various times of day or seasons of the year.

104.16 RESPONSIBILITY TO MAINTAIN THE POLICE FACILITY AND EQUIPMENT

The appearance of a police facility reflects the operating efficiency of the department. The stigma of a police facility as a location at which only criminals have business is to be mitigated by creating pleasant surroundings and working conditions. The public should be encouraged to visit police facilities.

While the function of maintenance and repair is performed by building maintenance personnel, it is the responsibility of every individual, sworn or civilian, to maintain the cleanliness of all facilities. The basic administrative responsibility rests with the Commander/Manager of the unit occupying a particular space within the facility.

104.17 UNIFORMS

The uniform must command respect. The uniform worn by a Police Officer or other police employee, officially identifies a representative of the Department. It shall never be worn in a manner to bring discredit or embarrassment to the Police Department or the City of Monterey Park. Uniforms are to be in good condition, clean, well pressed, and worn in accordance Departmental policy.

104.18 INSPECTIONS

It is not just enough to adopt policies and procedures, but we must also assure that they are properly implemented. A program of Department inspections assures, through periodic checks and reports on deficiencies to unit Commanders, that established policy is in fact being followed. Beyond this, all command and supervisory personnel have a responsibility for a continuing program of field inspections to acquaint themselves with operating problems and to elicit compliance with established procedures as described in this Manual.

104.19 POLICE ACTION: ON DUTY

Officers on duty within the City are to take all steps reasonably necessary and consistent with their assignment to effect the enforcement of the penal provisions of the City, State, and Nation, and to protect life and property.

104.19.1 POLICE ACTION: OFF DUTY

When off-duty, officers should take into consideration the tactical situation and the possibility of liability before taking action in respect to any public offense committed in their presence. Such officer shall immediately report any situation in which they are involved to the on-duty Watch Commander.

104.20 AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

As a department of the City of Monterey Park, the Monterey Park Police Department conducts its affirmative action efforts in accordance with the City's directives and administrative policies.

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It is the Department's policy and practice that all efforts to achieve the goals of the Department's Affirmative Action program shall be consistent with the merit principle, that principle which states that recruitment, selection, assignment, evaluation, training, compensation, promotion, discipline, discharge, and other personnel actions will be based on uniformly applied criteria of relative fitness to perform the duties of the position sought or held.

It is also this Department's affirmative action goal to achieve a work force which, at all levels, reflects parity with the gender and ethnic make-up of the local civilian labor force. Efforts to achieve this goal include: conducting outreach recruitment for entry-level hiring, civil service promotion and pay grade advancement. The Department will utilize all reasonable, positive personnel practices to achieve this goal.

Affirmative action objectives should be considered whenever a supervisor, manager of command officer is involved in any phase of the promotional or advancement selection process and two or more candidates for a position are equally qualified. Furthermore, affirmative action goal attainment should be considered when selecting employees for positions which provide training or work experience which will enhance the employee's promotional or advancement opportunities.

All Department employees are expected to vigorously support this Department's attempts to continue and improve the affirmative action efforts described in this program.

104.20.1 CHIEF OF POLICE: RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief of Police is responsible for:

(a) Informing the City Manager of affirmative action progress.

(b) Maintaining liaison with the Department of Personnel and Employee Development, minority employee representatives and interested community groups on affirmative action.

(c) Meeting periodically with the Department's management team and other interested employees to review progress in meeting affirmative action goals; the need for new or revised goals, and the assignment of affirmative action responsibilities to specific employees, and the status and results of discrimination complaints.

104.20.2 DIVISION COMMANDERS/MANAGER: SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Division Commanders/Manager are responsible for reviewing of the Department's affirmative action goals, programs and progress for the purpose of developing recommendations for improvements. The recommendations should reflect the concerns of all employees and the concerns of minority group organizations which represent the interests of women, minorities and the handicapped.

104.20.3 SUPERVISORS: RESPONSIBILITIES

All supervisors are required to ensure that personnel practices within their organizational entities are fully supportive of the Department's Affirmative Action Program. Their specific responsibilities are:

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(a) Ensure that all employees who supervise, recruit, interview, train, discipline, or take other personnel actions, utilize job-related standards and contribute to the achievement of affirmative action goals.

(b) Personally monitor and evaluate the personnel actions of subordinate supervisors to ensure compliance with affirmative action program objectives and relevant State and Federal Equal Employment Opportunity laws and regulations.

(c) Encourage employee support for the Department's Affirmative Action Program by displaying positive attitudes toward affirmative action and by demonstrating commitment to equal employment opportunity.

(d) Require all their employees to demonstrate an awareness of and respect for sex and cultural differences when working with other employees and the public.

(e) Counseling employees in order to resolve complaints alleging discrimination as quickly as possible.

(f) Conducting interviews with employees who are leaving the unit in order to obtain information on supervisory practices and working conditions within the unit.

(g) Taking appropriate corrective action to ensure that employee actions are consistent with AA/EEO objectives.

(h) Justifying personnel actions by:

1. Asking all candidates who are interviewed for a job similar questions which will evaluate their abilities to perform the job being filled, and avoid questions which are not job related.

2. Keeping written records for at least two years on the qualifications of all persons interviewed for transfers, pay grade advancements, promotions, and emergency appointments; and considering only that information which relates to the individual's ability to perform the duties of the position.

(i) Ensuring that all disciplinary actions are documented in writing.

(j) Assisting employees in preparing for pay grade advancement or promotion by:

1. Advising employees of the criteria upon which their performance will be evaluated.

2. Making training information available to all employees and encouraging them to review this information.

3. Encouraging employees in low salaried classes to aspire to and prepare for available avenues of advancement.

4. Providing employee development and training by: a) Accurately evaluating each applicant's personal attributes when considering requests for job assignments or training. b) Identifying employees with promotional potential and recommending

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that they receive additional training to prepare them for advancement. c) Providing employees with on-the-job training when practical. d) When practical, giving employees an opportunity to rotate to different positions to prepare them for advancement. e) Encouraging employees to take courses during their off-duty hours and informing them of tuition reimbursement benefits.

104.20.4 EMPLOYEE: RESPONSIBILITIES

All employees are responsible for:

(a) Demonstrating sensitivity to and respect for cultural, sex and physical differences when working with other employees and the public.

(b) Submitting suggestions for strengthening the Department's Affirmative Action Program and for improving, through merit selection, the representation of sub-parity groups.

(c) Displaying job performance commitment to equal opportunity and affirmative action objectives.

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Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

105.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that all peace officers are aware of their individual responsibilities to maintain their integrity and that of their department at all times.

105.2 POLICY

The Law Enforcement Code of Ethics shall be administered to all peace officer trainees during the Basic Academy course and to all other persons at the time of appointment (11 CCR 1013).

105.3 LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE OF ETHICS

AS A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER, my fundamental duty is to serve; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against abuse or disorder; and to respect the constitutional rights of all to liberty, equality and justice.

I WILL keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I WILL never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

I RECOGNIZE the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before god to my chosen profession... law enforcement.

105.3.1 OBJECTION TO RELIGIOUS AFFIRMATION

Reference to religious affirmation in the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics may be omitted where objected to by the officer.

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Chapter 2 - Organization and Administration

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Organizational Structure and Responsibility

200.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The organizational structure of this department is designed to create an efficient means to accomplish our mission and goals and to provide for the best possible service to the public.

200.2 DIVISIONS

The Chief of Police is responsible for administering and managing the Monterey Park Police Department. There are Divisions in the Police Department as follows:

- Operations Division
- Support Services Division

200.3 COMMAND PROTOCOL

200.3.1 SUCCESSION OF COMMAND

The Chief of Police exercises command over all personnel in the Department. During planned absences the Chief of Police will designate a Division Commander to serve as the acting Chief of Police.

Except when designated as above, the order of command authority in the absence or unavailability of the Chief of Police is as follows:

(a) Senior Captain*

(b) Junior Captain*

(c) Administration Bureau Lieutenant

(d) Investigations Bureau Lieutenant

(e) Operational Support Unit Lieutenant

* Seniority will be based on time in rank.

200.3.2 UNITY OF COMMAND

The principles of unity of command ensure efficient supervision and control within the Department. Generally, each employee shall be accountable to one supervisor at any time for a given assignment or responsibility. Except where specifically delegated authority may exist by policy or special assignment (e.g., K-9, SWAT), any supervisor may temporarily direct any subordinate if an operational necessity exists.

200.3.3 ORDERS

Members shall respond to and make a good faith and reasonable effort to comply with the lawful order of superior officers and other proper authority.

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200.4 OPERATIONS DIVISION

The Operations Division is commanded by a Captain whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for that Division. The Operations Division consists of:

(a) Field Services Bureau

(b) Investigations Bureau

(c) K-9 Bureau

(d) Special Response Team

(e) Traffic Bureau

(f) Reserve Bureau

200.4.1 SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

The Support Services Division is commanded by a Captain whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for the Support Services Division. The Support Services Division consists:

(a) Operational Support Bureau

(b) Training Bureau

(c) Jail Bureau

(d) Community Relations Bureau

(e) Monterey Park Emergency Communications Bureau

(f) Vehicle Fleet

(g) Problem Orientated Policing Team

(h) Records Bureau

(i) Communications Bureau

(j) Technical Services Bureau

200.5 FIELD SERVICES BUREAU: FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Field Services Bureau is responsible for general law enforcement duties, such as maintaining a constant patrol of the city for criminal or dangerous conditions, responding to and handling calls for police service, traffic and parking enforcement, preliminary criminal and public accident investigation and documentation, and other related duties as assigned.

The Field Services Bureau is organized by patrol watches, and each watch is commanded by a Lieutenant/Watch Commander. It is composed of the following positions:

(a) Watch Commander

(b) Field Supervisor

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(c) Patrol Officer

200.5.1 FIELD SERVICES BUREAU: WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES
The Field Services Bureau Watch Commander exercises command over the personnel assigned to his/her watch. He/she acts in an advisory capacity to the Commander of the Operations Division on matters pertaining to the enforcement methods and effectiveness of his/her watch. He/she exercises staff responsibility over all matters relating to, or concerned with, the fulfillment of the functions on his/her watch. In the absence of superior staff officers, the Watch Commander is the interim commander of the Department and is responsible for the supervision of all Department operations, facilities, and equipment.

200.5.2 FIELD SUPERVISOR: RESPONSIBILITIES
Police Sergeant is the first level supervisory class found in the Police Department. An employee of this class reports to a Lieutenant or other superior officer and supervises sworn officers and/or other personnel. Under direction, serves as field commander on an assigned shift; supervises special details; performs related work as required; may fulfill duties of watch commander when assigned; and may be assigned or be responsible for other special duties and assignments.

A Corporal may be assigned as a Field Supervisor, as needed.

200.6 TRAFFIC BUREAU: FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES
The Traffic Bureau is responsible for enforcing traffic laws to reduce traffic collisions and improve traffic flow, investigating traffic related crimes and accidents, and regulating commercial traffic and vehicle parking. The Traffic Bureau is composed of the following:

(a) Bureau Commander

(b) Traffic Investigator

(c) Traffic/Patrol Officer

(d) Community Service Officer/Parking Enforcement

(e) Crossing Guard

200.6.1 TRAFFIC BUREAU COMMANDER: RESPONSIBILITIES
The Traffic Bureau Commander exercises line command over personnel in the bureau. He/she acts as an advisor to the Operations Division Commander in all matters related to the enforcement of traffic laws, the investigation of traffic accidents and traffic related crimes, and the maintenance of traffic flow within the City.

200.6.2 TRAFFIC INVESTIGATOR: RESPONSIBILITIES
The Traffic Investigator develops and recommends traffic enforcement and control programs. He/she reviews all traffic collision reports and performs follow-up investigations. He/she serves as the Department representative to the City Traffic Committee and coordinates with other departments within the City to ensure the proper flow of vehicular and pedestrian traffic and initiates follow-up procedures as required. He/she also files criminal complaints with the District Attorney's Office

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as a result of findings and recommendations made in the traffic collision reports and follow-up investigations.

200.6.3 COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER/PARKING ENFORCEMENT: FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Under general supervision, to enforce the California Vehicle Code and the Monterey Park Municipal Code sections related to parking motor vehicles, to perform staff and support duties related to traffic safety; to assist departmental personnel and the general public in traffic related situations; and perform related duties as required.

200.6.4 CROSSING GUARDS: FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Crossing guards control pedestrian travel at assigned locations within the City to ensure the safety of the pedestrians in the roadway.

200.7 COMMUNICATIONS BUREAU: FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Public Safety Communications Bureau is responsible for the receipt, disposition, and documentation of telephonic and radio calls in both routine and emergency matters for the police department. Calls requiring the Fire Department will be forwarded to Verdugo Dispatch to handle. Female Dispatch personnel are also classified as police matrons and shall assist in the searching, handling, and transportation of female prisoners when directed.

The Public Safety Communications Bureau is composed of the following positions:

(a) Communications Manager

(b) Lead Dispatcher

(c) Communications Dispatcher

200.7.1 COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER: RESPONSIBILITIES

The Communications Manager is responsible for directing and coordinating the work of the dispatchers. The Communications Manager also provides for training and necessary records and reports, and may act as a Communications Dispatcher when necessary.

200.7.2 LEAD DISPATCHER: RESPONSIBILITIES

Under the supervision of the Communications Manager, some of the Lead Dispatcher's duties include:

- Selects, trains, evaluates and supervises the Communication Bureau staff.
- Organizes, schedules and assigns work staff members.
- Ensures compliance with standards set by the Department, the Department of Justice and the Department of Motor Vehicles.
- Resolves technical and procedural issues, interprets and applies policies within the bureau.
- Oversees scheduling and day-to-day staffing needs.

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200.8 INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU: FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Investigations Bureau is responsible for the investigation of all felony and misdemeanor complaints which come within its jurisdiction, for apprehending, interrogating, and prosecuting the offenders, for processing all persons arrested for these offenses, for case clearances, and for effecting the recovery of stolen property and for maintaining a liaison with the District Attorney and other elements of the judiciary to obtain filings and comply with other legal procedures in the investigation of criminal cases. The Investigations Bureau is also charged with the investigation of various non-criminal matters, including missing persons, business and liquor applications, matters wherein an investigation would be beneficial to public welfare, or required by statute.

The Investigations Bureau is comprised of:

(a) Detective Lieutenant - Bureau Commander

(b) Detective Sergeant - Assistant Bureau Commander, Investigations

(c) Detective Sergeant - Assistant Bureau Commander, Crime Impact Team

(d) Detective - The Investigations Bureau will be staffed with the number of detectives called for in the fiscal budget.

200.8.1 INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU COMMANDER: RESPONSIBILITIES

The Investigations Bureau Commander exercises command over personnel assigned to the bureau. He/she acts in an advisory capacity to the Commander of the Operations Division in all matters related to the Investigations Bureau and the progress of investigations. The Investigations Bureau Commander is responsible for managing the bureau's operation, obtaining bureau resources, and for the assignment, training and deployment of bureau personnel. The Investigations Bureau Commander may also be responsible for conducting internal investigations assigned by the Chief of Police.

200.8.2 INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU SERGEANT: RESPONSIBILITIES

The Assistant Bureau Commander for Investigations shall supervise all detectives assigned to general investigations and the jail officer assigned to evidence and property control. He/she will act as the advisor to the Investigations Bureau Commander on matters related to the activities of detectives assigned to general investigations. He/she will assign, deploy, and coordinate Team personnel in selected investigations, or in assisting other detectives or patrol officers. He/she will act as the Bureau Commander in the absence of officers of higher rank or seniority. He/she is responsible for coordinating major investigations and is the Bureau's direct liaison with the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department or other agencies in the investigation of crimes when applicable. He/she may be assigned to conduct investigations and will assist subordinate detectives when required.

200.8.3 SPECIAL DETAILS: FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A member of the Investigations Bureau may be appointed to a multi-jurisdictional investigative unit. While assigned to such a unit, he/she shall maintain a liaison between the special unit and the

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Investigations Bureau Commander, reporting all necessary information regarding investigations he/she may be assigned to which the Department may have an interest.

200.9 CRIME IMPACT TEAM: FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Crime Impact Team is a task force assembled and designed to attack major crime problems in the community. It is responsible for the investigation of narcotics and vice crimes, gang-related crimes, and major crimes involving Asian suspects and/or victims. The Team serves as the repository for criminal intelligence data and may assist both the Investigations Bureau and the Field Services Bureau in their primary police responsibilities.

200.9.1 CRIME IMPACT TEAM SERGEANT: RESPONSIBILITIES

The Crime Impact Team Sergeant shall:

(a) Act as the supervisor of detectives assigned to the Team

(b) Will act as the advisor to the Investigations Bureau Commander on matters related to vice, narcotics, gangs, and organized crime.

(c) Assign, deploy, and coordinate Team personnel in selected investigations, or in assisting other detectives or patrol officers.

(d) Act as the Custodian of Records for all police intelligence data.

(e) Act as the Bureau Commander in the absence of officers of higher rank or seniority

(f) Be responsible for coordinating major investigations and is the Bureau's direct liaison with the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department or other agencies in the investigation of crimes when applicable.

The Sergeant may be assigned to conduct investigations and will assist subordinate detectives when required.

200.10 JAIL FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Jail Bureau is responsible for the booking, custodial detention, and release of prisoners and their property, and the care and safety of all persons in the jail facility, in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations governing jail operation.

200.10.1 JAIL MANAGER: RESPONSIBILITIES

The Jail Manager is responsible for the operation of the Jail in a safe, secure, and legal manner and the administration of the Federal and Sentenced Prisoner Programs. the Jail Manager is also responsible for supervising and training jail officers and may act as a jail officer when necessary.

200.10.2 LEAD JAILER: RESPONSIBILITIES

In addition to the regular duties of a Jailer, some of the additional duties of a Lead Jailer include:

- Assist in selection, training, evaluation, and supervision of jail staff
- Organizes schedules and assigns work to jailers

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- Ensures compliance with the standards of Department of Justice and department policies and procedures
- Resolve technical and procedural issues
- Assists the Jail Manager in the budget preparation, review process, and completion of budget goals
- Assists the Jail Manager with disciplinary concerns and investigations
- Manages the necessary jail supplies and oversees the maintenance needs of the jail

200.11 RECORDS BUREAU: FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Records Bureau is responsible for all clerical functions necessary to the preparation, insertion, and extraction of information into and out of the Department's criminal and incident files. It is also responsible for the transcription of dictated police reports, teletype communications with other agencies, Department mail, telephone requests, and the public counter. Police Clerks may be called upon to provide limited assistance in field or investigative activities. Female Police Clerks are also classified as police matrons and shall assist in the searching, handling, and transportation of prisoners when directed.

200.11.1 RECORDS MANAGER: RESPONSIBILITIES

The Records Manager is responsible for assisting Police Clerks by directing their efforts, training them in correct procedures, and coordination of the work of the Records Section. The Records Manager may be assigned other clerical duties as the need arises.

200.11.2 LEAD RECORDS CLERK: RESPONSIBILITIES

In addition to performing the duties of a fully qualified Police Clerk, the Lead Clerk works closely with and under the direction and direct supervision of the Records Manager. Some of the duties of the Lead Clerk include:

- Works hours administratively assigned by the Records Manager according to the needs of the Records Bureau.
- Organizes, schedules and assigns work to staff members.
- Ensures compliance with standard Department of Justice records control and statistical programs.
- Assists the Manager in the Budget Review process and assists in the completion of fiscal goals.
- Assumes responsibility for overseeing the departmental use of state and national law enforcement telecommunications systems and enforcement of system compliance laws, validation, and audit reports.
- Responds to public requests in person, by telephone or mail.

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- Oversees department cash fee, bail trust accounts, and contract billing programs for prisoner service.

200.12 ANIMAL CONTROL BUREAU: FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Animal Control Bureau is responsible for enforcing City, County, and State regulations pertaining to the care, protection, control of animals.

The Animal Control Bureau shall fall under the supervision of the Administrative Lieutenant.

200.13 ADMINISTRATION BUREAU: FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Administration Bureau is responsible directly to the Chief of Police for the auxiliary staff services, which include:

(a) Compilation and coordination of the Departmental budget

(b) Planning and research functions

(c) Grant applications and oversight

(d) Staff work and reports as assigned by the Chief of Police

(e) Maintaining the policy and procedure manual

The Administration Bureau is also responsible for overseeing the Animal Control Bureau, Computer Services, and Emergency Preparedness.

The Administration Bureau is comprised of a Lieutenant and a Police Administrative Assistant.

200.14 COMMUNITY RELATIONS/CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU: FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Community Relations/Crime Prevention Bureau is responsible for representing the department in establishing and maintaining a cooperative relationship with both the residential and business communities in crime suppression and prevention.

The Community Relations Bureau is comprised of:

(a) Community Relations Bureau Commander

(b) Community Service Officer/Community Relations

200.14.1 COMMUNITY RELATIONS BUREAU COMMANDER: RESPONSIBILITIES

The Community Relations Bureau Commander is responsible for:

(a) Operation of the Bureau, supervision of bureau personnel, and coordination of the department's Community Relations/Crime Prevention programs.

(b) Advising the Support Services Captain and the Chief of Police on all Community Relations activities and related matters.

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(c) Disseminating information to the public with the goal of increasing public awareness and deterring crime. The Community Relations Bureau Commander shall be knowledgeable of crime prevention.

(d) Represent the department before civic and service organizations, subject to approval by the Chief of Police, in establishing and maintaining the best possible rapport between the department and the community.

(e) Security of life and property through presentations to concerned groups and coordinating speaking engagements of department personnel.

200.14.2 COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER/COMMUNITY RELATIONS: FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Under general supervision, to perform staff and support duties related to public safety; to work on rotating shifts, assigned to various divisions of the police department, assisting department personnel and the general public; and performs related duties as required.

Persons appointed to the position of Community Service Officer for Community Relations will appear at meetings of citizens and community groups to present crime prevention information, provide liaison to schools and other community groups, maintain logs of all alarms, conduct home security inspections upon requests, provide tours of the Police facility, and other community outreach activities.

200.15 POLICE RESERVES: FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Police Department's Reserve Force is a voluntary unit of individuals dedicated to the direct service of augmenting regular police patrol activities and assisting in emergency operations. A Reserve Police Officer comes under the direct supervision of a Field Supervisor when assisting the regular police patrol.

Reserve officers will not be utilized to provide law enforcement or security services at private functions, such as weddings or parties, unless the presence of high public officials or dignitaries necessitates unusual security measures or as required by City mandate, Code, or other lawful requirement. Reserve officers may be assigned to work at events which have a predominantly charitable purpose, such as fund-raising events for public causes. Reserve officers may work in a paid capacity when authorized by other departmental orders or policies.

This Manual and its various sections will apply to all Reserve Officers, with the exception of those sections dealing with compensation, vested job interest, or the rights and benefits held exclusively by full time peace officers. See Manual Section 350 (Reserve Officer) regarding specific regulations governing reserve officers.

200.16 HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY OFFICER

The Health, Welfare and Safety Officer duties are as follows:

(a) Reviews, analyzes and distributes material pertaining to physical fitness, health and nutrition to police employees.

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(b) Keeps informed on issues pertaining to personnel matters, works with the Personnel Risk Manager in obtaining information to assist police employees in matters relating to employee benefits, i.e. health insurance, personal confidential counseling, updating of personnel records and insurance beneficiaries, etc.

(c) Keeps informed on safety issues, inspecting and receiving information on items affecting the safe performance of the employee's duties, critiques injuries and tactics, reviews and recommends for award, those employees who have performed their duties in a safe manner.

(d) Keeps in contact with employees who have become injured, ill or have had a death in their immediate family and acts as liaison between the employee and the police department to assist the employee in a smooth return to duty.

(e) Assists the employee's family in the event of the employee's death, in whatever is deemed necessary by the employee's family.

200.16.1 PROCEDURES FOR HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY OFFICER NOTIFICATION
It shall be the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to notify the Health, Welfare and Safety Officer, when a police department employee:

(a) Becomes ill or injured on or off duty, and is unable to report for duty for more than five days.

(b) Experiences a death in the employee's immediate family.

(c) Dies on or off duty.

200.16.2 ILLNESS OR INJURY OF A POLICE EMPLOYEE
Whenever a police employee becomes ill or injured for more than five days, and the employee is unable to return to work, the on duty Watch Commander will notify the Health, Welfare and Safety Officer as soon as practical.

The Health, Welfare and Safety Officer will contact the ill or injured employee and offer any assistance the employee may need or request. The Health, Welfare and Safety Officer will then act as a liaison to ensure a smooth return to duty.

200.16.3 DEATH IN THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY OF A POLICE EMPLOYEE
Whenever there is a death in a police employee's immediate family, the on duty Watch Commander will notify the Health, Welfare and Safety Officer as soon as the employee makes notification to the department. The Health, Welfare and Safety Officer will then offer his/her assistance to the employee and will make notification to the department on the date and time of the family member's funeral services. The Health, Welfare and Safety Officer will assist in making any arrangements if requested by the involved employee or his/her family.

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200.16.4 DECEASED DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE

The Monterey Park Police Department is concerned and actively involved whenever a police employee dies, whether on or off duty. The Health, Welfare and Safety Officer shall be the coordinating officer for assisting the employee's family as needed.

(a) Notification - Upon receiving information that a police department employee has died, the watch commander on duty shall immediately notify the Chief of Police, the employee's Division Commander and the Health, Welfare and Safety Officer.

(b) Assistance to Family - When requested by the family, the Health, Welfare and Safety Officer shall assist in all funeral arrangements and shall notify the Chief of Police of such arrangements. The Health, Welfare and Safety Officer shall also assist survivors in filing for any applicable employee benefits that they may be eligible for.

200.16.5 PRE-FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

Depending whether the deceased employee was sworn or a civilian employee, and whether the death was an on or off duty, the Health, Welfare and Safety Officer shall be responsible, prior to the employee's funeral, for the following:

(a) Offer the family a uniformed honor guard type service, a conventional type service, or, if the deceased employee had served in the military, a full military service as appropriate.

(b) Offer the family an honor guard for the casket in the funeral home during viewing hours for non-military services. The police department shall make arrangements for the honor guard and reliefs.

(c) Secure a flag through the mortuary for all military type services.

(d) Determine, with the funeral director, the cortege route and submit this information and the appropriate length of the cortege to the Chief of Police.

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General Order

201.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

General Orders establish an interdepartmental communication that may be used by the Chief of Police to make immediate changes topolicy and procedure consistent with the current Memorandum of Understanding and as permitted by Government Code § 3500 et seq. General Orders will immediately modify or change and supersede sections of this manual to which they pertain.

201.1.1 GENERAL ORDER PROTOCOL

General Orders will be incorporated into the manual as required upon approval of Staff. General Orders will modify existing policies or create a new policy as appropriate and will be rescinded upon incorporation into the manual.

All existing General Orders have now been incorporated in the updated Policy Manual as of the below revision date.

Any General Orders issued after publication of the manual shall be numbered consecutively starting with the number of the general order ("01" For example) and followed by the last two digits of the year. General Order number 01-08 signifies the first General Order for the year 2008.

201.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

201.2.1 STAFF

The Command Staff shall review and approve revisions of the Policy Manual, which will incorporate changes originally made by a General Order.

201.2.2 CHIEF OF POLICE

The Chief of Police shall issue all General Orders.

201.3 ACCEPTANCE OF GENERAL ORDERS

All employees are required to read and obtain any necessary clarification of all General Orders. All employees are required to acknowledge in writing the receipt and review of any new General Order. Signed acknowledgement forms and/or e-mail receipts showing an employee's acknowledgement will be maintained by the Chief's Secretary.

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Disaster Plan

202.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The City has prepared an Emergency Management Plan for use by all employees in the event of a major disaster or other emergency event. The plan provides for a strategic response by all employees and assigns specific responsibilities in the event that the plan is activated (Government Code § 8610).

202.2 ACTIVATING THE EMERGENCY PLAN

The Emergency Management Plan can be activated on the order of the official designated by local ordinance.

202.2.1 RECALL OF PERSONNEL

In the event that the Emergency Management Plan is activated, all employees of the Monterey Park Police Department are subject to immediate recall. Employees may also be subject to recall during extraordinary circumstances as deemed necessary by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Failure to promptly respond to an order to report for duty may result in discipline.

202.3 LOCATION OF THE PLAN

The Emergency Management Plan is available in Administration and the Watch Commander's office. All supervisors should familiarize themselves with the Emergency Management Plan. The Administration supervisor should ensure that department personnel are familiar with the roles police personnel will play when the plan is implemented.

202.4 UPDATING OF MANUALS

The Chief of Police or designee shall review the Emergency Management Plan Manual at least once every two years to ensure that the manual conforms to any revisions made by the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and should appropriately address any needed revisions.

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Training

203.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

It is the policy of this department to administer a training program that will provide for the professional growth and continued development of its personnel. By doing so, the Department will ensure its personnel possess the knowledge and skills necessary to provide a professional level of service that meets the needs of the community.

203.2 PHILOSOPHY

The Department seeks to provide ongoing training and encourages all personnel to participate in advanced training and formal education on a continual basis. Training is provided within the confines of funding, requirements of a given assignment, staffing levels, and legal mandates. Whenever possible, the Department will use courses certified by the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST).

203.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Training Program are to:

(a) Enhance the level of law enforcement service to the public.

(b) Increase the technical expertise and overall effectiveness of our personnel.

(c) Provide for continued professional development of department personnel.

(d) Ensure compliance with POST rules and regulations concerning law enforcement training.

203.4 TRAINING PLAN

A training plan will be developed and maintained by the Training Manager. It is the responsibility of the Training Manager to maintain, review, and update the training plan on an annual basis. The plan will address all training mandated by Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST), Standards and Training for Corrections (STC), State law, or other regulatory entities that apply.

203.5 TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Professional Standards Bureau will conduct an annual training-needs assessment of the Department. The needs assessment will be reviewed by staff. Upon approval by the staff, the needs assessment will form the basis for the training plan for the fiscal year.

203.6 TRAINING PROCEDURES

(a) All employees assigned to attend training shall attend as scheduled unless previously excused by their immediate supervisor. Excused absences from mandatory training should be limited to the following:

1. Court appearances
2. First choice vacation
3. Sick leave

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4. Physical limitations preventing the employee's participation.
5. Emergency situations

(b) When an employee is unable to attend mandatory training, that employee shall:

1. Notify his/her supervisor as soon as possible but no later than one hour prior to the start of training.
2. Document his/her absence in a memorandum to his/her supervisor.
3. Make arrangements through his/her supervisor and the Training Manager to attend the required training on an alternate date.

203.7 DAILY TRAINING BULLETINS

The Lexipol Daily Training Bulletins (DTBs) is a web-accessed system that provides training on the Monterey Park Police Department Policy Manual and other important topics. Generally, one training bulletin is available for each day of the month. However, the number of DTBs may be adjusted by the designated Lexipol administrator .

Personnel assigned to participate in DTBs should only use the password and login name assigned to them by the designated Lexipol administrator . Personnel should not share their password with others and should frequently change their password to protect the security of the system. After each session, employees should log off the system to prevent unauthorized access. The content of the DTBs is copyrighted material and shall not be shared with others outside of the Department.

Employees who are assigned to participate in the DTB program should complete each DTB at the beginning of their shift or as otherwise directed by their supervisor. Employees should not allow uncompleted DTBs to build up over time. Personnel may be required to complete DTBs missed during extended absences (e.g., vacation, medical leave) upon returning to duty. Although the DTB system can be accessed from any Internet active computer, employees shall only take DTBs as part of their on-duty assignment unless directed otherwise by a supervisor.

Supervisors will be responsible for monitoring the progress of personnel under their command to ensure compliance with this policy.

203.8 POLICY

The Department shall administer a training program that will meet the standards of federal, state, local, and POST training requirements. It is a priority of this department to provide continuing education and training for the professional growth and development of its members.

203.9 TRAINING MANAGER

The Chief of Police shall designate a Training Managerwho is responsible for developing, reviewing, updating, and maintaining the department training plan so that required training is completed. The Training Managershould review the training plan annually.

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203.9.1 TRAINING RESTRICTION

The Training Manageris responsible for establishing a process to identify officers who are restricted from training other officers for the time period specified by law because of a sustained use of force complaint (Government Code § 7286(b)).

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Electronic Mail

204.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the proper use and application of the Department's electronic mail (email) system by employees of this department. Email is a communication tool available to employees to enhance efficiency in the performance of job duties and is to be used in accordance with generally accepted business practices and current law (e.g., California Public Records Act). Messages transmitted over the email system must only be those that involve official business activities or contain information essential to employees for the accomplishment of business-related tasks and/or communication directly related to the business, administration, or practices of the Department.

204.2 EMAIL RIGHT OF PRIVACY

All email messages, including any attachments, that are transmitted over department networks are considered department records and therefore are department property. The Department reserves the right to access, audit or disclose, for any lawful reason, any message including any attachment that is transmitted over its email system or that is stored on any department system.

The email system is not a confidential system since all communications transmitted on, to or from the system are the property of the Department. Therefore, the email system is not appropriate for confidential communications. If a communication must be private, an alternative method to communicate the message should be used instead of email. Employees using the Department's email system shall have no expectation of privacy concerning communications utilizing the system.

Employees should not use personal accounts to exchange email or other information that is related to the official business of the Department.

204.3 PROHIBITED USE OF EMAIL

Sending derogatory, defamatory, obscene, disrespectful, sexually suggestive and harassing or any other inappropriate messages on the email system is prohibited and may result in discipline.

Email messages addressed to the entire department are only to be used for official business related items that are of particular interest to all users and must be approved by the Chief of Police or a Division Commander. Personal advertisements are not acceptable.

It is a violation of this policy to transmit a message under another user's name. Users are strongly encouraged to log off the network when their computer is unattended. This added security measure would minimize the misuse of an individual's email, name and/or password by others.

204.4 EMAIL RECORD MANAGEMENT

Email may, depending upon the individual content, be a public record under the California Public Records Act and must be managed in accordance with the established records retention schedule and in compliance with state law.

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Electronic Mail

The Custodian of Records shall ensure that email messages are retained and recoverable as outlined in the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

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Administrative Communications

205.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Administrative communications of this department are governed by the following policies.

205.2 MEMORANDUMS

Memorandums or e-mails may be issued periodically by the Chief of Police to announce and document all promotions, transfers, hiring of new personnel, separations, personnel and group commendations, or other changes in status.

205.3 CORRESPONDENCE

In order to ensure that the letterhead and name of the Department are not misused, all external correspondence shall be on official Department letterhead. Personnel should use Department letterhead only for official business and with approval of their supervisor.

The official Department letterhead can be found by opening Microsoft Word then going to "File", "New", "Police Templates", and "PD Letterhead.doc".

205.3.1 PROCEDURE

Following is the procedure to be used when writing any communication, except those communications limited to within the department (interdepartmental memoranda).

All correspondence shall be made in the name of the Chief of Police, followed by the name, title, and detail of assignment of the officer originating the correspondence unless otherwise directed by the Chief of Police.

Example of standard format:

JIM SMITH

CHIEF OF POLICE

John Doe, Lieutenant

Officer Note: When the standard format is used, the correspondence may be signed by the Chief of Police or the person originating the correspondence.

The initials of the person originating the correspondence and those of the secretary or clerk preparing the copy shall appear on the left margin, below the signature line.

Example:

JIM SMITH

CHIEF OF POLICE

John Doe, Sergeant

Traffic Bureau Commander

JS:JD:aw

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(a) The secretary assigned to the Chief of Police may open all incoming correspondence except those marked "PERSONAL." Mail shall be opened when it is necessary to ascertain the intended recipient of the correspondence.

(b) Those communications regarding non-criminal department matters shall be forwarded to the concerned bureaus of sections without searching. All correspondence referring to criminal matter shall be properly searched and distributed to the concerned bureaus unless the correspondence is addressed to a specific officer or employee.

205.4 SURVEYS

All surveys made in the name of the Department shall be authorized by the Chief of Police or a Division Commander.

205.5 ADULT CRIMINAL CORRESPONDENCE: INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU

Upon receipt of letters concerning adult criminal matters, the Investigations Bureau Commander shall institute any necessary investigation and prepare a reply if indicated. The Investigations Bureau Commander shall sign the original of the reply and cause it to be mailed. The bureau clerk shall make a copy of the original correspondence and retain one copy in a bureau file.

205.5.1 CRIMINAL CORRESPONDENCE: FORM LETTERS

Certain investigative activities within the department require the use of official form letters. The signature of the Chief of Police is not required on a form letter.

205.5.2 NON-CRIMINAL CORRESPONDENCE

All non-criminal correspondence shall be typed for the signature of the Chief of Police and submitted to his/her office, except printed form letters and those letters initiated by the division to private persons. A copy of all correspondence shall be retained in the originating bureau by the bureau clerk.

205.5.3 INTERDEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

All correspondence between the different units of the department shall be prepared on Interoffice Memorandums. Copies of such correspondence shall always be made and filed in the office of issuance. Such correspondence shall always be routed through the issuing and receiving bureau commanders or a person acting in such capacity. The officer of a lesser position may initiate the correspondence; however, it must be routed through the Chain of Command unless such correspondence concerns a personnel or criminal complaint by the originator against an employee in the Chain of Command.

Division or bureau commanders shall write or cause to be written under their signature all interoffice memorandums pertaining to their command and sections within their jurisdiction. Commanders shall forward such correspondence to the commander of the concerned bureau or division.

Bureau commanders shall forward all communications received as interdepartmental correspondence to the concerned sections or to the concerned employees within their bureaus.

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205.6 RECEIVING TELETYPES AND FAXES

Teletypes or faxes addressed to the Chief of Police received during regular business hours shall immediately be forwarded to the Office of the Chief of Police.

Teletypes or faxes received during the hours the Chief of Police is not on duty shall be reviewed by the on-duty Watch Commander and proper action initiated, unless it is marked "Confidential." In the case of confidential teletypes or faxes or those requiring action directly by the Chief of Police, the Watch Commander shall immediately notify the Chief of Police, or, if he/she is not available, the Line Operations Division Commander.

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Staffing Levels

206.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that proper supervision is available for all shifts. The Department intends to balance the employee's needs against the need to have flexibility and discretion in using personnel to meet operational needs. While balance is desirable, the paramount concern is the need to meet operational requirements of the Department.

206.2 MINIMUM STAFFING LEVELS

Minimum staffing levels should result in the scheduling of at least two regular supervisors on duty whenever possible. Watch Commanders will ensure that at least one field supervisor is deployed during each watch, in addition to the Watch Commander.

206.2.1 SUPERVISION DEPLOYMENTS

A Sergeant or Corporal may serve as the field supervisor. A Lieutenant or Sergeant may serve as the Watch Commander. An Officer, under normal cirumstances, should not serve as the field supervisor.

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License to Carry a Firearm

207.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide a written process for the application, issuance, denial, appeal, and revocation of a license to carry a firearm (Penal Code § 26150; Penal Code § 26155).

207.1.1 APPLICATION OF POLICY

Nothing in this policy shall preclude the Chief or other head of a municipal police agency from entering into an agreement with the Sheriff of the county or preclude the Sheriff of the county from entering into an agreement with the Chief of any municipal police agency to process all applications and license renewals for the carrying of concealed weapons (Penal Code § 26150; Penal Code § 26155).

207.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department will fairly and impartially consider all applications to carry firearms in accordance with applicable law and this policy.

207.3 QUALIFIED APPLICANTS

In order to qualify for a license to carry a firearm, the applicant must:

(a) Be deemed not to be a disqualified person as provided in Penal Code § 26202.

(b) Be deemed not to be prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm (Penal Code § 26185; Penal Code § 26195).

(c) Be a resident of the City of Monterey Park or meet the non-residential jurisdictional requirements (Penal Code § 26150; Penal Code § 26155)

1. Non-resident applicants may be eligible for a license if they are members of the California Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc., Gun Owners of America, Inc., Gun Owners of California, Inc., the Second Amendment Foundation, or the Firearms Policy Coalition and are not otherwise prohibited from possessing firearms under federal or California law. Proof of membership is required.

(d) Be at least 21 years of age, and present clear evidence of identity and age as defined in Penal Code § 16400 (Penal Code § 26150; Penal Code § 26155).

(e) Fully complete the California Department of Justice (DOJ) application (Penal Code § 26175).

(f) Submit fingerprints and a complete criminal background check (Penal Code § 26185).

(g) Pay all associated application fees (Penal Code § 26190).

(h) Be the recorded owner of the firearm, with the California DOJ, for which the license will be issued, as determined by the Monterey Park Police Department (Penal Code § 26162).

(i) Be free from any psychological conditions that might make the applicant unsuitable for carrying a firearm (Penal Code § 26190).

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(j) Complete required training described in Penal Code § 26165.

207.3.1 NON-RESIDENT APPLICANTS

Non-resident applicants are required to meet the resident criteria described in the Qualified Applicants section of this policy, where applicable, as well as the requirements in Penal Code § 26150(b) and Penal Code §26155(b).

207.3.2 APPLICANT DISQUALIFICATION

The Department shall not issue a license when (Penal Code § 26195):

(a) The applicant fails to comply with all reporting requirements concerning any restraining orders, arrests, convictions, or charges as specified in Penal Code § 26202.

(b) The applicant knowingly provided false, inaccurate, or incomplete information in connection with any application for a license, license renewal, or license amendment pursuant to Penal Code § 26175(e).

207.4 APPLICATION PROCESS

The application process for a license to carry a firearm shall consist of two phases. Upon the successful completion of each phase, the applicant will advance to the next phase until the process is completed and the license is either issued or denied.

207.4.1 PHASE ONE (TO BE COMPLETED BY ALL APPLICANTS)

(a) Any individual applying for a license to carry a firearm shall first fully complete a California DOJ application to be signed under penalty of perjury. Any applicant who provides false information or statements on the application will be removed from further consideration and may be prosecuted for a criminal offense (Penal Code § 26180).

1. If an incomplete application package is received, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee may do any of the following:

   (a) Require the applicant to complete the package before any further processing.

   (b) Advance the incomplete package to phase two for conditional processing pending completion of all mandatory conditions.

   (c) Issue a denial if the materials submitted at the time demonstrate that the applicant would not qualify for a license to carry a firearm even if the package was completed (e.g., disqualifying criminal conviction).

(b) Applicant fees shall be submitted and processed according to department-established procedures and Penal Code § 26190.

1. Additional fees may be required for fingerprinting, training, or psychological testing, in addition to the application fee.

2. Full payment of the remainder of the application fee will be required upon issuance of a license.

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3. Payment of related fees may be waived if the applicant is a duly appointed reserve peace officer as defined in Penal Code § 830.6 (a) or (b) (Penal Code § 26170).

(c) Additional documents may be requested of the applicant as required to complete the application process (e.g., photograph).

(d) The applicant shall submit proof of ownership or registration of each firearm to be licensed.

Within 90 days of receiving the completed application for a new license, the Department shall give written notice to the applicant of the Department's initial determination, based on its preliminary investigation, whether or not the applicant is a disqualified person. This shall include a final determination on whether the applicant is an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance described in 18 USC 922 (g)(3) (Penal Code § 26202).

If the determination is that the applicant is not a disqualified person, the notice shall inform the applicant to proceed with the training requirements as specified in Penal Code § 26165.

207.4.2 PHASE TWO

This phase is to be completed only by those applicants successfully completing phase one.

(a) Fingerprints and related information required by the California DOJ shall be submitted to the California DOJ as provided in Penal Code § 26185.

(b) The Chief of Police may, based upon criteria established by the Chief of Police, require that the applicant be referred to an authorized psychologist used by the Department for psychological testing. The cost of such psychological testing shall be paid by the applicant but shall not exceed the reasonable costs to the Department. The Chief of Police may allow non-resident applicants to complete the psychological assessment virtually or at an approved location in the applicant's state of residence (Penal Code § 26190).

(c) The applicant shall complete a course of training approved by the Department, which complies with Penal Code § 26165.

(d) The applicant shall submit any firearm to be considered for a license to the Rangemaster or other department authorized gunsmith, at no cost to the applicant, for a full safety inspection. The Chief of Police reserves the right to deny a license for any firearm that has been altered from the manufacturer's specifications or that is unsafe (Penal Code § 31910).

(e) The applicant shall successfully complete a firearms safety and proficiency examination with the firearm to be licensed, to be administered by the department Rangemaster, or provide proof of successful completion of another department-approved firearms safety and proficiency examination, including completion of all releases and other forms. The cost of any outside inspection/examination shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

Once the Chief of Police or authorized designee has verified the successful completion of phase two, the license to carry a firearm will either be granted or denied (Penal Code § 26170).

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207.5 ISSUED FIREARMS PERMITS

In the event a license to carry a firearm is issued by the Chief of Police, the following shall apply:

(a) The license will be subject to any and all reasonable restrictions or conditions the Chief of Police has deemed warranted, including restrictions as to the time, place, manner, and circumstances under which a person may carry the firearm (Penal Code § 26200(b)).

1. All such restrictions or conditions shall be conspicuously noted on any license issued (Penal Code § 26200(c)).
2. The licensee will be required to sign a Restrictions and Conditions Agreement. Any violation of any of the restrictions and conditions may result in the immediate revocation of the license.

(b) The license shall clearly identify the licensee, bear a photograph and fingerprints of the licensee with the expiration date, type of firearm, restrictions, and other pertinent information as described by Penal Code § 26175. The license may be laminated (Penal Code § 26175).

(c) The license will be valid for a period not to exceed two years from the date of issuance (Penal Code § 26220).

1. A license issued to a state or federal magistrate, commissioner, or judge will be valid for a period not to exceed three years.
2. A license issued to any reserve peace officer as defined in Penal Code § 830.6(a) or (b), or a custodial officer employed by the Sheriff as provided in Penal Code § 831.5 will be valid for a period not to exceed four years, except that such license shall be invalid upon the individual's conclusion of service as a reserve officer.

(d) If the licensee's place of residence was the basis for issuance of a license and the licensee moves out of the county of issuance, the license shall expire 90 days after the licensee has moved (Penal Code § 26210).

(e) The licensee shall notify this department in writing within 10 days of any change of place of residency. Within 10 days of receiving such notice, the Department shall notify the California DOJ (Penal Code § 26210).

207.5.1 AMENDMENTS TO LICENSES

Any licensee may apply to amend a license at any time during the period of validity by completing and submitting a written Application for License Amendment along with the current processing fee to the Department in order to (Penal Code § 26215):

(a) Add or delete authority to carry a firearm listed on the license.

(b) Change restrictions or conditions previously placed on the license.

(c) Change the address or other personal information of the licensee (Penal Code § 26210).

In the event that any amendment to a valid license is approved by the Chief of Police, a new license will be issued reflecting the amendment. An amendment to any license will not serve to

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extend the original expiration date and an application for an amendment will not constitute an application for renewal of the license.

207.5.2 REVOCATION OF LICENSES

Any license issued pursuant to this policy shall be revoked by the Chief of Police for any of the following reasons (Penal Code § 26195):

(a) The licensee is prohibited by state or federal law from owning or purchasing a firearm.

(b) The licensee has become a disqualified person and cannot receive such a license in accordance with the standards set forth in Penal Code § 26202.

(c) The licensee has breached any of the conditions or restrictions described in Penal Code § 26200.

(d) Any information provided by a licensee in connection with an application for a new license or an application to amend a license was knowingly inaccurate or incomplete.

(e) If the license is one to carry "loaded and exposed," the license shall be revoked immediately upon a change of the licensee's place of residence to another county (Penal Code § 26210).

(f) The licensee fails to notify the issuing department of a restraining order, arrest, charge, or conviction of a crime in Penal Code § 26202.

The issuance of a license by the Chief of Police shall not entitle the holder to either a property or liberty interest as the issuance, amendment, or revocation of such license remains exclusively within the discretion of the Chief of Police as set forth herein.

If any license is revoked, the Department will immediately notify the licensee in writing and the California DOJ (Penal Code § 26225).

207.5.3 LICENSE RENEWAL

No later than 90 days prior to the expiration of any valid license to carry a firearm, the licensee may apply to the Chief of Police for a renewal by:

(a) Verifying all information submitted in the original application under penalty of perjury.

(b) Completing a training course pursuant to Penal Code § 26165.

(c) Submitting any firearm to be considered for a license renewal to the Rangemaster for a full safety inspection. The Chief of Police reserves the right to deny a license for any firearm that has been altered from the manufacturer's specifications or that is unsafe (Penal Code § 31910).

(d) Paying the applicable renewal application fee.

Within 90 days of receiving the completed application for a renewal license, the Department shall give written notice to the applicant of the department's initial determination whether or not the applicant is a disqualified person (Penal Code § 26202).

If the determination is that the applicant is not a disqualified person, the notice shall inform the applicant to proceed with the training requirements as specified in Penal Code § 26165. The

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Department shall then submit the renewal notification to the California DOJ as provided in Penal Code § 26185.

Once the Chief of Police or the authorized designee has verified the successful completion of the renewal process, the renewal of the license to carry a firearm will either be granted or denied.

The Department shall not issue a renewal license unless confirmation has been received from the California DOJ that the applicant is eligible to possess, receive, own, or purchase a firearm (Penal Code § 26185).

207.6 DEPARTMENT REPORTING AND RECORDS

The Department shall maintain a record of the following and immediately provide copies of each to the California DOJ (Penal Code § 26225):

(a) The denial of a license

(b) The denial of an amendment to a license

(c) The issuance of a license

(d) The amendment of a license

(e) The revocation of a license

The Chief of Police shall annually submit to the State Attorney General the total number of licenses to carry firearms issued to reserve peace officers and judges.

207.7 CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS

The home address and telephone numbers of any peace officer, public defender, prosecutor, magistrate, court commissioner, or judge contained in an application shall not be considered a public record (Government Code § 7923.805).

207.8 LIMITED BUSINESS LICENSE TO CARRY A CONCEALED FIREARM

The authority to issue a limited business license to carry a concealed firearm to a non-resident applicant is granted only to the Sheriff of the county in which the applicant works. A chief of a municipal police department may not issue limited licenses and these applicants should be referred to the Sheriff's Office (Penal Code § 26150).

An individual who is not a resident of the county but who otherwise successfully completes all portions of phases one and two above, may apply for and be issued a limited license subject to approval by the Sheriff and subject to the following:

(a) The applicant physically spends a substantial period of working hours in the applicant's principal place of employment or business within the City of Monterey Park (Penal Code § 26150).

(b) Such a license will be valid for a period not to exceed 90 days from the date of issuance (Penal Code § 26220).

(c) The applicant shall provide a copy of the license to the licensing authority of the city or county in which the applicant resides (Penal Code § 26220).

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(d) Any application for renewal or reissuance of such a license may be granted only upon concurrence of the original issuing authority and the licensing authority of the city or county in which the applicant resides (Penal Code § 26220).

207.9 WRITTEN NOTICE FOR DENIAL OF LICENSE

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall give written notice to the applicant for a new license that the license is approved or denied within 120 days of the initial application or within 30 days after receipt of the applicant's criminal background check from the California DOJ, whichever is later (Penal Code § 26205).

Written notice to an applicant for a renewal license that is approved or denied shall be given within 120 days of receiving the completed application (Penal Code § 26205).

Additionally, regardless of the type of license, if the license is denied, the notice shall state which requirement was not satisfied (Penal Code § 26205).

207.9.1 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

If an application for a new license, renewal of a license, or revocation is denied based on a determination that the person is a disqualified person as provided by Penal Code § 26202, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall provide the person with the notice of determination as provided by Penal Code § 26202(d), Penal Code § 26205, or Penal Code § 26195(b)(3). The notice shall state the reason why the determination was made and inform the applicant that they may request a hearing from a court. The Department shall also provide the most recent California DOJ hearing request form to the applicant (Penal Code § 26206).

If an application for a new license, renewal of a license, or revocation is denied for any other reason as described in Penal Code § 26206(i), the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall provide the person with the notice required under Penal Code § 26205 or Penal Code § 26195(b)(3), as applicable, and inform the applicant they may apply to the county Superior Court for a writ of mandate pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 1085 (Penal Code § 26206).

207.9.2 ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Department shall submit the required prescribed information in Penal Code § 26202(f) to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System Index within 5 days upon determination that an applicant is a disqualified person due to being an unlawful user of, or addicted to, any controlled substance (Penal Code § 26202(f)).

207.10 POLICY AVAILABILITY

This policy shall be made accessible to the public as provided by Penal Code § 26160.

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Retiree Concealed Firearms

208.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the issuance, denial, suspension or revocation of Monterey Park Police Department identification cards under the Law Enforcement Officers' Safety Act (LEOSA) and California law (18 USC § 926C; Penal Code § 25455).

208.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to provide identification cards to qualified former or retired officers as provided in this policy.

208.3 LEOSA

The Chief of Police may issue an identification card for LEOSA purposes to any qualified former officer of this department who (18 USC § 926C(c)):

(a) Separated from service in good standing from this department as an officer.

(b) Before such separation, had regular employment as a law enforcement officer for an aggregate of 10 years or more or, if employed as a law enforcement officer for less than 10 years, separated from service after completing any applicable probationary period due to a service-connected disability as determined by this department.

(c) Has not been disqualified for reasons related to mental health.

(d) Has not entered into an agreement with this department where the officer acknowledges that he/she is not qualified to receive a firearm qualification certificate for reasons related to mental health.

(e) Is not prohibited by federal law from receiving or possessing a firearm.

208.3.1 LEOSA IDENTIFICATION CARD FORMAT

The LEOSA identification card should contain a photograph of the former officer and identify him/her as having been employed as an officer.

If the Monterey Park Police Department qualifies the former officer, the LEOSA identification card or separate certification should indicate the date the former officer was tested or otherwise found by the Department to meet the active duty standards for qualification to carry a firearm.

208.3.2 AUTHORIZATION

Any qualified former law enforcement officer, including a former officer of this department, may carry a concealed firearm under 18 USC § 926C when he/she is:

(a) In possession of photographic identification that identifies him/her as having been employed as a law enforcement officer, and one of the following:

1. An indication from the person's former law enforcement agency that he/she has, within the past year, been tested or otherwise found by the law enforcement agency to meet agency-established active duty standards for qualification in firearms training to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.

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2. A certification, issued by either the state in which the person resides or by a certified firearms instructor who is qualified to conduct a firearms qualification test for active duty law enforcement officers within that state, indicating that the person has, within the past year, been tested or otherwise found to meet the standards established by the state or, if not applicable, the standards of any agency in that state.

(b) Not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance.

(c) Not prohibited by federal law from receiving a firearm.

(d) Not in a location prohibited by California law or by a private person or entity on his/her property if such prohibition is permitted by California law.

208.4 CALIFORNIA IDENTIFICATION CARD ISSUANCE

Any full-time sworn officer of this department who was authorized to, and did, carry a concealed firearm during the course and scope of his/her employment shall be issued an identification card with a Carrying Concealed Weapon endorsement, "CCW Approved," upon honorable retirement (Penal Code § 25455).

(a) For the purpose of this policy, honorably retired includes all peace officers who have qualified for, and accepted, a service or disability retirement. It shall not include any officer who retires in lieu of termination.

(b) No CCW Approved endorsement shall be issued to any officer retiring because of a psychological disability (Penal Code § 26305).

208.4.1 CALIFORNIA IDENTIFICATION CARD FORMAT

The identification card issued to any qualified and honorably retired officer shall be 2 inches by 3 inches, and minimally contain (Penal Code § 25460):

(a) A photograph of the retiree.

(b) The retiree’s name and date of birth.

(c) The date of retirement.

(d) The name and address of this department.

(e) A stamped CCW Approved endorsement along with the date by which the endorsement must be renewed. If a CCW endorsement has been denied or revoked, the identification card shall be stamped “No CCW Privilege.”

208.4.2 QUALIFIED RETIREES FROM INCORPORATED JURISDICTION

The Monterey Park Police Department shall provide an identification card with a CCW Approved endorsement to honorably retired peace officers from any jurisdiction that this department now serves under the following conditions (Penal Code § 25905):

(a) The retiree's previous agency is no longer providing law enforcement services or the relevant government body is dissolved.

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(b) This department is in possession of the retiree's complete personnel record or can verify the retiree's honorably retired status.

(c) The retiree is in compliance with all of the requirements of this department for the issuance of a CCW Approved endorsement.

208.4.3 QUALIFIED RETIRED RESERVES

Qualified retired reserve officers who meet the department requirements shall be provided an identification card with a CCW Approved endorsement (Penal Code § 26300).

Department requirements for qualified reserve officer are:

1. The retired Reserve Officer retired in good standing.

2. The retired reserve officer served 20 or more years as a Level I Reserve Officer

Or

3. At the Police Chief's discretion, a combination of Full Time Police Officer service and a minimum of 10 years of service as a Level I Reserve Officer my be considered for issuance of CCW.

Qualified retired reserve officers are not eligible for H.R. 218 endorsement.

208.5 FORMER OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

A former officer with a card issued under this policy shall immediately notify the Watch Commander of his/her arrest or conviction in any jurisdiction, or that he/she is the subject of a court order, in accordance with the Reporting of Employee Convictions policy.

208.5.1 RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER LEOSA

In order to obtain or retain a LEOSA identification card, the former officer shall:

(a) Sign a waiver of liability of the Department for all acts taken related to carrying a concealed firearm, acknowledging both his/her personal responsibility as a private person for all acts taken when carrying a concealed firearm as permitted by LEOSA and also that these acts were not taken as an employee or former employee of the Department.

(b) Remain subject to all applicable department policies and federal, state and local laws.

(c) Demonstrate good judgment and character commensurate with carrying a loaded and concealed firearm.

(d) Successfully pass an annual criminal history background check indicating that he/she is not prohibited by law from receiving or possessing a firearm.

208.5.2 MAINTAINING A CALIFORNIA IDENTIFICATION CARD CCW ENDORSEMENT

In order to maintain a CCW Approved endorsement on an identification card issued under California law, the retired officer shall (Penal Code § 26305):

(a) Qualify annually with the authorized firearm at a course approved by this department at the retired officer's expense.

(b) Remain subject to all applicable department policies and federal, state, and local laws.

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(c) Not engage in conduct that compromises public safety.

(d) Only be authorized to carry a concealed firearm inspected and approved by the Department.

(e) Undergo a fingerprint-based state and national criminal history background check when required by the Department (Penal Code § 26330).

208.6 DENIAL, SUSPENSION, OR REVOCATION OF A LEOSA IDENTIFICATION CARD

A LEOSA identification card may be denied or revoked upon a showing of good cause as determined by the Department. In the event that an identification card is denied, suspended, or revoked, the former officer may request a review by the Chief of Police. The decision of the Chief of Police is final.

208.6.1 PROCESS FOR H.R. 218 IDENTIFICATION CARD

All police officers that are honorably retired from City service pursuant to Manual Section 220.2 who have been granted or are eligible for CCW endorsement from the Chief of Police pursuant to Manual section 220.2 and meet the qualifications as defined in H.R. 218, The Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004 may request a "Retired Peace Officer Compliance Certification" card (RPOCC).

Requests for this RPOCC card will be made in writing to the Chief of Police. The retiree will fill out an application form, attesting he/she is a "qualified retired law enforcement officer" as defined in HR 218.

At the direction of the Chief of Police, the retiree will contact the Department's Range Master to make arrangements to qualify with their firearm. The retiree is required to successfully meet department firearm qualification standards, in order to qualify for HR 218.

When all the above standards have been met, the retiree will be issued a RPOCC and "Firearms Qualification Certification" card (FQC). The FQC card is valid for one year and must be renewed yearly.

For retirees whose primary residence is in a State other than California: All the above requirements will be met with the exception of the firearms qualification. When the necessary requirements have been met, a RPOCC card will be mailed to the retiree. The card will clearly state that the individual must possess an additional card or appropriate document that indicates that he/she has met the standards for training and qualification for active law enforcement officers to carry firearms in the retired officer's primary state of residence, to qualify for the Federal LEOSA concealed firearms exemption.

208.7 DENIAL, SUSPENSION, OR REVOCATION OF A CALIFORNIA CCW ENDORSEMENT CARD

A CCW endorsement for any officer retired from this department may be denied or revoked only upon a showing of good cause. The CCW endorsement may be immediately and temporarily revoked by the Watch Commander when the conduct of a retired peace officer compromises public safety (Penal Code § 25470).

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(a) In the event that a CCW endorsement is initially denied, the retired officer shall have 15 days from the date of denial to request a formal hearing. The failure to submit a timely written request for a hearing shall be deemed a waiver of such right. The hearing, absent written agreement between the parties, shall be held no later than 120 days after the request is received.

(b) Prior to revocation of any CCW endorsement, the Department shall provide the affected retiree with written notice of a hearing by either personal service or first class mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested to the retiree's last known address (Penal Code § 26315).

1. The retiree shall have 15 days from the date of service to file a written request for a hearing.
2. The hearing, absent written agreement between the parties, shall be held no later than 120 days after the request is received (Penal Code § 26315).
3. The failure to submit a timely written request for a hearing shall be deemed a waiver of such right.

(c) A hearing for the denial or revocation of any CCW endorsement shall be conducted before a hearing board composed of three members, one selected by the Department, one selected by the retiree or his/her employee organization, and one selected jointly (Penal Code § 26320).

1. The decision of such hearing board shall be binding on the Department and the retiree.
2. Any retiree who waives the right to a hearing or whose CCW endorsement has been revoked at a hearing shall immediately surrender his/her identification card. The Department will then reissue a new identification card which shall be stamped "No CCW Privilege."

(d) Members who have reason to suspect the conduct of a retiree has compromised public safety shall notify the Watch Commander as soon as practicable. The Watch Commander should promptly take appropriate steps to look into the matter and, if warranted, contact the retiree in person and advise him/her of the temporary suspension and hearing information listed below.

1. Notification of the temporary suspension should also be promptly mailed to the retiree via first class mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested (Penal Code § 26312).
2. The Watch Commander should document the investigation, the actions taken and, if applicable, any notification made to the retiree. The memo should be forwarded to the Chief of Police.
3. The personal and written notification should be as follows:
    (a) The retiree's CCW endorsement is immediately and temporarily suspended.
    (b) The retiree has 15 days to request a hearing to determine whether the temporary suspension should become permanent revocation.

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(c) The retiree will forfeit his/her right to a hearing and the CCW endorsement will be permanently revoked if the retiree fails to respond to the notice of hearing within the 15-day period.

4. In the event that personal contact with the retiree cannot be reasonably achieved in a timely manner, the Watch Commander should attempt to make the above notice of temporary suspension through another law enforcement officer. For example, if a retiree was arrested or detained by a distant agency, the Watch Commander may request that a law enforcement officer from that agency act as the agent of the Department to deliver the written notification.

208.8 FIREARM QUALIFICATIONS

The Rangemaster may provide former officers from this department an opportunity to qualify. Written evidence of the qualification and the weapons used will be provided and will contain the date of the qualification. The Rangemaster will maintain a record of the qualifications and weapons used.

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Supervisory Forms

209.1 SUPERVISORY FORMS

Supervisory forms are used exclusively by department supervisory personnel.

209.2 REPORTS FOR INJURIES ON DUTY

When notified by an employee that he/she sustained or may have sustained any injury on duty (IOD), no matter how slight, the immediate supervisor shall document the injury as described in this procedure. Employees will generally notify a supervisor of the injury within 24 hours of its occurrence or within 24 hours of the employee becoming aware of the symptoms of the injury. If the immediate supervisor is not available, the employee concerned shall report the injury to the on-duty Watch Commander. The Watch Commander so notified shall cause the injury to be documented per this procedure.

209.2.1 EMPLOYEE'S CLAIM FOR WORKER'S COMPENSATION BENEFITS

The employee's supervisor shall provide the injured employee with an Employee's Claim For Workers' Compensation Benefits form, within 24 hours of notice of a possible IOD. This form requests certain specific information, informs the injured employee of Workers' Compensation benefits and advises him/her that he/she may consult an attorney. The employee shall initial the IOD Workers' Compensation Claim Form log book to indicate proof of receipt of the Claim Form.

(a) The injured employee shall complete the section marked "Employee" and return it to the supervisor as soon as practical after reporting the injury, but no longer than 24 hours after the injury. The supervisor will then log in the received claim form in the Claim Form log book.

(b) The Supervisor shall date-stamp the claim form when it is received back from the injured employee. The supervisor shall fill out the "Employer" section of the form and have the employee place his or her initials at the bottom of the form just below "Signing this form is not an admission of liability," to indicate receipt of a copy of the completed claim form. The supervisor will then give the employee the green (fourth) copy of the claim form which lists the employee's benefits on the back. This will act as a receipt indicating that the form has been returned to the employer and that the employee is aware of the benefits described on the green copy. The supervisor will then forward the remaining three copies of the form through the Chain of Command to the Personnel/ Employee Development Department.

(c) The supervisor will log in the receipt of the claim form and require that the injured employee sign the log, acknowledging receipt. This is important to prove that the claim form was received by the injured employee within the 24 hour limit. The Claim Form log shall be kept in the Watch Commander's office.

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209.2.2 IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR'S REPORT OF EMPLOYEE INJURY

(a) Employee Responsibility - The injured employee's supervisor shall cause the injured employee to complete the upper half of an Employee/Employer Report of Occupational Injury or Illness form as soon as practical after the injury but no longer than 24 hours after the injury occurred or 24 hours after the employee became aware of the injury. The injured employee shall fill out this form whenever possible. If the employee's injury prevents him or her from completing this form, then the injured employee's supervisor will assist or assign another employee to assist the employee in filling it out.

(b) Supervisor's Responsibility - The supervisor shall complete the lower section marked "Immediate Supervisor's Evaluation" from information furnished by the concerned employee and sign in the appropriate space. If one or more boxes in the space marked "An Unsafe Condition Existed" is checked, the reporting supervisor shall describe, photograph or obtain as appropriate the cause of the injury.

209.2.3 SUPERVISOR'S REPORT OF EMPLOYEE INJURY: DISTRIBUTION

All completed reports and/or claim receipts shall be forwarded through the chain-of-command to the office of the Chief of Police. A copy, if any, of the report relating to the incident shall accompany these reports. These reports will be submitted as soon as practical after the reported injury and need not comply with the 24-hour time limit.

209.3 CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR PERSONS IN CUSTODY: IN-CUSTODY MEDICAL TREATMENT FORM

The In-Custody form shall be utilized by department personnel in all cases where a prisoner is in custody and is transported for medical treatment to a local contract hospital. The form is used as a post-booking form. This form is to be completed by the officers while at the hospital. The "Medical Evaluation Request By Peace Officer" form will be used for pre-booking.

209.3.1 IN-CUSTODY MEDICAL EVALUATION FORM: DISTRIBUTION

The In-Custody Medical Evaluation Form shall be completed by the arresting officer of the injured or ill prisoner. The original completed forms will remain at the hospital and a copy of the forms will be returned to the on duty jailer. The jailer shall attached the In-Custody Medical Evaluation Form to the booking package. The hospitals should maintain a supply of these forms.

The arresting officer or transporting officer shall be responsible for printing the words "pre-booking" at the top portion of the form in bold letters.

209.4 DAILY TIME SHEET

The Daily Time Sheet shall be used by department supervisory personnel to provide an accounting of time worked or authorized time off by each employee who is assigned to a team or bureau. Each employee in the team or bureau shall sign the Time Sheet acknowledging that he or she is on duty for the designated number of hours during that watch.

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(a) The Daily Time Sheet shall be completed daily by the reviewing supervisory officer of the team or bureau who shall verify that employees not signing are off duty for the designated reason and number of hours.

(b) Upon verifying the accuracy of the Daily Time Sheet, the reviewing supervisory officer shall initial each entry. Employees shall not alter the time sheet after it is so initialed without the specific approval of the reviewing supervisory officer or designee.

209.4.1 DAILY TIME SHEET: DISTRIBUTION

The Daily Time Sheet shall be forwarded to the Payroll Clerk assigned as the time keeper.

209.4.2 DAILY TIME SHEET: DISCREPANCY CORRECTION

(a) If an employee, during the pay period, discovers he or she needs to correct an error (e.g., employee failed to sign the Daily Time Sheet, employee failed to indicate correct number of hours worked, etc.) on a Daily Time Sheet which has already been submitted to the Police Department's Payroll Clerk, the employee must immediately notify the Department's Payroll Clerk so that the necessary correction(s) can be made in the current pay period. Errors corrected may be reflected in the following pay period if the notification to the Department's Payroll Clerk is too late in the current pay period to effectuate the change.

(b) If an employee, after the pay period has closed, discovers that he or she has not been compensated for time worked due to an error (e.g. the employee did not sign in on the Daily Time Sheet, the employee did not indicate the correct amount of hours worked, etc.), the employee shall request the need for correction by addressing a memo to their respective Division Commander/Manager. Upon approval by the employee's Division Commander/Manager, the correction will be made in the first possible pay period following notice.

(c) In instances where an employee fails to sign in, and/or indicate the correct amount of hours worked on the Daily Time Sheet, and fails to notify the Police Department's Payroll Clerk by the procedure(s) outlined above, the employee's accumulated Vacation and/or Holiday time will be drawn to cover the missing hours he/she normally works. The amount of accumulated time drawn will be only the amount of time necessary to equal the amount of hours normally worked in that pay period by the employee. The Police Department's Payroll Clerk will first utilize the time from the employee's accumulated Vacation time category and then Holiday. Upon the employee's discovery of the error, the employee may request their accumulated time be credited back, and a correction on the number of hours worked be made by addressing a memo to their respective Division Commander/Manager. Upon approval of the employee's Division Commander/Manager, the correction will be made in the first possible pay period. In instances where the employee has made an error (e.g. did not sign in on the Daily Time Sheet, did not indicate the correct amount of hours worked, etc.) on the Daily Time Sheet which has already been submitted

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to the Department's Payroll Clerk, and the employee has exhausted all of his/her accumulated time (e.g. Vacation, Holiday), the employee will be considered absent without pay. Wages lost, and/or accumulated time charged, may only be corrected by forwarding a memo to the Division Commander/Manager via chain of command. The necessary corrections will only be made with the Division Commander's/Manager's approval.

(d) In the above described instances, the Division Commander/Manager is responsible for notifying the Department's Payroll Clerk of his/her approval of the necessary corrections.

209.5 REQUEST FOR COMMENDATION

The Request for Commendation shall be used to initiate taking official notice of exemplary actions and accomplishments by department members or by private citizens in their contribution to law enforcement for the City of Monterey Park.

209.5.1 REQUEST FOR COMMENDATION: COMPLETION

It shall be the duty of each supervisory officer to report any acts that display exemplary conduct, in writing to his/her immediate superior. A supervisor may recommend any employee or private citizen for formal commendation.

209.5.2 REQUEST FOR COMMENDATION: DISTRIBUTION

Each request for commendation will be forwarded to the Chief of Police through the chain of command. The Chief of Police will make the final determination on approving the request.

Upon approval of the request for commendation, the Chief of Police will prepare a department commendation for the appropriate employee/citizen citing the event, the individual's actions, and commending the individual for a job well done. Once the department certificate has been signed by the Chief of Police, it will be forwarded to the individual and copies of the request for commendation and the certificate will be placed in the employee's personnel file.

209.5.3 REQUEST FOR COMMENDATION: CITIZEN'S REQUEST

When a written communication is received by the department concerning an employee, it shall be forwarded to the Bureau Commander who is responsible for that employee. It will be the responsibility of the Bureau Commander to make a determination as to whether or not the outside commendation warrants an official department commendation. If a department commendation is warranted, the Bureau Commander shall initiate the proper report and forward it along with the outside communication to the Chief of Police.

If it is determined that the outside commendation does not warrant a department commendation, the outside commendation will be given to the employee with a copy to the employee's personnel file.

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Supervision

210.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy section will define supervisory roles and define the supervisory responsibilities.

210.2 SUPERVISORY TERMINOLOGY

The following terminology shall be used in describing the levels of supervision within the Department:

(a) Division Commander shall be used to describe an officer at or above the rank of Captain in charge of a Division.

(b) Bureau Commander shall be used to describe an officer in charge of a Bureau of the Department.

(c) Field Commander shall be used to describe an officer who takes command of an emergency situation, or who is in command of field details at planned special events. A Field Commander may establish a field command post.

(d) Watch Commander shall be used to describe an officer having charge of a specific watch in the Field Services Bureau.

(e) Field Supervisor shall be used to describe an officer engaged in field supervision or in general supervision of a Section or a Unit. Ordinarily, a supervisor will include any officer at or above the rank of Sergeant. He/She may be a Corporal or Officer temporarily assigned.

(f) Officer-in-Charge shall be used to describe an officer having charge of a Section or Unit within another Division.

(g) Manager shall be used to describe a non-sworn manager in charge of a Bureau(s).

210.3 DEPARTMENT COMMAND POST

The office of the Chief of Police is the department command post. When the Office of the Chief of Police is closed, the department command post is the Watch Commander's Office.

210.3.1 FIELD COMMAND POST

A Field command post is a location established be a Field Supervisor or Commander for the purpose of:

(a) Directing operations in the field during emergency incidents or at planned special events.

(b) Collecting information pertinent to the incident and relaying it to the Communications Section.

(c) Requesting emergency personnel, equipment, and supplies from the Communications Section to assist the field forces.

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210.4 SUCCESSION OF COMMAND

Employees shall be governed by department policy concerning the person in charge of a given situation within the jurisdiction of the department.

210.4.1 OFFICER OF SENIOR RANK ASSUMING COMMAND

An officer of senior rank may take command of a situation by informing the officer then in charge of his/her intent. Such assumption of command shall be undertaken whenever the situation appears to the senior officer to be beyond the control of the officer then in charge, when jurisdiction is concurrent over a particular duty, or when the magnitude of the problem requires increased rank.

210.4.2 OFFICER OF EQUAL OR JUNIOR RANK ASSUMING COMMAND

An officer of equal or junior rank may take command by informing the officer then in charge of his/her intent. Such assumptions of command shall only be undertaken when the officer then in command is unable, because of physical inability, to perform his duties. An officer placed in command of an operation shall maintain that responsibility until relieved by competent authority.

210.4.3 RELIEF OF A MANAGER/SUPERVISOR BY A SUBORDINATE OFFICER FOR MENTAL INABILITY

It is conceivable that a set of circumstances may arise in which a subordinate officer initiates the relief of a manager/supervisor from duty because that manager/supervisor can no longer function due to mental or physical inability.

If such circumstances should occur, a complete report of the matter shall be made to the Chief of Police, setting forth all facts in the case and the reasons for the action or recommendation, with particular regard to the degree of urgency involved.

In order for a subordinate officer, acting upon his/her own initiative, to relieve a supervisor from duty, the situation must be obvious and clear that the retention of command by such a supervisor will place himself/herself or other persons in immediate danger of injury or death and that there is no other alternative safe action available at the time. The subordinate officer so acting must be next in succession to command or next in seniority. Before the subordinate officer takes such action, he/she must have investigated all the circumstances as may be practicable under the circumstances. Based on the facts available at the time, such investigation must conclude that relieving the manager/supervisor of command is the only means available of preventing an immediate threat to the safety of any person. The action of relieving a manager/supervisor from command may result in serious consequences, and a decision to do so, or to so recommend, should be based upon facts established by clear and convincing evidence, and upon the official views of others in a position to form a valid opinion, particularly of a technical nature. An officer relieving his/her manager/supervisor or recommending such action, together with all others who so counsel, must bear the legitimate responsibility for, and must be prepared to justify, such action.

210.4.4 SUCCESSION OF COMMAND FOR TEMPORARY ABSENCES

Whenever a regularly assigned supervisory employee is temporarily absent from the work location, the following succession of command and responsibility shall be followed:

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(a) Acting Supervisor (Commander) - An employee appointed to act as the supervisor (commander) by the regularly assigned supervisory employee, or by the next manager in the chain of command, shall assume the duties and responsibilities of the acting position whenever notified that the regularly assigned supervisory employee is unavailable.

(b) Senior Officer or Senior Employee - The senior officer or employee in the work group at the work location, in the absence of the regularly assigned supervisor or person appointed to act as the supervisor, shall assume the duties and responsibilities as the Officer-In-Charge or the Employee-In-Charge whenever necessary. The presence of a senior officer or employee does not preclude any other staff officer or employee present at the location from immediately taking affirmative, supervisory action if an unusual situation requires such action. Seniority shall be determined by length of service in the classification, per Manual Sections 223.5 and 223.5.1.

210.5 SENIORITY: OFFICERS

Seniority of officers shall be determined by rank and further, by the length of service in the rank. If the date of appointment to that rank is the same for two officers, the one occupying the higher position on the eligibility list shall be considered the senior officer.

210.5.1 SENIORITY IN ASSIGNMENTS

When officers and civilian employees are transferred to a special assignment, seniority will be based by rank and, further, by the length of service in the rank. If the date of appointment to that rank is the same for two employees, the one occupying the higher position on the eligibility list shall be considered to have seniority.

210.5.2 SENIORITY: CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

Seniority of civilian employees shall be determined by continuous service in classification. The only exception to this rule will be the case of a civilian employee voluntarily stepping down from a higher paying classification to a lower paying classification. In this case, the employee will carry her/his seniority to the lower paying classification.

210.6 LINE SUPERVISION DEFINED

A supervisor who has the specific responsibility of issuing directions and orders to designated subordinates shall be considered as having the duty of line supervisor and shall be held accountable for achieving conformance with the directions and orders that he/she issues.

210.6.1 FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISION DEFINED

Functional supervision is the temporary supervision of employees not normally under the command of one designated to furnish specialized or technical knowledge necessary to the accomplishment of department objectives.

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210.7 GENERAL SUPERVISORY DUTIES

In addition to having the technical skills and knowledge necessary for the performance of the duties particular to his/her specific assignment, a line supervisor shall be responsible for general supervision of personnel under their command, such as employee development, training, performance evaluations, and counseling.

210.8 SUPERVISORY PLANNING

A supervisor shall initiate, or receive and consider, proposals for any changes in policy affecting activities within the scope of their jurisdiction.

210.8.1 SUPERVISORY KNOWLEDGE OF DEPARTMENT ORDERS

A supervisor shall be familiar with the contents of Department manuals, procedural orders and instructions, directives, and bulletins, and shall disseminate such information to his/her subordinates. Information shall be disseminated in such a manner as to achieve department objectives.

210.8.2 ORGANIZATION OF ACTIVITIES: SUPERVISORS

A supervisor shall organize his/her own work and that of his/her subordinated to ensure the adoption and practice of the best principles and procedures to meet current, unusual, or changing conditions.

210.8.3 KNOWLEDGE OF OTHER SUPERVISORY POSITIONS

A supervisor shall acquaint himself/herself with the duties and responsibilities of other supervisory positions which, in the normal course of operations, he/she may have to discharge.

210.8.4 MAJOR DISASTER AND CIVIL DEFENSE PLANS: SUPERVISORS

A supervisor shall be familiar with the role of the department and with his/her own responsibilities and duties and shall maintain plans for his/her activities in the event of a major disaster or the activation of civil defense plans.

210.9 SUPERVISORY CONTROL: PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

A supervisor shall be responsible for the evaluation and analysis of the work accomplishment of subordinates coming within the scope of his/her supervision. Such evaluation shall be based on observation and inspection, and shall consider personal traits, as well as duty requirements.

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General Management

211.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this manual section is to outline general management circumstances.

211.2 PUBLIC APPEARANCES

No member of the department shall address any group nor participate in any public program as a representative of the department without the prior approval of the Chief of Police. Persons requesting a representative of the department for a public appearance shall be advised to submit a written request to the Chief of Police, containing the following information:

(a) Name of officer, if a particular officer is preferred.

(b) Name of organization making the request.

(c) Nature of appearance, including subject, extent of participation, and sponsor, if any.

(d) Location of appearance.

(e) Name, address, and telephone number of person making the request.

(f) Number of persons expected in the audience, other than radio and television.

211.2.1 PUBLIC APPEARANCES: COMMUNITY RELATIONS BUREAU COMMANDER'S RESPONSIBILITY

The Community Relations Bureau Commander shall be the coordinator of all scheduled public appearances. Upon receiving a request for a speaker, he/she shall forward the request to the Chief of Police. The Community Relations Bureau Commander shall retain a copy of all requests and maintain a record of all public appearance made by department personnel.

211.2.2 PUBLIC APPEARANCES: DIVISION/BUREAU COMMANDER'S RESPONSIBILITY

Upon receiving a public appearance request approved by the Chief of Police, a Division/Bureau Commander or Manager shall:

(a) Assign an individual to make the appearance.

(b) Give a copy of the public appearance request to the assigned individual.

(c) Have the Community Relations Officer notified if a request is cancelled. The request should be returned to the Community Relations Office.

211.2.3 PERSONAL APPEARANCES: ORAL REQUESTS

Whenever, the submission of a written request is impractical, a Division/Bureau Commander or Manager may approve an oral request for a speaker from their Division/Bureau. It shall be the responsibility of the Division/Bureau Commander or Manager to notify the Chief of Police of such appearances as soon as practicable. The Division/Bureau Commander or Manager shall also cause the Community Relations Bureau Commander to be notified.

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211.3 TOURS OF POLICE HEADQUARTERS FACILITY

The Community Relations Bureau Commander shall be the coordinator of tours of the police facility. Members of civic organizations interested in touring the police facility shall be directed to submit a written request to the Chief of Police. This request should include:

(a) Name of the organization.

(b) Name, address, and telephone number of the person making the request.

(c) Date and time of tour.

(d) Number of people in the tour group.

(e) Age range of participants, if the tour group will include minors.

211.4 REPRESENTING THE DEPARTMENT IN PUBLICATIONS OR DISCLOSING CONFIDENTIAL DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

A member of the department shall not publish or cause to be published any writing, paper, treatise, script, or article, whether fiction or non-fiction, which has been, or purports to state an official position of the department or which will disclose any procedure, case, investigation, or other matter which is confidential, without first obtaining the approval of the Chief of Police.

211.5 EMPLOYEE PARKING: CITY PARKING LOTS

Department personnel shall abide by the posted signs regulating parking in all City parking lots. In addition, department employees shall comply with the prevailing Civic Center Parking Policy and other City directives regarding employee parking.

211.5.1 DEPARTMENT PARKING AREA

The Chief of Police may allow employees to park in otherwise restricted areas of the department's parking area. Such parking shall not be on a reserved basis and shall be subject to any restrictions set by the Chief of Police.

211.6 WATCH DEFINED

A watch shall be that period of time when a particular Division, Bureau, Section, or Detail of the department is considered to be on-duty. "Shift" is synonymous with "watch."

211.6.1 HOURS OF WATCH

Each Division/Bureau Commander, Manager, or officer-in-charge of a Section shall establish the hours of duty for the watches of their unit, subject to the approval of the Chief of Police.

211.6.2 WATCH TITLE DESIGNATION: BASIC PLAN

The following watch titles shall be used for designating the two basic Field Services Bureau ("Patrol") watches of the department. Commanders or Officers-in-Charge may alter the hours to accommodate particular needs, when approved by the Chief of Police:

(a) Day Watch: 0545 hours to 1815 hours

(b) Night Watch: 1745 hours to 0615 hours

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211.6.3 CHANGE OF WATCH

Change of watch is that time at which the responsibility for the operation of a Bureau or Section passes from one watch to another. It may normally be preceded by a roll call period for the watch coming on-duty.

211.7 EMPLOYEES TO REMAIN ON-DUTY UNTIL RELIEVED

An employee of the department, regardless of their duty assignment, shall work the full time assigned for their tour of duty and shall not leave their assigned duty until such time as they are properly relieved.

An employee assigned to a position that requires continuous staffing may be relieved prior to the time established for the change of watch, provided the relief employee accepts full responsibility for the assigned duties of the employee relieved.

An employee assigned to a position not normally requiring continuous staffing shall remain on duty until the time established as end of watch, but need not be replaced in their duties by another employee in order to go off-duty.

211.8 SALUTING REGULATIONS

A uniformed police officer at a parade need salute only the massed national colors at the head of the parade. When the flag is six paces from the officer, he/she shall face it and render a hand salute until the flag is six paces beyond him/her. Other groups of colors that follow may be saluted if the officer's immediate attention to duty is not necessary.

211.8.1 SALUTING DURING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

When the National Anthem is played at any ceremony, an officer, if in full uniform (including cap), shall assume the position of attention, face the national colors, if present, and render a hand salute. If there are no national colors present, the officer shall face the band and render the salute. Officers who are in uniform, except the cap, shall stand at attention; officers who are in civilian dress shall uncover and stand at attention.

211.8.2 SALUTING DURING FLAG CEREMONIES

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the United States flag, those officers present and in uniform shall render the prescribed hand salute.

211.9 DRILL AND CEREMONIES

Drill consists of certain movements by which a group of persons is moved in an orderly manner from one formation to another or from one location to another. Ceremonies consist of formations and movements in which a group of persons exhibits equipment or state of training.

211.9.1 DRILL AND CEREMONIES FORMATION

The basic formation for drill and ceremonies is the platoon. A platoon may consist of one, two, three, or four ranks of officers. As many officers may be formed into each rank as is convenient with respect to the issuance of commands and the available area. A normal uniformed watch shall be most normally formed into one platoon of two squads of officers.

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211.9.2 FORMING RANKS FOR DRILL OR CEREMONIES

Officers assembling into ranks for the purpose of drill or ceremony shall arrange themselves according to height, in descending order, so that the tallest officers occupy the right of each rank and the shortest officers occupy the left of each rank.

211.9.3 DRILL COMMANDS

Commands shall be given in a loud and distinct voice so as to be clearly understood by each officer being commanded. In this Chapter, commands of execution are indicated by capital letters.

211.9.4 SALUTING DURING INSPECTIONS

The salute need not be rendered during a routine inspection of a watch or other formation. The salute shall be rendered during formal ceremonies.

211.9.5 REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS

In the event of a personnel inspection by an officer of the rank of Captain or higher, the Watch Commander (or officer-in-charge of the officers being inspected) shall record all indicated deficiencies. The supervisor, thereafter, shall attempt to cause immediate correction where practicable. The supervisor shall further enter the deficiency into the performance observation file of the officer affected. The severity of the deficiency or infraction will determine what action will be taken in accordance with department disciplinary rules.

211.9.6 TYPES OF INSPECTION

Inspection procedures utilized by the department fall into two classes: formal and informal.

The formal inspection procedure is intended for use during a ceremony or during an inspection conducted by a visiting dignitary. It may also be utilized during a formal inspection conducted by an officer of the rank of Captain or higher.

The informal inspection procedure may be followed during a routine inspection of a watch by a Watch Commander or on similar occasions such as the informal inspection of a group of officers by a supervisory officer.

211.9.7 INSPECTION COMMANDS AND PROCEDURES

An officer conducting an inspection shall proceed from right of the line to the left of the line for the front of the first rank, and then from left to right or the rear of the first rank. Successive ranks in each platoon shall be inspected in the same manner.

Ranks awaiting inspection may be given PARADE, REST by the officer in charge of the platoon. He shall call each rank to attention prior to their being inspected. A rank which has been inspected may be given PARADE, REST while other ranks are being inspected. At the conclusion of the inspection of the last officer in a platoon, equipment shall be returned and officers of the platoon called attention before the departure of the inspecting Officer. The platoon may be given CLOSE RANKS, MARCH and PARADE, REST following departure of the inspecting officer if other platoons are to be inspected.

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211.9.8 INSPECTION PARTY

An officer conducting an inspection of a group of officers assembled in formation may be accompanied during the inspection by such persons as he may designate.

If the inspection is being conducted by another person, the Commander of the Unit being inspected shall place himself/herself to the left rear of the inspecting officer during the inspection tour.

An officer may be designated by the inspecting officer to join the inspection party and to take notes on discrepancies observed by the inspection party. The notes may form a basis for the report made (refer to manual section 225.9.5).

211.9.9 FIREARMS INSPECTION

(a) The commands and procedures for semi-automatic pistol inspection are as follows:

1. Prior to Inspection-Unloading the Semi-Automatic Pistol. A supervisor shall ensure that each officers' semi-automatic pistol which is to be inspected is unloaded, i.e., the chamber is emptied with the magazine removed at the Departmental loading/unloading barrel immediately prior to the inspection. The magazine shall then be reinserted into the weapon and the cartridge previously removed from the chamber of the pistol shall be retained in a pocket of the officer's clothing until the inspection is over.
2. The initial command is Inspection, ARMS. At the preparatory command, Inspection, officers shall remove the magazine from the holstered pistol and place it in the front waistband behind the equipment belt. Officers shall then unfasten the strap of their holster and grasp the weapon by the pistol grips (officers utilizing flap holstered pistols shall unfasten the flap prior to removing the magazine). Left handed officers wearing holsters on their left side may use their left hand in the preparatory moves.
3. At the command of execution, ARMS, pistols shall be drawn and officers shall lock the slides rearward. Officers armed with pistols which are equipped with a decocking lever shall place the lever in the downward position. Pistols shall be held in the right hand for inspection. Left handed officers wearing holsters on their left side may draw their pistols with their left hand and pass it to their right hand.
4. The thumb and the middle, ring, and little fingers shall grasp the pistol in the normal grip of a right handed shooter. The index finger shall be laid straight along the frame of the pistol just above the trigger guard and below the slide. The pistol shall be held six inches from the chest. The right forearm and the pistol shall be pointed at a forty five degree angle above the horizontal and parallel to a plane fronting the body.
5. The magazine shall be removed from the waistband with the left hand. The left forearm and hand shall be brought to a horizontal position, forearm and hand

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straight to the front, elbow close to the side. The magazine shall be exhibited in the flat open palm of the left hand, with the top of the magazine pointed to the front and the magazine cartridges pointed to the left.

6. The command to return the pistol to the holster is Return, ARMS. At the preparatory command Return, the magazine in the left hand shall be returned to the waistband, and the pistol shall be held forward and downward at a forty five degree angle to the ground, at the command of execution, ARMS, the slide shall be released by depressing the slide stop with the right thumb. The decocking lever shall be placed in the upward position and the pistol replaced in the holster. With the strong hand, the magazine shall be removed from the waistband and replaced into the holstered pistol; the officer shall then assume a position of attention.

(b) Revolver Inspection. The commands and procedures for revolver inspection are as follows:

1. The initial command is Inspection, ARMS. At the preparatory command, Inspection, each officer shall unfasten the flap or strap of his/her holster and grasp the handle of the revolver. A left-handed officer wearing his or her holster on the left side may use the left hand in the preparatory move.

2. At the command of execution, ARMS, the revolver shall be drawn and held in the right hand. Left-handed officers wearing their holster on the left side may draw the revolver with their left hand and pass it to their right hand.

3. The revolver shall be held initially in the right hand with the muzzle pointed downward. The right index finger shall be laid along the frame just below the cylinder. The right forearm and the revolver shall make an approximate angle of forty-five degrees with the ground, pointed neither straight ahead nor held parallel to the body, but at an approximate middle position convenient to the unloading of the weapon by the individual officer. The upper right arm shall be held vertically, close to the body.

4. The left hand shall be brought up from the side and used to assist in unloading the revolver. The cylinder shall be opened, then the muzzle elevated so as to cause the ammunition to drop from the cylinder into the cupped left hand held below the cylinder. Any ammunition which is dropped while unloading the revolver shall be retrieved immediately.

5. The left forearm and hand holding the ammunition shall be brought to a horizontal position, forearm and hand straight to the front, elbow close to the side. The ammunition shall be exhibited in the cupped palm of the left hand, thumb and fingers curled and joined to form a cup with the palm.

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6. The right hand holding the revolver shall be brought up to the inspection position simultaneously with the movement of the left hand to the inspection position.

7. The revolver shall be held in the right hand for inspection. The thumb and the middle, ring, and little fingers shall grasp the gun in the normal grip of a right-handed shooter. The index finger shall be laid straight along the frame of the revolver just above the trigger guard and below the cylinder opening. The open cylinder shall be held four inches from the chest. The right forearm and the revolver shall be pointed at a forty-five-degree angle above the horizontal and parallel to a plane fronting the body.

8. The command to return the revolver to the holster is Return, ARMS. At the preparatory command, Return, the revolver shall be lowered so that the muzzle points downward. The ammunition held in the left hand shall then be replaced in the cylinder. The officer may use both hands, shall look at what he or she is doing, and shall immediately retrieve any ammunition which is dropped during the reloading of the revolver. After reloading, the officer assumes a position of "Attention," with the revolver still held in the right hand and pointed downward at a forty-five-degree angle in front of the body with the cylinder open. At the command of execution, ARMS, the cylinder shall be closed by the left hand and the revolver replaced in the holster; the free hand shall be used to assist.

Note of Caution: Supervisors shall admonish officers that immediately after the inspection is concluded, they shall ensure that a live cartridge is chambered in their pistols utilizing the departmental loading/unloading barrel, and that the magazines loaded into the pistols are filled to capacity.

211.9.10 INSPECTION GUIDES

An officer conducting an inspection of a group of uniformed officers shall inspect each officer for compliance with the personal appearance and equipment regulations.

Specific points about the appearance of the individual officer, either good or bad, may be commented on to the officer being inspected. An inspecting officer may direct the accompanying officer to make a note as to a superior or deficient appearance.

If necessary to comment on the appearance of an officer while conducting an inspection from behind the officer, the inspecting officer should preface their remarks with the officer's name. If the inspecting officer is unaware of the officer's name, the inspecting officer shall place their hand lightly on the officer's shoulder or back at the time they speak to the officer. This will ensure that the officer is aware that he/she is being addressed.

211.10 NON-LAW ENFORCEMENT USE OF MARKED POLICE VEHICLES

The intent of this Section is that of safety for non-sworn personnel in that the public will be informed that the police vehicle is not being used for police duties and eliminate non-sworn personnel from

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possibly being called into a hazardous situation by a citizen who thinks the vehicle is being driven by an on-duty officer.

"Out-of-service" light bar covers, if available, or signs mounted in both rear passenger windows, shall be used by the following when driving a marked patrol unit on public streets:

(a) All non-sworn personnel of the police department.

(b) Personnel at the City Yards when driving the units during repairs.

(c) Civilian personnel when the units must be repaired by civilian mechanics.

Sworn personnel may use the covers when detailed outside the City. The covers will not be used when sworn personnel are driving the unit and will not be leaving the city.

211.11 MONEY ESCORTS

The Department shall provide security escort service to the Office of the City Treasurer and any other City Department as directed by the Chief of Police.

Security escort service shall not be provided to any other organization or group without permission from the on-duty Watch Commander.

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Purchasing/Receiving

212.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy section shall cover procedures for purchasing items for department use and receiving parcels.

212.1.1 PURCHASING AUTHORITY

The Chief of Police and his/her designee(s) shall be the only member of the department authorized to approve the request for the purchase of items for the department. No member of the department shall obligate the City for payment of funds nor make any purchase on behalf of the department without obtaining prior approval of the Chief of Police.

212.1.2 RECEIVING

All parcels received through the mail or from commercial delivery services shall be received by Records Section personnel.

212.1.3 RECEIVING: EXCEPTION

The on-duty Watch Commander shall accept parcels in the absence of Record Section personnel. He/she shall forward the parcel, along with any receipt or invoice to the Record Section supervisor for proper distribution.

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Chapter 3 - General Operations

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Use of Force

300.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines on the reasonable use of force. While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of reasonable force to be applied in any situation, every member of this department is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial, and reasonable manner (Government Code § 7286).

In addition to those methods, techniques, and tools set forth below, the guidelines for the reasonable application of force contained in this policy shall apply to all policies addressing the potential use of force, including but not limited to the Control Devices and Techniques and Conducted Energy Device policies.

Retaliation prohibitions for reporting suspected violations are addressed in the Anti-Retaliation Policy.

300.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Deadly force - Any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including but not limited to the discharge of a firearm (Penal Code § 835a).

Feasible - Reasonably capable of being done or carried out under the circumstances to successfully achieve the arrest or lawful objective without increasing risk to the officer or another person (Government Code § 7286(a)).

Force - The application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents, or weapons to another person. It is not a use of force when a person allows him/herself to be searched, escorted, handcuffed, or restrained.

Serious bodily injury - A serious impairment of physical condition, including but not limited to the following: loss of consciousness; concussion; bone fracture; protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ; a wound requiring extensive suturing; and serious disfigurement (Penal Code § 243(f)(4)).

Totality of the circumstances - All facts known to the officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of force (Penal Code § 835a).

300.2 POLICY

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Officers must have an understanding of, and true appreciation for, their authority and limitations. This is especially true with respect to overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of law enforcement duties.

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The Department recognizes and respects the value of all human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting officers with the authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires monitoring, evaluation and a careful balancing of all interests.

300.2.1 DUTY TO INTERCEDE

Any officer present and observing another law enforcement officer or an employee using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances, shall, when in a position to do so, intercede (as defined by Government Code § 7286) to prevent the use of unreasonable force.

When observing force used by a law enforcement officer, each officer should take into account the totality of the circumstances and the possibility that other law enforcement officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by the subject (Government Code § 7286(b)).

300.2.2 PERSONAL/IMPACT WEAPONS

Personal weapons such as hands, feet, elbows, knees, etc.; or impact weapons to include but not limited to batons, may become necessary when confronting assaultive individuals and may be used when the officer reasonably believes that the use of such force is necessary in overcoming the assaultive behavior of the individual. Officers utilizing this level of force should consider the totality of the circumstances as known to him/her and the following:

(a) The potential for injury to the officer(s) or others if the technique is not used

(b) The potential risk of serious injury to the individual being controlled

(c) The nature of the offense involved

(d) The level of resistance of the individual(s) involved

300.2.3 FAIR AND UNBIASED USE OF FORCE

Officers are expected to carry out their duties, including the use of force, in a manner that is fair and unbiased (Government Code § 7286(b)). See the Bias-Based Policing Policy for additional guidance.

300.2.4 FAIR AND UNBIASED USE OF FORCE

Officers are expected to carry out their duties, including the use of force, in a manner that is fair and unbiased (Government Code § 7286(b)). See the Bias-Based Policing Policy for additional guidance.

300.2.5 DUTY TO REPORT EXCESSIVE FORCE

Any officer who observes a law enforcement officer or an employee use force that potentially exceeds what the officer reasonably believes to be necessary shall immediately report these observations to a supervisor (Government Code § 7286(b)).

As used in this subsection, "immediately" means as soon as it is safe and feasible to do so.

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300.2.6 FAILURE TO INTERCEDE

An officer who has received the required training on the duty to intercede and then fails to act to intercede when required by law, may be disciplined in the same manner as the officer who used force beyond that which is necessary (Government Code § 7286(b)).

300.3 USE OF FORCE

Officers shall use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose (Penal Code § 835a).

The reasonableness of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the time of the incident. Any evaluation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force that reasonably appears necessary in a particular situation, with limited information and in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving.

Given that no policy can realistically predict every possible situation an officer might encounter, officers are entrusted to use well-reasoned discretion in determining the appropriate use of force in each incident. Officers may only use a level of force that they reasonably believe is proportional to the seriousness of the suspected offense or the reasonably perceived level of actual or threatened resistance (Government Code § 7286(b)).

It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which officers reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the approved or authorized tools, weapons, or methods provided by the Department. Officers may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be objectively reasonable and utilized only to the degree that reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

While the ultimate objective of every law enforcement encounter is to avoid or minimize injury, nothing in this policy requires an officer to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

300.3.1 USE OF FORCE TO EFFECT AN ARREST

Any peace officer may use objectively reasonable force to effect an arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance. A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his/her efforts by reason of resistance or threatened resistance on the part of the person being arrested; nor shall an officer be deemed the aggressor or lose his/her right to self-defense by the use of reasonable force to effect the arrest, prevent escape, or to overcome resistance. Retreat does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation techniques (Penal Code § 835a).

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300.3.2 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, as time and circumstances permit (Government Code § 7286(b)). These factors include but are not limited to:

(a) The apparent immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others (Penal Code § 835a).

(b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time (Penal Code § 835a).

(c) Officer/subject factors (age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of officers available vs. subjects).

(d) The conduct of the involved officer leading up to the use of force (Penal Code § 835a).

(e) The effects of suspected drugs or alcohol.

(f) The individual's apparent mental state or capacity (Penal Code § 835a).

(g) The individual’s apparent ability to understand and comply with officer commands (Penal Code § 835a).

(h) Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.

(i) The degree to which the subject has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to resist despite being restrained.

(j) The availability of other reasonable and feasible options and their possible effectiveness (Penal Code § 835a).

(k) Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual prior to and at the time force is used.

(l) Training and experience of the officer.

(m) Potential for injury to officers, suspects, bystanders, and others.

(n) Whether the person appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight, or is attacking the officer.

(o) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.

(p) The apparent need for immediate control of the subject or a prompt resolution of the situation.

(q) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others.

(r) Prior contacts with the subject or awareness of any propensity for violence.

(s) Any other exigent circumstances.

300.3.3 PAIN COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES

Pain compliance techniques may be effective in controlling a physically or actively resisting individual. Officers may only apply those pain compliance techniques for which they have

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successfully completed department-approved training. Officers utilizing any pain compliance technique should consider:

(a) The degree to which the application of the technique may be controlled given the level of resistance.

(b) Whether the person can comply with the direction or orders of the officer.

(c) Whether the person has been given sufficient opportunity to comply.

The application of any pain compliance technique shall be discontinued once the officer determines that compliance has been achieved.

300.3.4 USE OF FORCE TO SEIZE EVIDENCE

In general, officers may use reasonable force to lawfully seize evidence and to prevent the destruction of evidence. However, officers are discouraged from using force solely to prevent a person from swallowing evidence or contraband. In the instance when force is used, officers should not intentionally use any technique that restricts blood flow to the head, restricts respiration or which creates a reasonable likelihood that blood flow to the head or respiration would be restricted. Officers are encouraged to use techniques and methods taught by the Monterey Park Police Department for this specific purpose.

300.3.5 ALTERNATIVE TACTICS - DE-ESCALATION

As time and circumstances reasonably permit, and when community and officer safety would not be compromised, officers should consider actions that may increase officer safety and may decrease the need for using force:

(a) Summoning additional resources that are able to respond in a reasonably timely manner

(b) Formulating a plan with responding officers before entering an unstable situation that does not reasonably appear to require immediate intervention

(c) Employing other tactics that do not unreasonably increase officer jeopardy

In addition, when reasonable and feasible, officers shall evaluate the totality of circumstances presented at the time in each situation and, when reasonable and feasible, shall determine and utilize reasonably available de-escalation techniques, crisis intervention tactics, and other alternatives, if any, that may persuade an individual to voluntarily comply or may mitigate the need to use a higher level of force to resolve the situation before applying force (Government Code § 7286(b)).

300.3.6 RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF A CHOKE HOLD

Officers of this department are not authorized to use a choke hold. A choke hold means any defensive tactic or force option in which direct pressure is applied to a person’s trachea or windpipe (Government Code § 7286.5).

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300.3.7 ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS

Terms such as "positional asphyxia," "restraint asphyxia," and "excited delirium" continue to remain the subject of debate among experts and medical professionals, are not universally recognized medical conditions, and frequently involve other collateral or controlling factors such as narcotics or alcohol influence or pre-existing medical conditions. While it is impractical to restrict an officer's use of reasonable control methods when attempting to restrain a combative individual, officers are not authorized to use any restraint or transportation method which might unreasonably impair an individual's breathing or respiratory capacity for a period beyond the point when the individual has been adequately and safely controlled. Once the individual is safely secured, officers should promptly check and continuously monitor the individual's condition for signs of medical distress (Government Code § 7286.5).

300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

Where feasible, the officer shall, prior to the use of deadly force, make reasonable efforts to identify themself as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts (Penal Code § 835a).

If an objectively reasonable officer would consider it safe and feasible to do so under the totality of the circumstances, officers shall evaluate and use other reasonably available resources and techniques when determining whether to use deadly force. To the extent that it is reasonably practical, officers should consider their surroundings and any potential risks to bystanders prior to discharging a firearm (Government Code § 7286(b)).

The use of deadly force is only justified when the officer reasonably believes it is necessary in the following circumstances (Penal Code § 835a):

(a) An officer may use deadly force to protect themself or others from what the officer reasonably believes is an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.

(b) An officer may use deadly force to apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended.

Officers shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themself, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person (Penal Code § 835a).

Additionally, an officer shall not use deadly force against a person whose actions are a threat solely to property unless the person poses an imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others in close proximity.

An "imminent" threat of death or serious bodily injury exists when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person. An officer's subjective fear of future harm alone is insufficient as

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an imminent threat. An imminent threat is one that from appearances is reasonably believed to require instant attention (Penal Code § 835a).

300.4.1 SHOOTING AT OR FROM MOVING VEHICLES

Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle are rarely effective and involve considerations and risks in addition to the justification for the use of deadly force. When feasible, officers should take reasonable steps to move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants. An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the imminent threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others (Government Code § 7286(b)).

Officers should not shoot at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle.

300.4.2 DISPLAYING OF FIREARMS

Given that individuals might perceive the display of a firearm as a potential application of force, officers should carefully evaluate each tactical situation and use sound discretion when drawing a firearm in public by considering the following guidelines (Government Code § 7286(b)):

(a) If the officer does not initially perceive a threat but reasonably believes that the potential for such threat exists, firearms should generally be kept in the low-ready or other position not directed toward an individual.

(b) If the officer reasonably believes that a threat exists based on the totality of circumstances presented at the time (e.g., high-risk stop, tactical entry, armed encounter), firearms may be directed toward such threat until the officer no longer perceives such threat.

Once it is reasonably safe to do so, officers should carefully secure all firearms.

300.5 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report, depending on the nature of the incident. The officer should articulate the factors perceived and why he/she believed the use of force was reasonable under the circumstances. To collect data for purposes of training, resource allocation, analysis, and related purposes, the Department may require the completion of additional report forms, as specified in department policy, procedure, or law. See the Report Preparation Policy for additional circumstances that may require documentation.

300.5.1 NOTIFICATION TO SUPERVISORS

Any use of force by an officer shall be reported immediately to a supervisor, including but not limited to the following circumstances (Penal Code § 832.13):

(a) The application caused a visible injury.

(b) The application would lead a reasonable officer to conclude that the individual may have experienced more than momentary discomfort.

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(c) The individual subjected to the force complained of injury or continuing pain.

(d) The individual indicates intent to pursue litigation.

(e) Any application of a conducted energy device or control device.

(f) Any application of a restraint device other than handcuffs, shackles, or belly chains.

(g) The individual subjected to the force was rendered unconscious.

(h) An individual was struck or kicked.

(i) An individual alleges unreasonable force was used or that any of the above has occurred.

As used in this subsection, "immediately" means as soon as it is safe and feasible to do so.

300.5.2 REPORTING TO CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Statistical data regarding all officer-involved shootings and incidents involving use of force resulting in serious bodily injury is to be reported to the California Department of Justice as required by Government Code § 12525.2. See the Records Bureau Policy.

300.5.3 REPORT RESTRICTIONS
Officers shall not use the term "excited delirium" to describe an individual in an incident report. Officers may describe the characteristics of an individual's conduct, but shall not generally describe the individual's demeanor, conduct, or physical and mental condition at issue as "excited delirium" (Health and Safety Code § 24402).

300.6 MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Once it is reasonably safe to do so, properly trained officers should promptly provide or procure medical assistance for any person injured or claiming to have been injured in a use of force incident (Government Code § 7286(b)).

Prior to booking or release, medical assistance shall be obtained for any person who exhibits signs of physical distress, who has sustained visible injury, expresses a complaint of injury or continuing pain, or who was rendered unconscious. Any individual exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until the individual can be medically assessed.

Based upon the officer's initial assessment of the nature and extent of the subject's injuries, medical assistance may consist of examination by fire personnel, paramedics, hospital staff, or medical staff at the jail. If any such individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal shall be fully documented in related reports and, whenever practicable, should be witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel. If a recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included in the recording, if possible.

The on-scene supervisor or, if the on-scene supervisor is not available, the primary handling officer shall ensure that any person providing medical care or receiving custody of a person following any use of force is informed that the person was subjected to force. This notification shall include a description of the force used and any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would

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be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

Persons who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics and imperviousness to pain, or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple officers to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Calls involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies. Officers who reasonably suspect a medical emergency should request medical assistance as soon as practicable and have medical personnel stage away if appropriate.

See the Medical Aid and Response Policy for additional guidelines.

300.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

A supervisor should respond to any reported use of force, if reasonably available. The responding supervisor is expected to (Government Code § 7286(b)):

(a) Obtain the basic facts from the involved officers. Absent an allegation of misconduct or excessive force, this will be considered a routine contact in the normal course of duties.

(b) Ensure that any injured parties are examined and treated.

(c) When possible, separately obtain a recorded interview with the subject upon whom force was applied. If this interview is conducted without the person having voluntarily waived his/her *Miranda* rights, the following shall apply:

1. The content of the interview should not be summarized or included in any related criminal charges.
2. The fact that a recorded interview was conducted should be documented in a property or other report.
3. The recording of the interview should be distinctly marked for retention until all potential for civil litigation has expired.

(d) Once any initial medical assessment has been completed or first aid has been rendered, ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas. These photographs should be retained until all potential for civil litigation has expired.

(e) Identify any witnesses not already included in related reports.

(f) Review and approve all related reports.

(g) Determine if there is any indication that the subject may pursue civil litigation.

1. If there is an indication of potential civil litigation, the supervisor should complete and route a notification of a potential claim through the appropriate channels.

(h) Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident and initiate an administrative investigation if there is a question of policy non-compliance or if for any reason further investigation may be appropriate.

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In the event that a supervisor is unable to respond to the scene of an incident involving the reported application of force, the supervisor is still expected to complete as many of the above items as circumstances permit.

300.7.1 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITY
The Watch Commander shall review each use of force by any personnel within his/her command to ensure compliance with this policy.

300.8 TRAINING

Officers, investigators, and supervisors will receive annual training on this policy and demonstrate their knowledge and understanding (Government Code § 7286(b)).

300.8.1 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
Required annual training shall include:

(a) Legal updates.

(b) De-escalation tactics, including alternatives to force.

(c) The duty to intercede.

(d) The duty to request and/or render medical aid.

(e) Warning shots (see the Firearms Policy).

(f) All other subjects covered in this policy (e.g., use of deadly force, chokeholds and carotid holds, discharge of a firearm at or from a moving vehicle, verbal warnings).

See the Training Policy for restrictions relating to officers who are the subject of a sustained use of force complaint.

300.8.2 STATE-SPECIFIC TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
Required state-specific training shall include guidelines regarding vulnerable populations, including but not limited to children, elderly persons, pregnant individuals, and individuals with physical, mental, and developmental disabilities (Government Code § 7286(b)).

Additionally, training should include training courses required by and consistent with POST guidelines set forth in Penal Code § 13519.10.

300.9 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

At least annually, the Field Services Division Commander should prepare an analysis report on use of force incidents. The report should be submitted to the Chief of Police. The report should not contain the names of officers, suspects or case numbers, and should include:

(a) The identification of any trends in the use of force by members.

(b) Training needs recommendations.

(c) Equipment needs recommendations.

(d) Policy revision recommendations.

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300.10 USE OF FORCE COMPLAINTS

The receipt, processing, and investigation of civilian complaints involving use of force incidents should be handled in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy (Government Code § 7286(b)).

300.11 POLICY REVIEW

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should regularly review and update this policy to reflect developing practices and procedures (Government Code § 7286(b)).

300.12 POLICY AVAILABILITY

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should ensure this policy is accessible to the public (Government Code § 7286(c)).

300.13 PUBLIC RECORDS REQUESTS

Requests for public records involving an officer's personnel records shall be processed in accordance with Penal Code § 832.7 and the Personnel Records and Records Maintenance and Release policies (Government Code § 7286(b)).

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Handcuffing and Restraints

301.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the use of handcuffs and other restraints during detentions and arrests.

301.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department authorizes the use of restraint devices in accordance with this policy, the Use of Force Policy, the Transporting Persons in Custody Policy, and department training. Restraint devices shall not be used to punish, to display authority, or as a show of force.

301.3 USE OF RESTRAINTS

Only members who have successfully completed Monterey Park Police Department-approved training on the use of restraint devices described in this policy are authorized to use these devices.

When deciding whether to use any restraint, officers should carefully balance officer safety concerns with factors that include but are not limited to:

- The circumstances or crime leading to the arrest.
- The demeanor and behavior of the arrested person.
- The age and health of the person.
- Whether the person is known to be pregnant.
- Whether the person has a hearing or speaking disability. In such cases, consideration should be given, safety permitting, to handcuffing to the front in order to allow the person to sign or write notes.
- Whether the person has any other apparent disability.

301.3.1 RESTRAINT OF DETAINEES

Situations may arise where it may be reasonable to restrain a person who may, after brief investigation, be released without arrest. Unless arrested, the use of restraints on detainees should continue only for as long as is reasonably necessary to ensure the safety of officers and others. When deciding whether to remove restraints from a detainee, officers should continuously weigh the safety interests at hand against the continuing intrusion upon the detainee.

301.3.2 RESTRAINT OF PREGNANT PERSONS

Persons who are known to be pregnant should be restrained in the least restrictive manner that is effective for officer safety. Leg restraints, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body should not be used unless the officer has a reasonable suspicion that the person may resist, attempt escape, injure themself or others, or damage property.

No person who is in labor, delivery, or recovery after delivery shall be handcuffed or restrained except in extraordinary circumstances, and only when a supervisor makes an individualized determination that such restraints are necessary for the safety of the detainee, officers, or others

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(Penal Code § 3407; Penal Code § 6030). See the Transporting Persons in Custody Policy for guidelines relating to transporting pregnant persons.

301.3.3 RESTRAINT OF JUVENILES
A juvenile under 14 years of age should not be restrained unless he/she is suspected of a dangerous felony or when the officer has a reasonable suspicion that the juvenile may resist, attempt escape, injure him/herself, injure the officer, or damage property.

301.4 APPLICATION OF HANDCUFFS OR PLASTIC CUFFS

Handcuffs, including temporary nylon or plastic cuffs, may be used only to restrain a person's hands to ensure officer safety.

Although recommended for most arrest situations, handcuffing is discretionary and not an absolute requirement of the Department. Officers should consider handcuffing any person they reasonably believe warrants that degree of restraint. However, officers should not conclude that in order to avoid risk every person should be handcuffed, regardless of the circumstances.

In most situations, handcuffs should be applied with the hands behind the person's back. When feasible, handcuffs should be double-locked to prevent tightening, which may cause undue discomfort or injury to the hands or wrists.

In situations where one pair of handcuffs does not appear sufficient to restrain the person or may cause unreasonable discomfort due to the person's size, officers should consider alternatives, such as using an additional set of handcuffs or multiple plastic cuffs.

Handcuffs should be removed as soon as it is reasonable or after the person has been searched and is safely confined within a detention facility.

301.5 APPLICATION OF SPIT HOODS

Spit hoods are temporary protective devices designed to prevent the wearer from biting and/or transferring or transmitting fluids (saliva and mucous) to others.

Spit hoods may be placed upon persons in custody when the officer reasonably believes the person will bite or spit, either on a person or in an inappropriate place. They are generally used during application of a physical restraint, while the person is restrained, or during or after transport.

Officers utilizing spit hoods should ensure that the spit hood is fastened properly to allow for adequate ventilation and so that the restrained person can breathe normally. Officers should provide assistance during the movement of a restrained person due to the potential for impairing or distorting that person's vision. Officers should avoid comingling those wearing spit hoods with other detainees.

Spit hoods should not be used in situations where the restrained person is bleeding profusely from the area around the mouth or nose, or if there are indications that the person has a medical condition, such as difficulty breathing or vomiting. In such cases, prompt medical care should be obtained. If the person vomits while wearing a spit hood, the spit hood should be promptly removed

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and discarded. Persons who have been sprayed with oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray should be thoroughly decontaminated, including hair, head, and clothing, prior to application of a spit hood.

Those who have been placed in a spit hood should be continually monitored and shall not be left unattended until the spit hood is removed. Spit hoods shall be discarded after each use.

301.6 APPLICATION OF AUXILIARY RESTRAINT DEVICES

Auxiliary restraint devices include transport belts, waist or belly chains, transportation chains, leg restraints, and other similar devices. Auxiliary restraint devices are intended for use during long-term restraint or transportation. They provide additional security and safety without impeding breathing, while permitting adequate movement, comfort, and mobility.

Only department-authorized devices may be used. Any person in auxiliary restraints should be monitored as reasonably appears necessary.

301.7 APPLICATION OF LEG RESTRAINT DEVICES

Leg restraints may be used to restrain the legs of a violent or potentially violent person when it is reasonable to do so during the course of detention, arrest, or transportation. Only restraint devices approved by the Department shall be used.

In determining whether to use the leg restraint, officers should consider:

(a) Whether the officer or others could be exposed to injury due to the assaultive or resistant behavior of a person.

(b) Whether it is reasonably necessary to protect the person from his/her own actions (e.g., hitting his/her head against the interior of the patrol vehicle, running away from the arresting officer while handcuffed, kicking at objects or officers).

(c) Whether it is reasonably necessary to avoid damage to property (e.g., kicking at windows of the patrol vehicle).

301.7.1 GUIDELINES FOR USE OF LEG RESTRAINTS

When applying leg restraints, the following guidelines should be followed:

(a) If practicable, officers should notify a supervisor of the intent to apply the leg restraint device. In all cases, a supervisor shall be notified as soon as practicable after the application of the leg restraint device.

(b) Once applied, absent a medical or other emergency, restraints should remain in place until the officer arrives at the jail or other facility or the person no longer reasonably appears to pose a threat.

(c) Once secured, the person should be placed in a seated or upright position, secured with a seat belt, and shall not be placed on their stomach for an extended period, as this could reduce the person's ability to breathe.

(d) The restrained person should be continually monitored by an officer while in the leg restraint. The officer should ensure that the person does not roll onto and remain on their stomach.

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(e) The officer should look for signs of labored breathing and take appropriate steps to relieve and minimize any obvious factors contributing to this condition.

301.8 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

If a person is restrained and released without an arrest, the officer shall document the details of the detention and the need for handcuffs or other restraints.

If a person is arrested, the use of handcuffs or other restraints shall be documented in the related report.

Officers should document the following information in reports, as appropriate, when restraints other than handcuffs are used on a person:

(a) The factors that led to the decision to use restraints.

(b) Supervisor notification and approval of restraint use.

(c) The types of restraint used.

(d) The amount of time the person was restrained.

(e) How the person was transported and the position of the person during transport.

(f) Observations of the person’s behavior and any signs of physiological problems.

(g) Any known or suspected drug use or other medical problems.

301.9 TRAINING

The Training Officer should ensure that officers receive periodic training on the proper use of handcuffs and other restraints, including:

(a) Proper placement and fit of handcuffs and other restraint devices approved for use by the Department.

(b) Response to complaints of pain by restrained persons.

(c) Options for restraining those who may be pregnant without the use of leg restraints, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body.

(d) Options for restraining amputees or those with medical conditions or other physical conditions that may be aggravated by being restrained.

(e) Proper placement of safely secured persons into an upright or seated position to avoid placement on the stomach for an extended period, as this could reduce the person's ability to breathe.

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Control Devices and Techniques

302.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the use and maintenance of control devices that are described in this policy.

302.2 POLICY

In order to control subjects who are violent or who demonstrate the intent to be violent, the Monterey Park Police Department authorizes officers to use control devices in accordance with the guidelines in this policy and the Use of Force Policy.

302.3 ISSUING, CARRYING AND USING CONTROL DEVICES

Control devices described in this policy may be carried and used by members of this department only if the device has been issued by the Department or approved by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Only officers who have successfully completed department-approved training in the use of any control device are authorized to carry and use the device.

Control devices may be used when a decision has been made to control, restrain or arrest a subject who is violent or who demonstrates the intent to be violent, and the use of the device appears reasonable under the circumstances. When reasonable, a verbal warning and opportunity to comply should precede the use of these devices.

When using control devices, officers should carefully consider potential impact areas in order to minimize injuries and unintentional targets.

302.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

302.4.1 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Watch Commander may authorize the use of a control device by selected personnel or members of specialized units who have successfully completed the required training.

302.4.2 RANGEMASTER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Rangemaster shall control the inventory and issuance of all control devices and shall ensure that all damaged, inoperative, outdated or expended control devices or munitions are properly disposed of, repaired or replaced.

Every control device will be periodically inspected by the Rangemaster or the designated instructor for a particular control device. The inspection shall be documented.

302.4.3 USER RESPONSIBILITIES

All normal maintenance, charging or cleaning shall remain the responsibility of personnel using the various devices.

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Any damaged, inoperative, outdated or expended control devices or munitions, along with documentation explaining the cause of the damage, shall be returned to the Rangemaster for disposition. Damage to City property forms shall also be prepared and forwarded through the chain of command, when appropriate, explaining the cause of damage.

302.5 BATON GUIDELINES

The need to immediately control a suspect must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury. The head, neck, throat, spine, heart, kidneys and groin should not be intentionally targeted except when the officer reasonably believes the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or others.

When carrying a baton, uniformed personnel shall carry the baton in its authorized holder on the equipment belt. Plainclothes and non-field personnel may carry the baton as authorized and in accordance with the needs of their assignment or at the direction of their supervisor.

302.6 TEAR GAS GUIDELINES

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or Crisis Response Unit Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas, and only after evaluating all conditions known at the time and determining that such force reasonably appears justified and necessary.

When practicable, fire personnel should be alerted or summoned to the scene prior to the deployment of tear gas to control any fires and to assist in providing medical aid or gas evacuation if needed.

302.7 OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC) GUIDELINES

As with other control devices, oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray and pepper projectiles may be considered for use to bring under control an individual or groups of individuals who are engaging in, or are about to engage in violent behavior. Pepper projectiles and OC spray should not, however, be used against individuals or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of officers or the public.

302.7.1 OC SPRAY

Uniformed personnel carrying OC spray shall carry the device in its holster on the equipment belt. Plainclothes and non-field personnel may carry OC spray as authorized, in accordance with the needs of their assignment or at the direction of their supervisor.

302.7.2 PEPPER PROJECTILE SYSTEMS

Pepper projectiles are plastic spheres that are filled with a derivative of OC powder. Because the compressed gas launcher delivers the projectiles with enough force to burst the projectiles on impact and release the OC powder, the potential exists for the projectiles to inflict injury if they strike the head, neck, spine or groin. Therefore, personnel using a pepper projectile system should not intentionally target those areas, except when the officer reasonably believes the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or others.

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Officers encountering a situation that warrants the use of a pepper projectile system shall notify a supervisor as soon as practicable. A supervisor shall respond to all pepper projectile system incidents where the suspect has been hit or exposed to the chemical agent. The supervisor shall ensure that all notifications and reports are completed as required by the Use of Force Policy.

Each deployment of a pepper projectile system shall be documented. This includes situations where the launcher was directed toward the suspect, whether or not the launcher was used. Unintentional discharges shall be promptly reported to a supervisor and documented on the appropriate report form. Only non-incident use of a pepper projectile system, such as training and product demonstrations, is exempt from the reporting requirement.

302.7.3 TREATMENT FOR OC SPRAY EXPOSURE

Persons who have been sprayed with or otherwise affected by the use of OC should be promptly provided with clean water to cleanse the affected areas. Those persons who complain of further severe effects shall be examined by appropriate medical personnel.

302.8 POST-APPLICATION NOTICE

Whenever tear gas or OC has been introduced into a residence, building interior, vehicle or other enclosed area, officers should provide the owners or available occupants with notice of the possible presence of residue that could result in irritation or injury if the area is not properly cleaned. Such notice should include advisement that clean up will be at the owner's expense. Information regarding the method of notice and the individuals notified should be included in related reports.

302.9 KINETIC ENERGY PROJECTILE GUIDELINES

This department is committed to reducing the potential for violent confrontations. Kinetic energy projectiles, when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury and can be used in an attempt to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation.

302.9.1 DEPLOYMENT AND USE

Only department-approved kinetic energy munitions shall be carried and deployed. Approved munitions may be used to compel an individual to cease his/her actions when such munitions present a reasonable option.

Officers are not required or compelled to use approved munitions in lieu of other reasonable tactics if the involved officer determines that deployment of these munitions cannot be done safely. The safety of hostages, innocent persons and officers takes priority over the safety of subjects engaged in criminal or suicidal behavior.

Circumstances appropriate for deployment include, but are not limited to, situations in which:

(a) The suspect is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of approved munitions.

(b) The suspect has made credible threats to harm him/herself or others.

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(c) The suspect is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles or other dangerous projectiles at people and/or officers.

(d) There is probable cause to believe that the suspect has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.

302.9.2 DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Before discharging projectiles, the officer should consider such factors as:

(a) Distance and angle to target.

(b) Type of munitions employed.

(c) Type and thickness of subject's clothing.

(d) The subject's proximity to others.

(e) The location of the subject.

(f) Whether the subject's actions dictate the need for an immediate response and the use of control devices appears appropriate.

A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of officers or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is to give the individual a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply and to warn other officers and individuals that the device is being deployed.

Officers should keep in mind the manufacturer's recommendations and their training regarding effective distances and target areas. However, officers are not restricted solely to use according to manufacturer recommendations. Each situation must be evaluated on the totality of circumstances at the time of deployment.

The need to immediately incapacitate the subject must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury or death. The head and neck should not be intentionally targeted, except when the officer reasonably believes the suspect poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the officer or others.

302.9.3 SAFETY PROCEDURES

Shotguns specifically designated for use with kinetic energy projectiles will be specially marked in a manner that makes them readily identifiable as such.

Officers will inspect the shotgun and projectiles at the beginning of each shift to ensure that the shotgun is in proper working order and the projectiles are of the approved type and appear to be free from defects.

When it is not deployed, the shotgun will be unloaded and properly and securely stored in the vehicle. When deploying the kinetic energy projectile shotgun, the officer shall visually inspect the kinetic energy projectiles to ensure that conventional ammunition is not being loaded into the shotgun.

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Absent compelling circumstances, officers who must transition from conventional ammunition to kinetic energy projectiles will employ the two-person rule for loading. The two-person rule is a safety measure in which a second officer watches the unloading and loading process to ensure that the weapon is completely emptied of conventional ammunition.

302.10 DISTRACTION DEVICES

For those situations where the circumstances warrant, the Department may deploy distraction devices to aid in the apprehension of suspects under tactical conditions. The distraction devices used shall be those that have been evaluated by the Department and are kept in stock.

Distraction devices are intended to momentarily distract a suspect by creating a loud sound and a bright flash of light so that the person can be taken into custody with a minimum chance of injury to the suspect or the officers involved. Only personnel who have been specifically trained in their use may deploy these devices. Unless exigent circumstances exist, the distraction devices may be deployed only under the direction and control of a supervisor of this Department.

302.11 TRAINING FOR CONTROL DEVICES

The Training Officer shall ensure that all personnel who are authorized to carry a control device have been properly trained and certified to carry the specific control device and are retrained or recertified as necessary.

(a) Proficiency training shall be monitored and documented by a certified, control-device weapons or tactics instructor.

(b) All training and proficiency for control devices will be documented in the officer's training file.

(c) Officers who fail to demonstrate proficiency with the control device or knowledge of this agency's Use of Force Policy will be provided remedial training. If an officer cannot demonstrate proficiency with a control device or knowledge of this agency's Use of Force Policy after remedial training, the officer will be restricted from carrying the control device and may be subject to discipline.

302.12 REPORTING USE OF CONTROL DEVICES AND TECHNIQUES

Any application of a control device or technique listed in this policy shall be documented in the related incident report and reported pursuant to the Use of Force Policy.

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Conducted Energy Device

303.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the issuance and use of the conducted energy device (CED).

303.2 POLICY

The CED is used in an attempt to control a violent or potentially violent individual. The appropriate use of such a device may result in fewer serious injuries to officers and suspects.

303.3 ISSUANCE AND CARRYING CEDS

Only members who have successfully completed department-approved training may be issued and may carry the CED.

The Rangemaster should keep a log of issued CED devices and the serial numbers of cartridges/magazines issued to members.

CEDs are issued for use during a member's current assignment. Those leaving a particular assignment may be required to return the device to the department inventory.

Officers shall only use the CED and cartridges/magazines that have been issued by the Department. Cartridges/magazines should not be used after the manufacturer's expiration date.

Uniformed officers who have been issued the CED shall wear the device in an approved holster.

Officers who carry the CED while in uniform shall carry it in a holster on the side opposite the duty weapon (Penal Code § 13660).

(a) All CEDs shall be clearly distinguishable to differentiate them from the duty weapon and any other device.

(b) For single-shot devices, whenever practicable, officers should carry an additional cartridge on their person when carrying the CED.

(c) Officers should not hold a firearm and the CED at the same time.

Non-uniformed officers may secure the CED in a concealed, secure location in the driver's compartment of their vehicles.

303.3.1 USER RESPONSIBILITIES

Officers shall be responsible for ensuring that the issued CED is properly maintained and in good working order. This includes a function test and battery life monitoring, as required by the manufacturer, and should be completed prior to the beginning of the officer's shift.

CEDs that are damaged or inoperative, or cartridges/magazines that are expired or damaged, shall be returned to the Rangemaster for disposition. Officers shall submit documentation stating the reason for the return and how the CED or cartridge/magazine was damaged or became inoperative, if known.

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303.4 VERBAL AND VISUAL WARNINGS

A verbal warning of the intended use of the CED should precede its application, unless it would otherwise endanger the safety of officers or when it is not practicable due to the circumstances. The purpose of the warning is to:

(a) Provide the individual with a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply.

(b) Provide other officers and individuals with a warning that the CED may be deployed.

If, after a verbal warning, an individual fails to voluntarily comply with an officer's lawful orders and it appears both reasonable and feasible under the circumstances, the officer may, but is not required to, activate any warning on the device, which may include display of the electrical arc, an audible warning, or the laser in a further attempt to gain compliance prior to the application of the CED. The laser should not be intentionally directed into anyone's eyes.

The fact that a verbal or other warning was given or the reasons it was not given shall be documented by the officer deploying the CED in the related report.

303.5 USE OF THE CED

The CED has limitations and restrictions requiring consideration before its use. The CED should only be used when its operator can safely deploy the device within its operational range. Although the CED may be effective in controlling most individuals, officers should be aware that the device may not achieve the intended results and be prepared with other options.

If sufficient personnel are available and can be safely assigned, an officer designated as lethal cover for any officer deploying a CED may be considered for officer safety.

303.5.1 APPLICATION OF THE CED

The CED may be used, when the circumstances reasonably perceived by the officer at the time indicate that such application reasonably appears necessary to control a person who:

(a) Is violent or is physically resisting.

(b) Has demonstrated, by words or action, an intention to be violent or to physically resist, and reasonably appears to present the potential to harm officers, themself, or others.

Mere flight from a pursuing officer, without additional circumstances or factors, is not good cause for the use of the CED to apprehend an individual.

The CED shall not be used to psychologically torment, to elicit statements, or to punish any individual.

303.5.2 SPECIAL DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The use of the CED on certain individuals should generally be avoided unless the totality of the circumstances indicates that other available options reasonably appear ineffective or would present a greater danger to the officer, the subject or others, and the officer reasonably believes that the need to control the individual outweighs the potential risk of using the device. This includes:

(a) Individuals who are known to be pregnant.

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(b) Elderly individuals or obvious juveniles.

(c) Individuals with obviously low body mass.

(d) Individuals who are handcuffed or otherwise restrained.

(e) Individuals known to have been recently sprayed with a flammable chemical agent or who are otherwise known to be in close proximity to any known combustible vapor or flammable material, including alcohol-based oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray.

(f) Individuals whose position or activity is likely to result in collateral injury (e.g., falls from height, located in water, operating vehicles).

Any CED capable of being applied in the drive-stun mode (i.e., direct contact without probes as a primary form of pain compliance) should be limited to supplementing the probe-mode to complete the circuit, or as a distraction technique to gain separation between officers and the subject, thereby giving officers time and distance to consider other force options or actions.

303.5.3 TARGETING CONSIDERATIONS

Recognizing that the dynamics of a situation and movement of the subject may affect target placement of probes, when practicable, officers should attempt to target the back, lower center mass, and upper legs of the subject, and avoid intentionally targeting the head, neck, area of the heart, or genitals. If circumstances result in one or more probes inadvertently striking an area outside of the preferred target zones, the individual should be closely monitored until examined by paramedics or other medical personnel.

303.5.4 MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS OF THE CED

Once an officer has successfully deployed two probes on the subject, the officer should continually assess the subject to determine if additional probe deployments or cycles reasonably appear necessary. Additional factors officers may consider include but are not limited to:

(a) Whether it is reasonable to believe that the need to control the individual outweighs the potentially increased risk posed by multiple applications.

(b) Whether the probes are making proper contact.

(c) Whether the individual has the ability and has been given a reasonable opportunity to comply.

(d) Whether verbal commands or other options or tactics may be more effective.

Given that on certain devices (e.g., TASER 10™) each trigger pull deploys a single probe, the officer must pull the trigger twice to deploy two probes to create the possibility of neuro-muscular incapacitation.

303.5.5 ACTIONS FOLLOWING DEPLOYMENTS

Officers should take appropriate actions to control and restrain the individual as soon as reasonably practicable to minimize the need for longer or multiple exposures to the CED. As soon as practicable, officers shall notify a supervisor any time the CED has been discharged. If needed for evidentiary purposes, the expended cartridge, along with any probes and wire, should

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be submitted into evidence (including confetti tags, when equipped on the device). The evidence packaging should be marked "Biohazard" if the probes penetrated the subject's skin.

303.5.6 DANGEROUS ANIMALS

The CED may be deployed against an animal if the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety.

303.5.7 OFF-DUTY CONSIDERATIONS

Officers are not authorized to carry department CEDs while off-duty.

Officers shall ensure that CEDs are secured while in their homes, vehicles, or any other area under their control, in a manner that will keep the device inaccessible to others.

303.6 DOCUMENTATION

Officers shall document all CED discharges in the related arrest/crime reports and the CED report forms. Photographs should be taken of any obvious probe impact or drive-stun application sites and attached to the CED report form. Notification shall also be made to a supervisor in compliance with the Use of Force Policy. Unintentional discharges, pointing the device at a person, audible warning, laser activation, and arcing the device, other than for testing purposes, will also be documented on the report form. Data downloads from the CED after use on a subject should be done as soon as practicable using a department-approved process to preserve the data.

303.6.1 CED REPORT FORM

As applicable based on the device type, items that shall be included in the CED report form are:

(a) The brand, model, and serial number of the CED and any cartridge/magazine.

(b) Date, time, and location of the incident.

(c) Whether any warning, display, laser, or arc deterred a subject and gained compliance.

(d) The number of probes deployed, CED activations, the duration of each cycle, the duration between activations, and (as best as can be determined) the duration that the subject received applications.

(e) The range at which the CED was used.

(f) The type of mode used (e.g., probe deployment, drive-stun).

(g) Location of any probe impact.

(h) Location of contact in drive-stun mode.

(i) Description of where missed probes went.

(j) Whether medical care was provided to the subject.

(k) Whether the subject sustained any injuries.

(l) Whether any officers sustained any injuries.

The Training Officer should periodically analyze the report forms to identify trends, including deterrence and effectiveness. The Training Officer should also conduct audits of CED device data

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downloaded to an approved location and reconcile CED report forms with recorded activations. CED information and statistics, with identifying information removed, should periodically be made available to the public.

303.6.2 REPORTS

The officer should include the following in the arrest/crime report:

(a) Identification of all personnel firing CEDs

(b) Identification of all witnesses

(c) Medical care provided to the subject

(d) Observations of the subject's physical and physiological actions

(e) Any known or suspected drug use, intoxication, or other medical problems

303.7 MEDICAL TREATMENT

Consistent with local medical personnel protocols and absent extenuating circumstances, only appropriate medical personnel or officers trained in probe removal and handling should remove CED probes from a person's body. Used CED probes shall be treated as a sharps biohazard, similar to a used hypodermic needle, and handled appropriately. Universal precautions should be taken.

All persons who have been struck by CED probes or who have been subjected to the electric discharge of the device, or who sustained direct exposure of the laser to the eyes shall be medically assessed prior to booking. Additionally, any such individual who falls under any of the following categories should, as soon as practicable, be examined by paramedics or other qualified medical personnel:

(a) The person is suspected of being under the influence of controlled substances and/or alcohol.

(b) The person may be pregnant.

(c) The person reasonably appears to be in need of medical attention.

(d) The CED probes are lodged in a sensitive area (e.g., groin, female breast, head, face, neck).

(e) The person requests medical treatment.

Any individual exhibiting signs of distress or who is exposed to multiple or prolonged applications shall be transported to a medical facility for examination or medically evaluated prior to booking. If any individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal should be witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel and shall be fully documented in related reports. If an audio/video recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included, if possible.

The transporting officer shall inform any person providing medical care or receiving custody that the individual has been subjected to the application of the CED (see the Medical Aid and Response Policy).

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303.8 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

When possible, supervisors should respond to calls when they reasonably believe there is a likelihood the CED may be used. A supervisor should respond to all incidents where the CED was activated.

A supervisor should review each incident where a person has been exposed to a CED. The device's internal logs should be downloaded by a supervisor or Rangemaster and saved with the related arrest/crime report. The supervisor should arrange for photographs of probe sites to be taken and witnesses to be interviewed.

303.9 TRAINING

Personnel who are authorized to carry the CED shall be permitted to do so only after successfully completing the initial department-approved training. Any personnel who have not carried the CED as a part of their assignments for a period of six months or more shall be recertified by a qualified CED instructor prior to again carrying or using the device.

Proficiency training for personnel who have been issued CEDs should occur every year. A reassessment of an officer's knowledge and/or practical skills may be required at any time, if deemed appropriate by the Training Officer. All training and proficiency for CEDs will be documented in the officer's training files.

Command staff, supervisors, and investigators should receive CED training as appropriate for the investigations they conduct and review.

Officers who do not carry CEDs should receive training that is sufficient to familiarize them with the device and with working with officers who use the device.

The Training Officer is responsible for ensuring that all members who carry CEDs have received initial and annual proficiency training. Periodic audits should be used for verification.

Application of CEDs during training could result in injuries and should not be mandatory for certification.

The Training Officer should include the following training:

(a) A review of this policy.

(b) A review of the Use of Force Policy.

(c) Performing weak-hand draws or cross-draws until proficient to reduce the possibility of unintentionally drawing and firing a firearm.

(d) Target area considerations, to include techniques or options to reduce the unintentional application of probes to the head, neck, area of the heart, and groin.

(e) Scenario-based training, including virtual reality training when available.

(f) Handcuffing a subject during the application of the CED and transitioning to other force options.

(g) De-escalation techniques.

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(h) Restraint techniques that do not impair respiration following the application of the CED.

(i) Proper use of cover and concealment during deployment of the CED for purposes of officer safety.

(j) Proper tactics and techniques related to multiple applications of CEDs.

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Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths

304.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish policy and procedures for the investigation of an incident in which a person is injured or dies as the result of an officer-involved shooting or dies as a result of another action of an officer.

In other incidents not covered by this policy, the Chief of Police may decide that the investigation will follow the process provided in this policy.

304.2 TYPES OF INVESTIGATIONS

Officer-involved shootings and deaths involve several separate investigations. The investigations may include:

- A criminal investigation of the suspect's actions.
- A criminal investigation of the involved officer's actions.
- An administrative investigation as to policy compliance by involved officers.
- A civil investigation to determine potential liability.

304.3 CONTROL OF INVESTIGATIONS

Investigators from surrounding agencies may be assigned to work on the criminal investigation of officer-involved shootings and deaths. This may include at least one investigator from the agency that employs the involved officer.

Jurisdiction is determined by the location of the shooting or death and the agency employing the involved officer. The following scenarios outline the jurisdictional responsibilities for investigating officer-involved shootings and deaths.

304.3.1 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECT ACTIONS

The investigation of any possible criminal conduct by the suspect is controlled by the agency in whose jurisdiction the suspect's crime occurred. For example, the Monterey Park Police Department would control the investigation if the suspect's crime occurred in Monterey Park.

If multiple crimes have been committed in multiple jurisdictions, identification of the agency that will control the investigation may be reached in the same way as with any other crime. The investigation may be conducted by the agency in control of the criminal investigation of the involved officer, at the discretion of the Chief of Police and with concurrence from the other agency.

304.3.2 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF OFFICER ACTIONS

The control of the criminal investigation into the involved officer's conduct during the incident will be determined by the employing agency's protocol. When an officer from this department is involved, the criminal investigation will be handled according to the Criminal Investigation section of this policy.

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Requests made of this department to investigate a shooting or death involving an outside agency's officer shall be referred to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee for approval.

304.3.3 ADMINISTRATIVE AND CIVIL INVESTIGATION

Regardless of where the incident occurs, the administrative and civil investigation of each involved officer is controlled by the respective employing agency.

304.4 INVESTIGATION PROCESS

The following procedures are guidelines used in the investigation of an officer-involved shooting or death.

304.4.1 UNINVOLVED OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon arrival at the scene of an officer-involved shooting, the first uninvolved MPPD officer will be the officer-in-charge and will assume the responsibilities of a supervisor until properly relieved. This officer should, as appropriate:

(a) Secure the scene and identify and eliminate hazards for all those involved.

(b) Take reasonable steps to obtain emergency medical attention for injured individuals.

(c) Request additional resources from the Department or other agencies.

(d) Coordinate a perimeter or pursuit of suspects.

(e) Check for injured persons and evacuate as needed.

(f) Brief the supervisor upon arrival.

304.4.2 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon learning of an officer-involved shooting or death, the Watch Commander shall be responsible for coordinating all aspects of the incident until he/she is relieved by the Chief of Police or a Division Commander.

All outside inquiries about the incident shall be directed to the Watch Commander.

304.4.3 NOTIFICATIONS

The following person(s) shall be notified as soon as practicable:

- Chief of Police
- Investigation Division Commander
- Officer-Involved Shooting rollout team
- Outside agency investigator (if appropriate)
- Professional Standards Bureau supervisor
- Civil liability response team
- Psychological/peer support personnel
- Chaplain

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- Coroner (if necessary)
- Involved officer's agency representative (if requested)
- Public Information Officer

304.4.4 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon arrival at the scene, the first uninvolved MPPD supervisor should ensure completion of the duties as outlined above, plus:

(a) Attempt to obtain a brief overview of the situation from any uninvolved officers.

1. In the event that there are no uninvolved officers who can supply adequate overview, the supervisor should attempt to obtain a brief voluntary overview from one involved officer.

(b) If necessary, the supervisor may administratively order any MPPD officer to immediately provide public safety information necessary to secure the scene, identify injured parties and pursue suspects.

1. Public safety information shall be limited to such things as outstanding suspect information, number and direction of any shots fired, perimeter of the incident scene, identity of known or potential witnesses and any other pertinent information.
2. The initial on-scene supervisor should not attempt to order any involved officer to provide any information other than public safety information.

(c) Provide all available information to the Watch Commander and Dispatch. If feasible, sensitive information should be communicated over secure networks.

(d) Take command of and secure the incident scene with additional MPPD members until properly relieved by another supervisor or other assigned personnel or investigator.

(e) As soon as practicable, ensure that involved officers are transported (separately, if feasible) to a suitable location for further direction.

1. Each involved MPPD officer should be given an administrative order not to discuss the incident with other involved officers or MPPD members pending further direction from a supervisor.
2. When an involved officer’s weapon is taken or left at the scene for other than officer-safety reasons (e.g., evidence), ensure that he/she is provided with a comparable replacement weapon or transported by other officers.

304.4.5 INVOLVED OFFICERS

The following shall be considered for the involved officer:

(a) Any request for legal or union representation will be accommodated.

1. Involved MPPD officers shall not be permitted to meet collectively or in a group with an attorney or any representative prior to providing a formal interview or report.

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2. Requests from involved non-MPPD officers should be referred to their employing agency.

(b) Discussions with licensed attorneys will be considered privileged as attorney-client communications.

(c) Discussions with agency representatives/employee groups will be privileged only as to the discussion of non-criminal information (Government Code § 3303(i)).

(d) A licensed psychotherapist shall be provided by the Department to each involved MPPD officer. A licensed psychotherapist may also be provided to any other affected MPPD members, upon request.

1. Interviews with a licensed psychotherapist will be considered privileged.
2. An interview or session with a licensed psychotherapist may take place prior to the member providing a formal interview or report. However, involved members shall not be permitted to consult or meet collectively or in a group with a licensed psychotherapist prior to providing a formal interview or report.
3. A separate fitness-for-duty exam may also be required (see the Fitness for Duty Policy).

(e) Communications between the involved officer and a peer support member are addressed in the Wellness Program Policy.

Care should be taken to preserve the integrity of any physical evidence present on the involved officer's equipment or clothing, such as blood or fingerprints, until investigators or lab personnel can properly retrieve it.

Each involved MPPD officer shall be given reasonable paid administrative leave following an officer-involved shooting or death. It shall be the responsibility of the Watch Commander to make schedule adjustments to accommodate such leave.

304.4.6 NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The California Department of Justice (DOJ) is required to investigate an officer-involved shooting resulting in the death of an unarmed civilian. The Watch Commander should promptly notify the DOJ in all incidents involving an officer-involved shooting resulting in the death of an unarmed civilian, including where it is undetermined if the civilian was unarmed.

For purposes of notification, “unarmed civilian” means anyone who is not in possession of a deadly weapon (Government Code § 12525.3).

304.5 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

The District Attorney's Office is responsible for the criminal investigation into the circumstances of any officer-involved shooting or death.

If available, investigative personnel from this department may be assigned to partner with investigators from outside agencies or the District Attorney's Office to avoid duplicating efforts in related criminal investigations.

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Once public safety issues have been addressed, criminal investigators should be given the opportunity to obtain a voluntary statement from involved officers and to complete their interviews. The following shall be considered for the involved officer:

(a) MPPD supervisors and Professional Standards Bureau personnel should not participate directly in any voluntary interview of MPPD officers. This will not prohibit such personnel from monitoring interviews or providing the criminal investigators with topics for inquiry.

(b) If requested, any involved officer will be afforded the opportunity to consult individually with a representative of the officer's choosing or an attorney prior to speaking with criminal investigators. However, in order to maintain the integrity of each involved officer's statement, involved officers shall not consult or meet with a representative or an attorney collectively or in groups prior to being interviewed.

(c) If any involved officer is physically, emotionally, or otherwise not in a position to provide a voluntary statement when interviewed by criminal investigators, consideration should be given to allowing a reasonable period for the officer to schedule an alternate time for the interview.

(d) Any voluntary statement provided by an involved officer will be made available for inclusion in any related investigation, including administrative investigations. However, no administratively coerced statement will be provided to any criminal investigators unless the officer consents.

304.5.1 REPORTS BY INVOLVED MPPD OFFICERS

In the event that suspects remain outstanding or subject to prosecution for related offenses, this department shall retain the authority to require involved MPPD officers to provide sufficient information for related criminal reports to facilitate the apprehension and prosecution of those individuals (Government Code § 3304(a)).

While the involved MPPD officer may write the report, it is generally recommended that such reports be completed by assigned investigators, who should interview all involved officers as victims/witnesses. Since the purpose of these reports will be to facilitate criminal prosecution, statements of involved officers should focus on evidence to establish the elements of criminal activities by suspects. Care should be taken not to duplicate information provided by involved officers in other reports.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to deprive an involved MPPD officer of the right to consult with legal counsel prior to completing any such criminal report.

Reports related to the prosecution of criminal suspects will be processed according to normal procedures but should also be included for reference in the investigation of the officer-involved shooting or death.

304.5.2 WITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVIEWS

Because potential witnesses to an officer-involved shooting or death may become unavailable or the integrity of their statements compromised with the passage of time, a supervisor should take

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reasonable steps to promptly coordinate with criminal investigators to utilize available personnel for the following:

(a) Identification of all persons present at the scene and in the immediate area.

1. When feasible, a recorded statement should be obtained from those persons who claim not to have witnessed the incident but who were present at the time it occurred.

2. Any potential witness who is unwilling or unable to remain available for a formal interview should not be detained absent reasonable suspicion to detain or probable cause to arrest. Without detaining the individual for the sole purpose of identification, officers should attempt to identify the witness prior to his/her departure.

(b) Witnesses who are willing to provide a formal interview should be asked to meet at a suitable location where criminal investigators may obtain a recorded statement. Such witnesses, if willing, may be transported by a member of the Department.

1. A written, verbal or recorded statement of consent should be obtained prior to transporting a witness. When the witness is a minor, consent should be obtained from the parent or guardian, if available, prior to transportation.

(c) Promptly contacting the suspect’s known family and associates to obtain any available and untainted background information about the suspect’s activities and state of mind prior to the incident.

304.5.3 INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL

Once notified of an officer-involved shooting or death, it shall be the responsibility of the designated Investigation Bureau supervisor to assign appropriate investigative personnel to handle the investigation of related crimes. Department investigators will be assigned to work with investigators from the District Attorney's Office and may be assigned to separately handle the investigation of any related crimes not being investigated by the District Attorney's Office.

All related department reports, except administrative and/or privileged reports, will be forwarded to the designated Investigation Bureau supervisor for approval. Privileged reports shall be maintained exclusively by members who are authorized such access. Administrative reports will be forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander.

304.6 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION

In addition to all other investigations associated with an officer-involved shooting or death, this department will conduct an internal administrative investigation of MPPD officers to determine conformance with department policy. The investigation will be conducted under the supervision of the Professional Standards Bureau and will be considered a confidential officer personnel file.

Interviews of members shall be subject to department policies and applicable laws (see the Personnel Complaints Policy).

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(a) Any officer involved in a shooting or death may be requested or administratively compelled to provide a blood sample for alcohol/drug screening. Absent consent from the officer, such compelled samples and the results of any such testing shall not be disclosed to any criminal investigative agency.

(b) If any officer has voluntarily elected to provide a statement to criminal investigators, the assigned administrative investigator should review that statement before proceeding with any further interview of that involved officer.

1. If a further interview of the officer is deemed necessary to determine policy compliance, care should be taken to limit the inquiry to new areas with minimal, if any, duplication of questions addressed in the voluntary statement. The involved officer shall be provided with a copy of his/her prior statement before proceeding with any subsequent interviews.

(c) In the event that an involved officer has elected to not provide criminal investigators with a voluntary statement, the assigned administrative investigator shall conduct an administrative interview to determine all relevant information.

1. Although this interview should not be unreasonably delayed, care should be taken to ensure that the officer's physical and psychological needs have been addressed before commencing the interview.

2. If requested, the officer shall have the opportunity to select an uninvolved representative to be present during the interview. However, in order to maintain the integrity of each individual officer's statement, involved officers shall not consult or meet with a representative or attorney collectively or in groups prior to being interviewed (Government Code § 3303(i)).

3. Administrative interviews should be recorded by the investigator. The officer may also record the interview (Government Code § 3303(g)).

4. The officer shall be informed of the nature of the investigation. If an officer refuses to answer questions, he/she should be given his/her *Lybarger* or *Garrity* rights and ordered to provide full and truthful answers to all questions. The officer shall be informed that the interview will be for administrative purposes only and that the statement cannot be used criminally.

5. The Professional Standards Bureau shall compile all relevant information and reports necessary for the Department to determine compliance with applicable policies.

6. Regardless of whether the use of force is an issue in the case, the completed administrative investigation shall be submitted to the Use of Force Review Board, which will restrict its findings as to whether there was compliance with the Use of Force Policy.

7. Any other indications of potential policy violations shall be determined in accordance with standard disciplinary procedures.

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304.7 AUDIO AND VIDEO RECORDINGS

Any officer involved in a shooting or death may be permitted to review available Mobile Audio/ Video (MAV), body-worn video, or other video or audio recordings prior to providing a recorded statement or completing reports.

Upon request, non-law enforcement witnesses who are able to verify their presence and their ability to contemporaneously perceive events at the scene of an incident may also be permitted to review available MAV, body-worn video, or other video or audio recordings with approval of assigned investigators or a supervisor.

Any MAV, body-worn and other known video or audio recordings of an incident should not be publicly released during an ongoing investigation without consulting the prosecuting attorney or City Attorney's Office, as appropriate.

304.8 CIVIL LIABILITY RESPONSE

A member of this department may be assigned to work exclusively under the direction of the legal counsel for the Department to assist in the preparation of materials deemed necessary in anticipation of potential civil litigation.

All materials generated in this capacity shall be considered attorney work product and may not be used for any other purpose. The civil liability response is not intended to interfere with any other investigation but shall be given reasonable access to all other investigations.

304.9 DEBRIEFING

Following an officer-involved shooting or death, the Monterey Park Police Department should conduct both a Critical Incident Stress Debriefing and a tactical debriefing. See the Wellness Program Policy for guidance on Critical Incident Stress Debriefings.

304.9.1 TACTICAL DEBRIEFING

A tactical debriefing should take place to identify any training or areas of policy that need improvement. The Chief of Police should identify the appropriate participants. This debriefing should not be conducted until all involved members have provided recorded or formal statements to criminal and/or administrative investigators.

304.10 MEDIA RELATIONS

Any media release shall be prepared with input and concurrence from the supervisor and department representative responsible for each phase of the investigation. Releases will be available to the Watch Commander, Investigations Bureau Commander, Division Commander and Public Information Officer in the event of inquiries from the media.

The Department shall not subject any involved MPPD officer to visits by the media (Government Code § 3303(e)). No involved MPPD officer shall make any comment to the media unless he/she is authorized by the Chief of Police or a Division Commander. Department members receiving inquiries regarding officer-involved shootings or deaths occurring in other jurisdictions shall refrain

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from public comment and will direct those inquiries to the agency having jurisdiction and primary responsibility for the investigation.

304.11 REPORTING

If the death of an individual occurs in the Monterey Park Police Department jurisdiction and qualifies to be reported to the state as a justifiable homicide, the Field Services Division Commander will ensure that the Records Manager is provided with enough information to meet the reporting requirements (Penal Code § 196; Penal Code § 13022).

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Firearms

305.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for issuing firearms, the safe and legal carrying of firearms, firearms maintenance and firearms training.

This policy does not apply to issues related to the use of firearms that are addressed in the Use of Force or Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths policies.

This policy only applies to those members who are authorized to carry firearms.

305.1.1 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT RANGE MASTER

The Department Range Master shall be appointed by the Chief of Police. The duties and responsibilities of the Monterey Park Police Department Range Master shall be:

(a) Overall supervision and coordination of the range and armorer staff and firearms logistics.

(b) Operation and maintenance of the Monterey Park Police range.

(c) Development and presentation of Department firearms training programs.

(d) Firearms training.

(e) Training recap of officer-involved shootings.

(f) Purchase of range related equipment.

(g) Preparation and maintenance of firearms qualification records and reports.

(h) Maintenance of firearms records on all Department firearms, including repair and issue history for each weapon.

(i) Maintenance, inventory, and storage of all departmental chemical agents and related supplies.

305.1.2 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT ARMORER

The Range Master shall generally also be assigned as the Department Armorer. Other qualified personnel may be assigned to act as a Department Armorer when the Range Master is unavailable or needs assistance. The duties and responsibilities of a Department Armorer shall be:

(a) Maintenance and upkeep of all departmental firearms and related supplies and accessories.

(b) Maintaining written records on all firearms and property for which he/she is responsible, including maintenance and repair records.

(c) Training of field supervisors in inspecting duty handguns.

(d) Examination of authorized and departmental handguns.

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305.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department will equip its members with firearms to address the risks posed to the public and department members by violent and sometimes well-armed persons. The Department will ensure firearms are appropriate and in good working order and that relevant training is provided as resources allow.

305.3 AUTHORIZED FIREARMS, AMMUNITION AND OTHER WEAPONS

Members shall only use firearms that are issued or approved by the Department and have been thoroughly inspected by the Rangemaster. Except in an emergency or as directed by a supervisor, no firearm shall be carried by a member who has not qualified with that firearm at an authorized department range.

All other weapons not provided by the Department, including but not limited to edged weapons, chemical or electronic weapons, impact weapons or any weapon prohibited or restricted by law or that is not covered elsewhere by department policy, may not be carried by members in the performance of their official duties without the express written authorization of the member's Division Commander. This exclusion does not apply to the carrying of a single folding pocketknife that is not otherwise prohibited by law.

305.3.1 HANDGUNS

The authorized department-issued handgun is the Glock Model 17 or 19 - 9mm caliber. Other handguns may be approved by the Chief of Police. Members electing to use a different handgun shall submit a memo with the make, model and caliber of the handgun for approval, prior to purchasing the handgun.

305.3.2 SHOTGUNS

The authorized department-issued shotgun is the Remington 870 . Members of the Special Response Team may use the Benelli semi auto shotgun if they have successfully trained and qualified with the Benelli semiauto shotgun.

When not deployed, the shotgun shall be properly secured consistent with department training in a locking weapons rack in the patrol vehicle.

305.3.3 PATROL RIFLES

The authorized department-issued patrol rifle is the HK 416. The following additional patrol rifles are approved for on-duty use:

MAKE	MODEL	CALIBER

Members may deploy the patrol rifle in any circumstance where the member can articulate a reasonable expectation that the rifle may be needed. Examples of some general guidelines for deploying the patrol rifle may include but are not limited to:

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(a) Situations where the member reasonably anticipates an armed encounter.

(b) When a member is faced with a situation that may require accurate and effective fire at long range.

(c) Situations where a member reasonably expects the need to meet or exceed a suspect's firepower.

(d) When a member reasonably believes that there may be a need to fire on a barricaded person or a person with a hostage.

(e) When a member reasonably believes that a suspect may be wearing body armor.

(f) When authorized or requested by a supervisor.

(g) When needed to euthanize an animal.

When not deployed, the patrol rifle shall be properly secured consistent with department training in a locking weapons rack in the patrol vehicle.

Patrol Rifles are equipped with noise reduction suppressors to mitigate permanent hearing loss.

Inventory Procedure:

Controlled Items, such as a suppressor, shall be secured in the armory when not in use. Each suppressor is etched with serialized numbering for tracking. Officers shall document the SIGN-OUT of a suppressor at the beginning of their shift and document the SIGN-IN / return of the suppressor to the armory at the end on their shift.

Shift Supervisors shall conduct daily inventory control and ensure documentation of issuance.The Watch Commander shall immediately notify the Rangemaster and Division Captain in the event ofan inventory in-accuracy and initiate an internal investigation.

When rifles are not deployed, the patrol rifle shall be properly secured consistent with department training in a locking weapons rack in the patrol vehicle.

305.3.4 PERSONALLY OWNED DUTY FIREARMS

Members desiring to carry an authorized but personally owned duty firearm must receive written approval from the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. Once approved, personally owned duty firearms are subject to the following restrictions:

(a) The firearm shall be in good working order and approved by the Chief of Police.

(b) The firearm shall be inspected by the Rangemaster prior to being carried and thereafter shall be subject to inspection whenever it is deemed necessary.

(c) Prior to carrying the firearm, members shall qualify under range supervision and thereafter shall qualify in accordance with the department qualification schedule. Members must demonstrate proficiency and safe handling, and that the firearm functions properly.

(d) Members shall provide written notice of the make, model, color, serial number and caliber of the firearm to the Rangemaster, who will maintain a list of the information.

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(e) A personally owned firearm used for duty shall not be modified from its factory condition per 312.4.1

305.3.5 AUTHORIZED SECONDARY HANDGUN

Members desiring to carry department or personally owned secondary handguns are subject to the following restrictions:

(a) The handgun shall be in good working order and on the department list of approved firearms.

(b) Only one secondary handgun may be carried at a time.

(c) The purchase of the handgun and ammunition shall be the responsibility of the member unless the handgun and ammunition are provided by the Department.

(d) The handgun shall be carried concealed at all times and in such a manner as to prevent unintentional cocking, discharge or loss of physical control.

(e) The handgun shall be inspected by the Rangemaster prior to being carried and thereafter shall be subject to inspection whenever it is deemed necessary.

(f) Ammunition shall be the same as department issue. If the caliber of the handgun is other than department issue, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall approve the ammunition.

(g) Prior to carrying the secondary handgun, members shall qualify under range supervision and thereafter shall qualify in accordance with the department qualification schedule. Members must demonstrate proficiency and safe handling, and that the handgun functions properly.

(h) Members shall provide written notice of the make, model, color, serial number and caliber of a secondary handgun to the Rangemaster, who will maintain a list of the information.

(i) A personally owned firearm used for duty as a secondary handgun shall not be modified from its factory condition per 312.4.1

305.3.6 AUTHORIZED OFF-DUTY FIREARMS

The carrying of firearms by members while off-duty is permitted by the Chief of Police but may be rescinded should circumstances dictate (e.g., administrative leave). Members who choose to carry a firearm while off-duty, based on their authority as peace officers, will be required to meet the following guidelines:

(a) The member may use his/her duty firearm or may use a personally owned firearm that is carried and inspected in accordance with the Personally Owned Duty Firearms requirements in this policy. A member carrying his/her duty firearm will be deemed to have complied with (c), (d) and (e) of this section.

1. The purchase of the personally owned firearm and ammunition shall be the responsibility of the member.

(b) The firearm shall be carried concealed at all times and in such a manner as to prevent accidental unintentional cocking, discharge or loss of physical control.

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(c) It will be the responsibility of the member to submit the firearm to the Rangemaster for inspection prior to being personally carried. Thereafter the firearm shall be subject to periodic inspection by the Rangemaster.

(d) Prior to carrying any off-duty firearm, the member shall demonstrate to the Rangemaster that he/she is proficient in handling and firing the firearm and that it will be carried in a safe manner.

(e) The member will successfully qualify with the firearm prior to it being carried.

(f) Members shall provide written notice of the make, model, color, serial number and caliber of the firearm to the Rangemaster, who will maintain a list of the information.

(g) If a member desires to use more than one firearm while off-duty, he/she may do so, as long as all requirements set forth in this policy for each firearm are met.

(h) Members shall only carry department-authorized ammunition.

(i) When armed, officers shall carry their badges and Monterey Park Police Department identification cards under circumstances requiring possession of such identification.

305.3.7 AMMUNITION

Members shall carry only department-authorized ammunition. Members shall be issued fresh duty ammunition in the specified quantity for all department-issued firearms during the member's firearms qualification. Replacements for unserviceable or depleted ammunition issued by the Department shall be dispensed by the Rangemaster when needed, in accordance with established policy.

305.4 EQUIPMENT

Firearms carried on- or off-duty shall be maintained in a clean, serviceable condition. Maintenance and repair of authorized personally owned firearms are the responsibility of the individual member.

305.4.1 REPAIRS OR MODIFICATIONS

Each member shall be responsible for promptly reporting any damage or malfunction of an assigned firearm to a supervisor or the Rangemaster.

Officers utilizing department owned firearms or personally owned firearms approved by the Chief of Police for duty use may not alter or modify them from factory specifications. Only a person who is department-approved and certified as an armorer or gunsmith may carryout firearm repairs. Any department firearm modification or repair must be authorized by the Rangemaster.

Any repairs to the member's personally owned firearm shall be done at his/her expense and must be approved by the Rangemaster.

305.4.2 HOLSTERS

Only department-approved holsters shall be used and worn by members. Members shall periodically inspect their holsters to make sure they are serviceable and provide the proper security and retention of the handgun.

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305.4.3 TACTICAL LIGHTS

Tactical lights may only be installed on a firearm carried on- or off-duty after they have been examined and approved by the Rangemaster. Once the approved tactical lights have been properly installed on any firearm, the member shall qualify with the firearm to ensure proper functionality and sighting of the firearm prior to carrying it.

305.4.4 OPTICS OR LASER SIGHTS

Optics or laser sights may only be installed on a firearm carried on- or off-duty after they have been examined and approved by the Rangemaster. Any approved sight shall only be installed in strict accordance with manufacturer specifications. Once approved sights have been properly installed on any firearm, the member shall qualify with the firearm to ensure proper functionality and sighting of the firearm prior to carrying it.

Except in an approved training situation, a member may only sight in on a target when the member would otherwise be justified in pointing a firearm at the target.

305.5 SAFE HANDLING, INSPECTION AND STORAGE

Members shall maintain the highest level of safety when handling firearms and shall consider the following:

(a) Members shall not unnecessarily display or handle any firearm.

(b) Members shall be governed by all rules and regulations pertaining to the use of the range and shall obey all orders issued by the Rangemaster. Members shall not dry fire or practice quick draws except as instructed by the Rangemaster or other firearms training staff.

(c) Members shall not clean, repair, load or unload a firearm anywhere in the Department, except where clearing barrels are present.

(d) Shotguns or rifles removed from vehicles or the equipment storage room shall be loaded and unloaded in the parking lot and outside of the vehicle, using clearing barrels.

(e) Members shall not place or store any firearm or other weapon on department premises except where the place of storage is locked. No one shall carry firearms into the jail section or any part thereof when securing or processing an arrestee, but shall place all firearms in a secured location. Members providing access to the jail section to persons from outside agencies are responsible for ensuring firearms are not brought into the jail section.

(f) Members shall not use any automatic firearm, heavy caliber rifle, gas or other type of chemical weapon or firearm from the armory, except with approval of a supervisor.

(g) Any firearm authorized by the Department to be carried on- or off-duty that is determined by a member to be malfunctioning or in need of service or repair shall not be carried. It shall be promptly presented to the Department or a Rangemaster approved by the Department for inspection and repair. Any firearm deemed in need of repair or service by the Rangemaster will be immediately removed from service. If

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the firearm is the member's primary duty firearm, a replacement firearm will be issued to the member until the duty firearm is serviceable.

305.5.1 INSPECTION AND STORAGE

Handguns shall be inspected regularly and upon access or possession by another person. Shotguns and rifles shall be inspected at the beginning of the shift by the member to whom the weapon is issued. The member shall ensure that the firearm is carried in the proper condition and loaded with approved ammunition. Inspection of the shotgun and rifle shall be done while standing outside of the patrol vehicle. All firearms shall be pointed in a safe direction or into clearing barrels.

Handguns may be safely stored in lockers at the end of the shift.Handguns may remain loaded if they are secured in an appropriate holster. Shotguns and rifles shall be unloaded in a safe manner utilizing department provided clearing barrels and then stored in the appropriate equipment storage room.

305.5.2 ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES FOR STORAGE

Members shall ensure that all firearms and ammunition are locked and secured while in their homes, vehicles, or any other area under their custody or control, and in a manner that will keep them inaccessible to children and others who should not have access. Members shall not permit department-issued firearms to be handled by anyone not authorized by the Department to do so. Members should be aware that negligent storage of a firearm could result in civil and criminal liability (Penal Code § 17060; Penal Code § 25100; Penal Code § 25105; Penal Code § 25145).

305.5.3 ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Firearms shall not be carried by any member, either on- or off-duty, who has consumed an amount of an alcoholic beverage, taken any drugs or medication, or has taken any combination thereof that would tend to adversely affect the member's senses or judgment.

305.5.4 ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES FOR STORAGE IN VEHICLES

When leaving a handgun in an unattended vehicle, members shall ensure that it is locked in the trunk, or in a locked container that is placed out of view, or in a locked container that is permanently affixed to the vehicle's interior and not in plain view, or in a locked toolbox or utility box permanently affixed to the vehicle (Penal Code § 25140; Penal Code § 25452).

If the vehicle does not have a trunk or a locked container, then the firearm should be locked within the center utility console that can be locked with a padlock, keylock, combination lock, or other similar locking device (Penal Code § 25140).

Officers are exempt from these requirements during circumstances requiring immediate aid or action in the course of official duties (Penal Code § 25140).

305.6 FIREARMS TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS

All members who carry a firearm while on-duty are required to successfully complete training quarterly with their duty firearms. In addition to quarterly training, all members will qualify at least

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annually with their duty firearms. Members will qualify with off-duty and secondary firearms at least twice a year. Training and qualifications must be on an approved range course.

At least annually, all members carrying a firearm should receive practical training designed to simulate field situations including low-light shooting.

305.6.1 NON-CERTIFICATION OR NON-QUALIFICATION

If any member fails to meet minimum standards for firearms training or qualification for any reason, including injury, illness, duty status or scheduling conflict, that member shall submit a memorandum to his/her immediate supervisor prior to the end of the required training or qualification period.

Those who fail to meet minimum standards or qualify on their first shooting attempt shall be provided remedial training and will be subject to the following requirements:

(a) Additional range assignments may be scheduled to assist the member in demonstrating consistent firearm proficiency.

(b) Members shall be given credit for a range training or qualification when obtaining a qualifying score or meeting standards after remedial training.

(c) No range credit will be given for the following:

1. Unauthorized range make-up
2. Failure to meet minimum standards or qualify after remedial training

Members who repeatedly fail to meet minimum standards will be removed from field assignment and may be subject to disciplinary action.

305.7 FIREARM DISCHARGE

Except during training or recreational use, any member who discharges a firearm intentionally or unintentionally, on- or off-duty, shall make a verbal report to his/her supervisor as soon as circumstances permit. If the discharge results in injury or death to another person, additional statements and reports shall be made in accordance with the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths Policy. If a firearm was discharged as a use of force, the involved member shall adhere to the additional reporting requirements set forth in the Use of Force Policy.

In all other cases, written reports shall be made as follows:

(a) If on-duty at the time of the incident, the member shall file a written report with his/her Division Commander or provide a recorded statement to investigators prior to the end of shift, unless otherwise directed.

(b) If off-duty at the time of the incident, the member shall file a written report or provide a recorded statement no later than the end of the next regularly scheduled shift, unless otherwise directed by a supervisor.

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305.7.1 DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS

Members are authorized to use firearms to stop an animal in circumstances where the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety and alternative methods are not reasonably available or would likely be ineffective.

In circumstances where there is sufficient advance notice that a potentially dangerous animal may be encountered, department members should develop reasonable contingency plans for dealing with the animal (e.g., fire extinguisher, conducted energy device, oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray, animal control officer). Nothing in this policy shall prohibit any member from shooting a dangerous animal if circumstances reasonably dictate that a contingency plan has failed, becomes impractical, or if the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety.

305.7.2 INJURED ANIMALS

With the approval of a supervisor, a member may euthanize an animal that is so badly injured that human compassion requires its removal from further suffering and where other dispositions are impractical.

Stray or abandoned injured animals that may be moved or taken to an available veterinarian should not be euthanized. With supervisor approval, abandoned injured animals (with the exception of dogs and cats) may only be euthanized after a reasonable search to locate the owner has been made. Injured dogs and cats found without their owners shall be taken to an appropriate veterinarian for determination of whether they should be treated or humanely destroyed (Penal Code § 597.1).

305.7.3 WARNING AND OTHER SHOTS

Generally, shots fired for the purpose of summoning aid are discouraged and may not be discharged unless the member reasonably believes that they appear necessary, effective, and reasonably safe.

Warning shots shall not be used.

305.8 RANGEMASTER DUTIES

The range will be under the exclusive control of the Rangemaster. All members attending will follow the directions of the Rangemaster. The Rangemaster will maintain a roster of all members attending the range and will submit the roster to the Training Officer after each range date. Failure of any member to sign in and out with the Rangemaster may result in non-qualification.

The range shall remain operational and accessible to department members during hours established by the Department.

The Rangemaster has the responsibility of making periodic inspection, at least once a year, of all duty firearms carried by members of this department to verify proper operation. The Rangemaster has the authority to deem any department-issued or personally owned firearm unfit for service. The member will be responsible for all repairs to his/her personally owned firearm and it will not be returned to service until inspected by the Rangemaster.

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The Rangemaster has the responsibility for ensuring each member meets the minimum requirements during training shoots and, on at least a yearly basis, can demonstrate proficiency in the care, cleaning and safety of all firearms the member is authorized to carry.

The Rangemaster shall complete and submit to the Training Officer documentation of the training courses provided. Documentation shall include the qualifications of each instructor who provides the training, a description of the training provided and, on a form that has been approved by the Department, a list of each member who completes the training. The Rangemaster should keep accurate records of all training shoots, qualifications, repairs, maintenance or other records as directed by the Training Officer.

305.9 FLYING WHILE ARMED

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has imposed rules governing law enforcement officers flying armed on commercial aircraft. The following requirements apply to officers who intend to be armed while flying on a commercial air carrier or flights where screening is conducted (49 CFR 1544.219):

(a) Officers wishing to fly while armed must be flying in an official capacity, not for vacation or pleasure, and must have a need to have the firearm accessible, as determined by the Department based on the law and published TSA rules.

(b) Officers must carry their Monterey Park Police Department identification card, bearing the officer's name, a full-face photograph, identification number, the officer's signature and the signature of the Chief of Police or the official seal of the Department and must present this identification to airline officials when requested. The officer should also carry the standard photo identification needed for passenger screening by airline and TSA officials (e.g., driver license, passport).

(c) The Monterey Park Police Department must submit a National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) message prior to the officer's travel. If approved, TSA will send the Monterey Park Police Department an NLETS message containing a unique alphanumeric identifier. The officer must present the message on the day of travel to airport personnel as authorization to travel while armed.

(d) An official letter signed by the Chief of Police authorizing armed travel may also accompany the officer. The letter should outline the officer's need to fly armed, detail his/her itinerary, and include that the officer has completed the mandatory TSA training for a law enforcement officer flying while armed.

(e) Officers must have completed the mandated TSA security training covering officers flying while armed. The training shall be given by the department-appointed instructor.

(f) It is the officer's responsibility to notify the air carrier in advance of the intended armed travel. This notification should be accomplished by early check-in at the carrier's check-in counter.

(g) Any officer flying while armed should discreetly contact the flight crew prior to take-off and notify them of his/her assigned seat.

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(h) Discretion must be used to avoid alarming passengers or crew by displaying a firearm. The officer must keep the firearm concealed on his/her person at all times. Firearms are not permitted in carry-on luggage and may not be stored in an overhead compartment.

(i) Officers should try to resolve any problems associated with flying armed through the flight captain, ground security manager, TSA representative or other management representative of the air carrier.

(j) Officers shall not consume alcoholic beverages while aboard an aircraft, or within eight hours prior to boarding an aircraft.

305.10 CARRYING FIREARMS OUT OF STATE

Qualified, active, full-time officers of this department are authorized to carry a concealed firearm in all other states subject to the following conditions (18 USC § 926B):

(a) The officer shall carry his/her Monterey Park Police Department identification card whenever carrying such firearm.

(b) The officer is not the subject of any current disciplinary action.

(c) The officer may not be under the influence of alcohol or any other intoxicating or hallucinatory drug.

(d) The officer will remain subject to this and all other department policies (including qualifying and training).

Officers are cautioned that individual states may enact local regulations that permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property, or that prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any state or local government property, installation, building, base or park. Federal authority may not shield an officer from arrest and prosecution in such locally restricted areas.

Active law enforcement officers from other states are subject to all requirements set forth in 18 USC § 926B.

305.11 RANGE

305.11.1 RANGE EQUIPMENT DEFINED

For the purpose of this section, range equipment shall include equipment and material necessary to carry on a program of firearms training. These items include but are not limited to:

(a) Range ammunition

(b) Targets, timers

(c) Firearm cleaning equipment

(d) Ear protectors

(e) Eye protectors

(f) Range maintenance equipment

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305.11.2 RANGE EQUIPMENT: CARE, CUSTODY, AND CONTROL
The care, custody, and control of all equipment utilized on the Department range facilities shall be the responsibility of the Range Master.

305.11.3 ARMAMENT MAINTENANCE AND CONTROL: RESPONSIBILITY
The Armorer shall be responsible for the proper maintenance of all Department armament. The armorer shall make regular inspections, perform necessary maintenance of such equipment, and requisition necessary replacements.

305.11.4 DUTY HANDGUNS: INSPECTION AND SAFETY PROCEDURES
The following procedures shall be followed when a supervisor inspects duty handguns of his/her shift.

(a) Inspections shall be conducted in the Department range or other appropriate area designated by the inspecting officer.

(b) Prior to inspection, all handguns shall be unloaded. "Unloading" a firearm shall include removing the magazine and ejecting or extracting rounds from the chamber or cylinder and keeping the slide or cylinder open. "Loading" a firearm shall mean chambering a live round in the weapon and include closing the cylinder of a revolver with one or more live rounds in the cylinder. Loading and unloading shall only be done at the designated area within the range, bullet trap, or the sand filled safety barrel, located in the sally port. No other areas within the Department shall be used to load or unload service weapons, and failure to use these areas may result in disciplinary action. Unholstered handguns shall not be displayed with the actions or cylinders closed except on the range with the barrel pointed toward the backstop.

(c) The field supervisor will inspect the handguns for any deficiencies as directed by the Range Master or Department Armorer.

(d) The field supervisor will direct any handgun problems to the Range Master or Department Armorer in writing.

305.12 TACTICAL TRAINING WITH FIREARMS

The following procedure shall be followed by personnel in all Departmental tactical training involving the use or potential use of firearms against live participants. Examples include but are not limited to arrest, take-down, searches, clearance techniques, gun retention or gun take-away. For the purposes of this order, "actual firearm" shall include weapons capable of chambering and discharging live ammunition, and include pellet, "soft pellet," paint-ball, or BB guns; "non-firing training firearm" shall be hand guns or long guns rendered inoperable or specially manufactured for training use.

(a) Training will preferably take place at a location that is temporarily or permanently restricted from public access, and with the permission of property owners if applicable.

(b) Training shall be scheduled to minimize the presence of passersby.

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(c) The training session shall be personally supervised by a police supervisor or assigned corporal who will not be participating directly in the training. The training supervisor/ corporal will:

1. Coordinate training with the Watch Commander (public or private location) or appropriate Bureau Commander (City facility location) as applicable; obtain and inspect all non-firing training firearms for safety.
2. Ensure that all participants are physically unarmed (weapons and ammunition) during the training session.
3. Distribute non-firing training firearms and monitor the training session to ensure that training is conducted safely.
4. Collect non-firing training firearms; ensure they are cleaned if necessary prior to returning them to the issuing unit.

(d) Only non-firing training firearms shall be used by training participants. These firearms shall be distinctly marked on the grips and upper surfaces in red or orange. Actual firearms not altered as described below shall not be used for tactical training by Departmental personnel. They shall be rendered non-firing as follows:

1. Specially manufactured toy or non-firing replica firearm.
2. Actual firearm with the barrel and chamber(s) permanently plugged.
3. Actual firearm converted for blank-firing by an authorized police armorer.

(e) Training that utilizes actual blank-firing, pellet or paint-ball shooting at participants shall be under the supervision of tactical or firearms training personnel certified to utilize such training methods. (Certified trainers are not needed to supervise the use of light emitting guns that do not also fire blanks or explosive caps.) Departmental personnel shall wear the proper face and body protection prescribed for these weapons.

This policy shall apply only to Departmental personnel training under Departmental supervision. Personnel undergoing tactical training by an outside training agency, whether on or off-site, shall abide by the safety regulations of that outside training agency.

305.13 AUTHORIZED DEPARTMENT SHOTGUN

The authorized department shotgun shall be the Remington, Model 870, 12 gauge, pump action shotgun. Each department shotgun shall be numbered on the stock.

All shotguns not in use shall be maintained in the department armory. Un-loaded shotguns shall be assigned to each police vehicle equipped with a shotgun rack by the Range Master. If assigned to a vehicle equipped with a shotgun, Officers shall conduct a function check and visual inspection of the shotgun to ensure it is functioning. Officers shall use ammunition issued to them by the Department Range Master to load the shotgun at the beginning of their assigned shift. There shall be no round in the chamber and the trigger safety shall be in the safe position when the shotgun is

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secured in the vehicle shotgun rack and at all other times except when it is actually being deployed. Officers shall un-load the unit shotgun and return it to the rack at the end of their shift. Officers shall not share ammunition with other officers assigned to the same vehicle/shotgun.

Shotguns issued for a longer duration shall be recorded with the Range Master/Department Armorer or the on-duty Watch Commander. If any defect is discovered, the shotgun shall be plainly tagged to indicate the problem, and the officer shall report the defect to the on-duty Watch Commander who will notify the Department Armorer of the defect. The Officer or Watch Commander will place the shotgun in the department armory in its assigned storage slot. The Officer or Watch Commander shall clearly tag the shotgun to ensure it is not placed back into service until serviced.

All department shotguns shall be inspected by the Range Master/ Armorer periodically as determined by the Chief of Police and a written report of their reliability submitted to the Line Operations Captain.

305.13.1 SHOTGUN QUALIFICATIONS

Each regular and reserve officer shall demonstrate proficiency with the authorized Department shotgun. Qualification shall consist of completing a course of fire designed by the Range Manager or training staff. Each officer must also demonstrate his/her ability to safely load, unload, field strip, and reassemble the shotgun. All qualifications must be verified by a range officer. Shotgun qualifications will be conducted bi-annually.

305.14 RANGE SAFETY REGULATIONS

A designated range officer shall be present during any Department shooting session or match, to monitor the activities and enforce the range safety regulations, with the authority to deny access to any violator, suspend the shooting activity or close the range for safety.

All persons in the Range shall adhere to the following Safety Regulations:

(a) No firing is allowed unless the Department Range Master, supervisory officer or a range officer designated by the Department or contracting agency is present.

(b) Only handguns, shotguns, or sub-machine guns and carbines chambered for handgun cartridges; and factory loaded handgun or shotgun ammunition may be fired. Modified weapons, high-penetration or hand-loaded ammunition and ammunition above .45 caliber must be cleared by the Department Range Master prior to firing on this range.

(c) All range commands must be followed immediately.

(d) No one shall go forward of the firing line unless all firearms are either holstered or left at the firing line unloaded with the action or cylinder open and any magazine removed.

(e) All persons on the range shall wear eye and ear protection.

(f) No one under the influence of drugs or alcohol shall be on the range or in the control room for any reason. The Range Master, supervisory officer or range officer who determines a violation of this rule may initiate disciplinary action.

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(g) Weapons shall be dry fired only at the firing line, with the muzzle pointed at the backstop.

(h) Loaded handguns shall remain holstered except at the firing line and at the designated loading area of the range. Unloaded handguns shall either be holstered or shall have their actions or cylinders open at all times and their magazines removed (if applicable), except while dry firing at the firing line.

(i) Shotguns, sub-machine guns and carbines shall remain unloaded, with their actions open, any magazines removed and safeties engaged, except at the firing line. When on the range, they shall be pointed down range.

(j) If a misfire or malfunction occurs, the shooter shall keep the firearm pointed toward the backstop while attempting to clear it. The shooter shall limit clearing action to removing the magazine or opening the cylinder and ejecting the round or rounds. If the firearm cannot be cleared by this action, the shooter shall lower it to the "low-ready" position and raise his or her non-gun hand to signal the range officer for assistance. As an alternative, the shooter may place the firearm on the ground with the muzzle pointed toward the backstop and then step away from it to obtain assistance. Shooters should avoid turning around while holding a loaded firearm.

(k) Firearms shall be cleaned in the designated area of the control room only.

(l) Firearms shall only be unloaded or loaded (and holstered) at the designated loading area or firing line of the range when there is no one down range.

305.14.1 USE OF DEPARTMENT RANGE

Use of the Department range shall generally be limited to sworn Monterey Park Police, Animal Control and Fire Suppression Officers or sworn officers of other law enforcement agencies with a contract or agreement with the Department for use of the range. All shooting shall be monitored by the Range Master, a sworn supervisory officer, or a range officer designated by the Range Master (including range officers of contracting agencies, provided they are already so designated by their agency head). The Range Master or on-duty Watch Commander shall be notified prior to actual range use.

All other persons must be approved by the Range Master or the Chief of Police to fire on the range. Such shooting shall be personally monitored for safety by the Range Master, Monterey Park Supervisory Officer or a Monterey Park Range Officer.

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Officer Response to Calls

307.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides for the safe and appropriate response to emergency and non-emergency situations whether dispatched or self-initiated.

307.2 RESPONSE TO CALLS

Officers dispatched "Code-3" shall consider the call an emergency response and proceed immediately. Officers responding Code-3 shall continuously operate emergency lighting equipment, including at minimum a steady forward facing red light, and shall sound the siren as reasonably necessary pursuant to Vehicle Code § 21055.

Responding with emergency light(s) and siren does not relieve the officer of the duty to continue to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons. The use of any other warning equipment without a red light and siren does not provide any exemption from the Vehicle Code.

Officers should only respond Code-3 when so dispatched or when circumstances reasonably indicate an emergency response is required. Officers not authorized to respond Code-3 shall observe all traffic laws and proceed without the use of emergency lights and siren.

307.3 REQUESTING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Requests for emergency assistance should be limited to those situations where the involved personnel reasonably believe that there is an immediate threat to the safety of officers, or assistance is needed to prevent imminent serious harm to a citizen. In any event, where a situation has stabilized and emergency response is not required, the requesting officer shall immediately notify Dispatch.

If circumstances permit, the requesting officer should give the following information:

- The unit number
- The location
- The reason for the request and type of emergency
- The number of units required

307.3.1 NUMBER OF UNITS ASSIGNED

Normally, only one unit should respond to an emergency call Code-3 unless the Watch Commander or the field supervisor authorizes an additional unit(s).

307.4 INITIATING CODE 3 RESPONSE

If an officer believes a Code-3 response to any call is appropriate, the officer shall, except in emergent cases calling for increased Code 3 response, notify Dispatch as soon as practical. Generally, only one unit should respond Code-3 to any situation. Should another officer believe a Code-3 response is appropriate, Dispatch shall be notified and the Watch Commander or

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field supervisor will make a determination as to whether one or more officers driving Code-3 is appropriate.

307.5 RESPONSIBILITIES OF RESPONDING OFFICERS

Officers shall exercise sound judgment and care with due regard for life and property when responding to an emergency call. Officers shall reduce speed at all street intersections to such a degree that they shall have complete control of the vehicle.

The decision to continue a Code-3 response is at the discretion of the officer. If, in the officer's judgment, the roadway conditions or traffic congestion does not permit such a response without unreasonable risk, the officer may elect to respond to the call without the use of red lights and siren at the legal speed limit. In such an event, the officer should immediately notify Dispatch. An officer shall also discontinue the Code-3 response when directed by a supervisor.

Upon receiving authorization or determining a Code-3 response is appropriate, an officer shall immediately give the location from which he/she is responding.

307.6 COMMUNICATIONS RESPONSIBILITIES

A dispatcher shall assign a Code-3 response when an officer requests emergency assistance or available information reasonably indicates that the public is threatened with serious injury or death and immediate police response is needed. In all other circumstances, the dispatcher shall obtain authorization from the Watch Commander or a field supervisor prior to assigning units Code-3 . The dispatcher shall:

(a) Attempt to assign the closest available unit to the location requiring assistance

(b) Immediately notify the Watch Commander

(c) Confirm the location from which the unit is responding

(d) Notify and coordinate allied emergency services (e.g., fire and ambulance)

(e) Continue to obtain and broadcast information as necessary concerning the response and monitor the situation until it is stabilized or terminated

(f) Control all radio communications during the emergency and coordinate assistance under the direction of the Watch Commander or field supervisor

307.7 SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon being notified that a Code-3 response has been initiated, the Watch Commander or the field supervisor shall verify the following:

(a) The proper response has been initiated

(b) No more than those units reasonably necessary under the circumstances are involved in the response

(c) Affected outside jurisdictions are being notified as practical

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The field supervisor shall monitor the response until it has been stabilized or terminated and assert control by directing units into or out of the response if necessary. If, in the supervisor's judgment, the circumstances require additional units to be assigned a Code-3 response, the supervisor may do so.

It is the supervisor's responsibility to terminate a Code-3 response that, in his/her judgment is inappropriate due to the circumstances.

When making the decision to authorize a Code-3 response, the Watch Commander or the field supervisor should consider the following:

- The type of call
- The necessity of a timely response
- Traffic and roadway conditions
- The location of the responding units

307.8 FAILURE OF EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

If the emergency equipment on the vehicle should fail to operate, the officer must terminate the Code-3 response and respond accordingly. In all cases, the officer shall notify the Watch Commander, field supervisor, or Dispatch of the equipment failure so that another unit may be assigned to the emergency response.

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Canines

308.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the use of canines to augment police services in the community, including but not limited to locating individuals and contraband and apprehending criminal offenders.

308.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department that teams of handlers and canines meet and maintain the appropriate proficiency to effectively and reasonably carry out legitimate law enforcement objectives.

308.3 ASSIGNMENT

Under normal circumstances, canine teams will generally be assigned to handle routine patrol duties, including patrol areas, and supervision duties if the canine team member is of a proper rank. At the discretion of the Watch Commander, canine teams may be assigned as cover officers (city car), suppression details, or special enforcement details. The Watch Commander should take into consideration various conditions when deciding how to deploy canine teams. Some examples of the conditions which may be considered are crime trends, staffing levels, community needs, and department needs.

308.4 CANINE COORDINATOR

The canine coordinator shall be appointed by and directly responsible to the Field Services Bureau or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the coordinator include but are not limited to:

(a) Reviewing all canine use reports to ensure compliance with policy and to identify training issues and other needs of the program.

(b) Maintaining a liaison with the vendor kennel.

(c) Maintaining a liaison with command staff and functional supervisors.

(d) Maintaining a liaison with other agency canine coordinators.

(e) Maintaining accurate records to document canine activities.

(f) Recommending and overseeing the procurement of equipment and services for the teams of handlers and canines.

(g) Scheduling all canine-related activities.

(h) Ensuring the canine teams are scheduled for regular training to maximize their capabilities.

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308.5 REQUESTS FOR CANINE TEAMS

Field Services Bureau members are encouraged to request the use of a canine. Requests for a canine team from department units outside of the Field Services Bureau shall be reviewed by the Watch Commander.

308.5.1 OUTSIDE AGENCY REQUEST

All requests for canine assistance from outside agencies must be approved by the Watch Commander and are subject to the following:

(a) Canine teams shall not be used for any assignment that is not consistent with this policy.

(b) The canine handler shall have the authority to decline a request for any specific assignment that he/she deems unsuitable.

(c) Calling out off-duty canine teams is discouraged.

(d) It shall be the responsibility of the canine handler to coordinate operations with agency personnel in order to minimize the risk of unintended injury.

(e) It shall be the responsibility of the canine handler to complete all necessary reports or as directed.

308.5.2 PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION

All public requests for a canine team shall be reviewed and, if appropriate, approved by the canine coordinator prior to making any resource commitment. The canine coordinator is responsible for obtaining resources and coordinating involvement in the demonstration to include proper safety protocols. Canine handlers shall not demonstrate any apprehension work unless authorized to do so by the canine coordinator.

308.6 APPREHENSION GUIDELINES

A canine may be used to locate and apprehend a suspect if the canine handler reasonably believes that the individual has committed, is committing, or is threatening to commit any serious offense and if any of the following conditions exist:

(a) There is a reasonable belief the suspect poses an imminent threat of violence or serious harm to the public, any officer, or the handler.

(b) The suspect is physically resisting or threatening to resist arrest and the use of a canine reasonably appears to be necessary to overcome such resistance.

(c) The suspect is believed to be concealed in an area where entry by other than the canine would pose a threat to the safety of officers or the public.

It is recognized that situations may arise that do not fall within the provisions set forth in this policy. Such events require consideration of the totality of the circumstances and the use of an objective reasonableness standard applied to the decision to use a canine.

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Absent a reasonable belief that a suspect has committed, is committing, or is threatening to commit a serious offense, mere flight from a pursuing officer, without any of the above conditions, shall not serve as the basis for the use of a canine to apprehend a suspect.

Use of a canine to locate and apprehend a suspect wanted for a lesser criminal offense than those identified above requires approval from the Watch Commander. Absent a change in circumstances that presents an imminent threat to officers, the canine or the public, such canine use should be conducted on-leash or under conditions that minimize the likelihood the canine will bite or otherwise injure the individual.

In all applications, once the suspect has been located and no longer reasonably appears to present a threat or risk of escape, the handler should secure the canine as soon as it becomes reasonably practicable.

If the canine has apprehended the suspect with a secure bite, and the handler believes that the suspect no longer poses a threat, the handler should promptly command the canine to release the suspect.

308.6.1 PREPARATION FOR DEPLOYMENT

Prior to the use of a canine to search for or apprehend any suspect, the canine handler and/or the supervisor on-scene should carefully consider all pertinent information reasonably available at the time. The information should include but is not limited to:

(a) The nature and seriousness of the suspected offense.

(b) Whether violence or weapons were used or are anticipated.

(c) The degree of resistance or threatened resistance, if any, the suspect has shown.

(d) The suspect's known or perceived age.

(e) The potential for injury to officers or the public caused by the suspect if the canine is not utilized.

(f) Any potential danger to the public and/or other officers at the scene if the canine is released.

(g) The potential for the suspect to escape or flee if the canine is not utilized.

As circumstances permit, the canine handler should make every reasonable effort to communicate and coordinate with other involved members to minimize the risk of unintended injury.

It is the canine handler's responsibility to evaluate each situation and determine whether the use of a canine is appropriate and reasonable. The canine handler shall have the authority to decline the use of the canine whenever he/she deems deployment is unsuitable.

A supervisor who is sufficiently apprised of the situation may prohibit deploying the canine.

Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor, assisting members should take direction from the handler in order to minimize interference with the canine.

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308.6.2 WARNINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Unless it would increase the risk of injury or escape, a clearly audible warning announcing that a canine will be used if the suspect does not surrender should be made prior to releasing a canine. The handler should allow a reasonable time for a suspect to surrender and should quiet the canine momentarily to listen for any verbal response to the warning. If feasible, other members should be in a location opposite the warning to verify that the announcement could be heard. If available, warnings given in other languages should be used as necessary.

If a warning is not to be given, the canine handler, when practicable, should first advise the supervisor of his/her decision before releasing the canine. In the event of an apprehension, the handler shall document in any related report how the warning was given and, if none was given, the reasons why.

308.6.3 REPORTING DEPLOYMENTS, BITES, AND INJURIES

Handlers should document canine deployments in a canine use report. Whenever a canine deployment results in a bite or causes injury to an intended suspect, a supervisor should be promptly notified and the injuries documented in the canine use report. The injured person shall be promptly treated by Emergency Medical Services personnel and, if appropriate, transported to an appropriate medical facility for further treatment. The deployment and injuries should also be included in any related incident or arrest report.

Any unintended bite or injury caused by a canine, whether on- or off-duty, shall be promptly reported to the canine coordinator. Unintended bites or injuries caused by a canine should be documented in an administrative report, not in a canine use report.

If an individual alleges an injury, either visible or not visible, a supervisor shall be notified and both the individual’s injured and uninjured areas shall be photographed as soon as practicable after first tending to the immediate needs of the injured party. Photographs shall be retained as evidence in accordance with current department evidence procedures. The photographs shall be retained until the criminal proceeding is completed and the time for any related civil proceeding has expired.

Canines used by law enforcement agencies are generally exempt from impoundment and reporting requirements. However, the canine shall be made available for examination at any reasonable time if requested by the local health department. The canine handler shall also notify the local health department if the canine exhibits any abnormal behavior after a bite (Health and Safety Code § 121685).

308.7 NON-APPREHENSION GUIDELINES

Properly trained canines may be used to track or search for non-criminals (e.g., lost children, individuals who may be disoriented or in need of medical attention). The canine handler is responsible for determining the canine’s suitability for such assignments based on the conditions and the particular abilities of the canine. When the canine is deployed in a search or other non-apprehension operation, the following guidelines apply:

(a) Absent a change in circumstances that presents an imminent threat to officers, the canine, or the public, such applications should be conducted on-leash or under

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conditions that minimize the likelihood the canine will bite or otherwise injure the individual, if located.

(b) Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor, assisting members should take direction from the handler in order to minimize interference with the canine.

(c) Throughout the deployment, the handler should periodically give verbal assurances that the canine will not bite or hurt the individual and encourage the individual to make him/herself known.

(d) Once the individual has been located, the handler should place the canine in a down-stay or otherwise secure it as soon as reasonably practicable.

308.7.1 ARTICLE DETECTION

A canine trained to find objects or property related to a person or crime may be used to locate or identify articles. A canine search should be conducted in a manner that minimizes the likelihood of unintended bites or injuries.

308.7.2 NARCOTICS DETECTION

A canine trained in narcotics detection may be used in accordance with current law and under certain circumstances, including:

(a) The search of vehicles, buildings, bags, and other articles.

(b) Assisting in the search for narcotics during a search warrant service.

(c) Obtaining a search warrant by using the narcotics-detection trained canine in support of probable cause.

A narcotics-detection trained canine will not be used to search a person for narcotics unless the canine is trained to passively indicate the presence of narcotics.

308.7.3 BOMB/EXPLOSIVE DETECTION

Because of the high risk of danger to the public and officers when a bomb or other explosive device is suspected, the use of a canine team trained in explosive detection may be considered. When available, an explosive-detection canine team may be used in accordance with current law and under certain circumstances, including:

(a) Assisting in the search of a building, structure, area, vehicle, or article where an actual or suspected explosive device has been reported or located.

(b) Assisting with searches at transportation facilities and vehicles (e.g., buses, airplanes, trains).

(c) Preventive searches at special events, VIP visits, official buildings, and other restricted areas. Searches of individuals should remain minimally intrusive and shall be strictly limited to the purpose of detecting explosives.

(d) Assisting in the search of scenes where an explosion has occurred and an explosive device or secondary explosive device is suspected.

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At no time will an explosive-detection trained canine be used to render a suspected device safe or clear.

308.8 HANDLER SELECTION

The minimum qualifications for the assignment of canine handler include:

(a) An officer who is currently off probation.

(b) Residing in an adequately fenced single-family residence (minimum 5-foot-high fence with locking gates).

(c) A garage that can be secured and can accommodate a canine vehicle.

(d) Living within 30 minutes travel time from the Monterey Park City limits.

(e) Agreeing to be assigned to the position for a minimum of three years.

308.9 HANDLER RESPONSIBILITIES

The canine handler shall ultimately be responsible for the health and welfare of the canine and shall ensure that the canine receives proper nutrition, grooming, training, medical care, affection, and living conditions.

The canine handler will be responsible for the following:

(a) Except as required during appropriate deployment, the handler shall not expose the canine to any foreseeable and unreasonable risk of harm.

(b) The handler shall maintain all department equipment under his/her control in a clean and serviceable condition.

(c) When not in service, the handler shall maintain the canine vehicle in a locked garage, away from public view.

(d) When a handler is off-duty for an extended number of days, the assigned canine vehicle should be stored at the Monterey Park Police Department facility.

(e) Handlers shall permit the canine coordinator to conduct spontaneous on-site inspections of affected areas of their homes as well as their canine vehicles to verify that conditions and equipment conform to this policy.

(f) Any changes in the living status of the handler that may affect the lodging or environment of the canine shall be reported to the canine coordinator as soon as possible.

(g) When off-duty, the canine shall be in a kennel provided by the City at the home of the handler. When a canine is kenneled at the handler’s home, the gate shall be secured with a lock. When off-duty, the canine may be let out of the kennel while under the direct control of the handler.

(h) The canine should be permitted to socialize in the home with the handler’s family for short periods of time and under the direct supervision of the handler.

(i) Under no circumstances will the canine be lodged at another location unless approved by the canine coordinator or Watch Commander.

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(j) When off-duty, the handler shall not involve the canine in any law enforcement activity or official conduct unless approved in advance by the canine coordinator or Watch Commander.

(k) Whenever a canine handler is off-duty for an extended number of days, it may be necessary to temporarily relocate the canine. In those situations, the handler shall give reasonable notice to the canine coordinator so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

308.9.1 CANINE IN PUBLIC AREAS

The canine should be kept on a leash when in areas that allow access to the public. Exceptions to this rule would include specific law enforcement operations for which the canine is trained.

(a) A canine shall not be left unattended in any area to which the public may have access.

(b) When the canine vehicle is left unattended, all windows and doors shall be secured in such a manner as to prevent unauthorized access to the canine. The handler shall also ensure that the unattended vehicle remains inhabitable for the canine.

308.10 CANINE VEHICLE: SPECIFICATIONS

Canine vehicles will be of the same color combination as those designated for patrol service. Canine vehicles shall be prominently marked as carrying a police dog, with additional appropriate warnings for passers-by to keep away. Vehicles shall have remote door openers, a security screen for the canine area, and other modifications to enable the safe transportation of the K-9 officer, the assigned canine, and their equipment.

The police vehicle assigned to each handler shall only be used by that handler in the performance of official duties or related police functions, e.g. training, public relations, canine care, and call-outs.

308.11 PROCEDURE FOR BUILDING SEARCHES WITH CANINE ASSISTANCE

When it is suspected that a person meeting the policy guidelines of a canine deployment is within a building, officers at the scene should generally follow the below listed procedure to ensure the safe and effective utilization of canine assistance:

(a) Advise the Communications Center and request the assistance of a canine officer and assigned canine.

(b) Secure the building from the outside by sealing off avenues of escape.

(c) Do no enter the building but maintain external security until the canine officer arrives.

(d) Upon arrival, the handler will assess the situation and determine the best way to enter the building.

(e) Prior to entering the building, the handler will give a verbal warning that a police canine is being released inside to search the premises. The verbal warning is intended to afford any suspects hiding within the building the opportunity to surrender. A verbal

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warning is not required if that warning would endanger the lives of the officers or canine.

(f) Do not enter the building unless requested to do so by the canine handler. Additional human scents can confuse the dog as to the suspect's location.

(g) When the search is being conducted of a multi-story commercial building, each floor should be secure after the search is completed to prevent any suspects from doubling back and escaping.

(h) When an area of floor search is completed, the canine handler will alert back-up officers to seal potential avenues of escape. The canine will then move ahead to continue searching on the handler's command.

(i) If an officer is confronted by a police canine during a building search, the officer should remain motionless until the handler arrives.

(j) A police canine's effectiveness is limited in areas such as attics or roofs. Good judgment dictates that each search situation needs to be assessed by the field officers before canine assistance is requested. The final decision to employ a police canine in a search shall rest with the canine handler.

308.12 PROCEDURE FOR SEARCHING FOR EVIDENCE WITH CANINE ASSISTANCE

A police canine can be effectively used to search for evidence or property within a defined area. The dog works on smell transferred to any object touched by a human and will retrieve any such object. It is extremely important that the search area is not disturbed in order to give the dog the best conditions in which to work. Officers at the scene should generally follow the below listed procedure to ensure the safe and effective utilization of canine assistance:

(a) Protect the search area from all pedestrian or vehicular traffic.

(b) Investigating Officers should make no attempt to search the area prior to the arrival of canine assistance.

(c) Upon arrival, the handler will plot the areas to be searched and then direct the dog to those areas.

(d) When an object is located a dog will lie down by the object or he may physically retrieve it, depending on the type of training the dog received. This should be determined prior to deploying the canine if the evidence sought should not be contaminated. Every effort will be made by the handler to protect objects of an evidentiary nature so that fingerprints or markings are not disturbed.

308.13 FOOT PURSUIT AND APPREHENSION OF SUSPECTS WITH CANINE ASSISTANCE

Police canines are trained to pursue and apprehend persons on command. When a dog is used to pursue, it is essential that each officer adhere to the following procedural and safety guidelines:

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(a) Before the canine is released, take reasonable steps to ensure that the person to be apprehended is a suspect who conforms with this Policy Manual guidelines on canine deployment. Broadcast suspect information via police radio (type of crime, suspect description, direction of travel, type of weapon) if practical.

(b) The canine handler shall, if possible, verbally warn the suspect that the canine will be released.

(c) After the canine is released, the handler will follow the dog until the suspect is apprehended.

(d) After the suspect is apprehended, do not approach the dog. If the handler and the dog are struggling with a suspect, do not intervene until assistance is requested by the handler.

308.14 UTILIZATION OF CANINE AS A BACK-UP

In many situations, the mere presence of a canine may be effectively used for the protection of officers during suspicious or high-risk contacts, guarding a prisoner to prevent escape, deterring a person or crowd of persons from becoming unruly or assaultive, and protecting areas from intrusion.

308.15 INJURED HANDLER PROCEDURES

If the handler is injured and disabled, the canine in all probability will stand guard and prevent anyone from approaching. The dog and handler live and train together and the dog's attitude will change if it senses that the handler is hurt. Officers shall consider but are not limited to the below listed actions in the event a canine handler is injured and cannot be treated because of the canine. The condition of the handler, the severity or apparent severity of the handler's injuries and the effective availability of other resources may necessitate other immediate action to safely reach the injured handler.

(a) Do not rush in on the handler or the dog.

(b) Call the handler to see if the dog can be called off.

(c) Try to call the dog by using an authoritative voice.

(d) Request the assistance of another canine handler immediately.

(e) If a canine handler cannot be contacted, request the assistance of a member of the injured handler's family or a canine unit from a neighboring city.

(f) Request the assistance of the Humane Society.

(g) If the handler requires immediate care, utilize the handler's protective sleeves and additional leashes in the trunk of the canine vehicle. If the dog cannot be called off, allow the dog to attack the protective sleeve. Once the dog has a grasp it will not let go. The canine can then be secured with a leash.

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(h) After the canine is secured, another handler will transport it to the injured officer's home or to the authorized kennel service, as appropriate.

308.15.1 INJURED CANINE PROCEDURES

The following course of action shall be considered by all police officers in the event a canine is injured. As with all animals, when a canine is injured it will bite to protect itself from further injury. This is true of strangers and handlers.

(a) If the canine is unable to walk, cover its head and then place it in the canine vehicle.

(b) If the canine can move, allow the handler to attempt to get it into the canine vehicle.

(c) If the handler is unavailable or injured and the canine is still ambulatory, utilize procedures in Manual Section 318.17

(d) The canine shall be transported by another canine officer or other assigned personnel to an emergency treatment center as designated by the canine supervisor or handler.

308.16 GENERAL SAFETY GUIDELINES

In addition to other procedures and guidelines listed herein, the general safety guidelines to be followed when working with a canine service team or in the general vicinity of a canine are listed below:

(a) Running - Do not run in front of dog(s) on call or run after the dog if the dog's handler is not with it.

(b) Do not approach the dog or handler until the dog is on a leash.

(c) If the handler and dog are struggling with a suspect, do not intervene until assistance is requested by the handler.

(d) If the handler is injured, do not approach until another handler responds and secures the dog unless the injured handler has the dog under control and requests your assistance.

(e) Do not make any aggressive moves towards the handler while the dog is present.

(f) Do not slap or strike the dog.

(g) Do not give the dog commands.

(h) Do not feed the dog.

(i) Do not attempt to get anything out of the canine vehicle while the canine is in or near it.

(j) Do not run away from a canine while it is working. If the canine is working with you, do not get in front of it. If you should be attacked by a canine, stop and remain perfectly still until the handler arrives.

(k) In the event you are bitten, do not pull away. Remain as still as possible until the handler arrives and orders the dog to release his hold.

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308.17 CANINE INJURY AND MEDICAL CARE

In the event that a canine is injured, or there is an indication that the canine is not in good physical condition, the injury or condition will be reported to the canine coordinator or Watch Commander as soon as practicable and appropriately documented.

All medical attention shall be rendered by the designated canine veterinarian, except during an emergency where treatment should be obtained from the nearest available veterinarian. All records of medical treatment shall be maintained in the handler's personnel file.

308.18 TRAINING

Before assignment in the field, each canine team shall be trained and certified to meet current POST guidelines or other recognized and approved certification standards. Cross-trained canine teams or those canine teams trained exclusively for the detection of narcotics and/or explosives also shall be trained and certified to meet current nationally recognized standards or other recognized and approved certification standards established for their particular skills.

The canine coordinator shall be responsible for scheduling periodic training for all department members in order to familiarize them with how to conduct themselves in the presence of department canines. Because canines may be exposed to dangerous substances such as opioids, as resources are available, the canine coordinator should also schedule periodic training for the canine handlers about the risks of exposure and treatment for it.

All canine training shall be conducted while on-duty unless otherwise approved by the canine coordinator or Watch Commander.

308.18.1 CONTINUED TRAINING

Each canine team shall thereafter be recertified to meet POST standards and a current nationally recognized standard or other recognized and approved certification standards on an annual basis. Additional training considerations are as follows:

(a) Canine teams should receive training as defined in the current contract with the Monterey Park Police Department canine training provider.

(b) Canine handlers are encouraged to engage in additional training with approval of the canine coordinator.

(c) To ensure that all training is consistent, no handler, trainer, or outside vendor is authorized to train to a standard that is not reviewed and approved by the Department.

308.18.2 FAILURE TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE TRAINING

Any canine team failing to graduate or obtain certification shall not be deployed in the field for tasks the team is not certified to perform until graduation or certification is achieved. When reasonably practicable, pending successful certification, the canine handler shall be temporarily reassigned to regular patrol duties.

308.18.3 TRAINING RECORDS

All canine training records shall be maintained in the canine handler's and the canine's training file.

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308.18.4 TRAINING AIDS

Training aids are required to effectively train and maintain the skills of canines. Officers possessing, using or transporting controlled substances or explosives for canine training purposes must comply with federal and state requirements. Alternatively, the Monterey Park Police Department may work with outside trainers with the applicable licenses or permits.

308.18.5 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE TRAINING AIDS

Officers acting in the performance of their official duties may possess or transfer controlled substances for the purpose of narcotics-detection canine training in compliance with state and federal laws (Health & Safety Code § 11367.5; 21 USC § 823(g)).

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee may authorize a member to seek a court order to allow controlled substances seized by the Monterey Park Police Department to be possessed by the member or a narcotics-detection canine trainer who is working under the direction of this department for training purposes, provided the controlled substances are no longer needed as criminal evidence.

As an alternative, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee may request narcotics training aids from the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

These procedures are not required if the canine handler uses commercially available synthetic substances that are not controlled narcotics.

308.18.6 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE PROCEDURES

Due to the responsibilities and liabilities involved with possessing readily usable amounts of controlled substances and the ever-present danger of the canine's accidental ingestion of these controlled substances, the following procedures shall be strictly followed:

(a) All controlled substance training samples shall be weighed and tested prior to dispensing to the individual canine handler or trainer.

(b) The weight and test results shall be recorded and maintained by this department.

(c) Any person possessing controlled substance training samples pursuant to court order or DEA registration shall maintain custody and control of the controlled substances and shall keep records regarding any loss of, or damage to, those controlled substances.

(d) All controlled substance training samples will be inspected, weighed, and tested quarterly. The results of the quarterly testing shall be recorded and maintained by the canine coordinator with a copy forwarded to the dispensing agency.

(e) All controlled substance training samples will be stored in locked, airtight, and watertight cases at all times, except during training. The locked cases shall be secured in the trunk of the canine handler's assigned patrol vehicle during transport and stored in an appropriate locked container. There are no exceptions to this procedure.

(f) The canine coordinator shall periodically inspect every controlled substance training sample for damage or tampering and take any appropriate action.

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(g) Any unusable controlled substance training samples shall be returned to the Evidence Room or to the dispensing agency.

(h) All controlled substance training samples shall be returned to the dispensing agency upon the conclusion of the training or upon demand by the dispensing agency.

308.18.7 EXPLOSIVE TRAINING AIDS

Officers may possess, transport, store, or use explosives or destructive devices in compliance with state and federal laws (Penal Code § 18800; 18 USC § 842; 27 CFR 555.41).

Explosive training aids designed specifically for canine teams should be used whenever feasible. Due to the safety concerns in the handling and transportation of explosives, inert or non-hazardous training aids should be employed whenever feasible. The use of explosives or destructive devices for training aids by canine teams is subject to the following:

(a) All explosive training aids, when not in use, shall be properly stored in a secure facility appropriate for the type of materials.

(b) An inventory ledger shall be maintained to document the type and quantity of explosive training aids that are stored.

(c) The canine coordinator shall be responsible for verifying the explosive training aids on hand against the inventory ledger once each quarter.

(d) Only members of the canine team shall have access to the explosive training aids storage facility.

(e) A primary and secondary custodian will be designated to minimize the possibility of loss of explosive training aids during and after the training. Generally, the handler will be designated as the primary custodian while the trainer or authorized second person on-scene will be designated as the secondary custodian.

(f) Any lost or damaged explosive training aids shall be promptly reported to the canine coordinator, who will determine if any further action will be necessary. Any loss of explosives will be reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF).

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Domestic Violence

309.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide the guidelines necessary to deter, prevent and reduce domestic violence through vigorous enforcement and to address domestic violence as a serious crime against society. The policy specifically addresses the commitment of this department to take enforcement action when appropriate, to provide assistance to victims and to guide officers in the investigation of domestic violence.

309.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Court order - All forms of orders related to domestic violence that have been issued by a court of this state or another, whether civil or criminal, regardless of whether service has been made.

309.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department's response to incidents of domestic violence and violations of related court orders shall stress enforcement of the law to protect the victim and shall communicate the philosophy that domestic violence is criminal behavior. It is also the policy of this department to facilitate victims' and offenders' access to appropriate civil remedies and community resources whenever feasible.

309.3 OFFICER SAFETY

The investigation of domestic violence cases often places officers in emotionally charged and sometimes highly dangerous environments. No provision of this policy is intended to supersede the responsibility of all officers to exercise due caution and reasonable care in providing for the safety of any officers and parties involved.

309.4 INVESTIGATIONS

The following guidelines should be followed by officers when investigating domestic violence cases:

(a) Calls of reported, threatened, imminent, or ongoing domestic violence and the violation of any court order are of extreme importance and should be considered among the highest response priorities. This includes incomplete 9-1-1 calls.

(b) When practicable, officers should obtain and document statements from the victim, the suspect, and any witnesses, including children, in or around the household or location of occurrence.

1. A lethality assessment should be administered to victims of domestic violence to assess the level of danger and/or the severity of the situation and attached to the appropriate report.

(c) Officers should list the full name and date of birth (and school if available) of each child who was present in the household at the time of the offense. The names of other

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children who may not have been in the house at that particular time should also be obtained for follow-up.

(d) When practicable and legally permitted, video or audio record all significant statements and observations.

(e) All injuries should be photographed, regardless of severity, taking care to preserve the victim's personal privacy. Where practicable, photographs should be taken by a person of the same sex. Victims whose injuries are not visible at the time of the incident should be asked to contact the Investigation Bureau in the event that the injuries later become visible.

(f) Officers should request that the victim complete and sign an authorization for release of medical records related to the incident when applicable.

(g) If the suspect is no longer at the scene, officers should make reasonable efforts to locate the suspect to further the investigation, provide the suspect with an opportunity to make a statement, and make an arrest or seek an arrest warrant if appropriate.

(h) Seize any firearms or other dangerous weapons in the home, if appropriate and legally permitted, for safekeeping or as evidence. If the domestic violence involved threats of bodily harm, any firearm discovered in plain view or pursuant to consent or other lawful search must be taken into temporary custody (Penal Code § 18250).

(i) When completing an incident or arrest report for violation of a court order, officers should include specific information that establishes that the offender has been served, including the date the offender was served, the name of the agency that served the order, and the provision of the order that the subject is alleged to have violated. When reasonably available, the arresting officer should attach a copy of the order to the incident or arrest report.

(j) Officers should take appropriate enforcement action when there is probable cause to believe an offense has occurred. Factors that should not be used as sole justification for declining to take enforcement action include:

1. Whether the suspect lives on the premises with the victim.
2. Claims by the suspect that the victim provoked or perpetuated the violence.
3. The potential financial or child custody consequences of arrest.
4. The physical or emotional state of either party.
5. Use of drugs or alcohol by either party.
6. Denial that the abuse occurred where evidence indicates otherwise.
7. A request by the victim not to arrest the suspect.
8. Location of the incident (public/private).
9. Speculation that the complainant may not follow through with the prosecution.
10. Actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, disability, or marital status of the victim or suspect.

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11. The social status, community status, or professional position of the victim or suspect.

309.4.1 IF A SUSPECT IS ARRESTED
If a suspect is arrested, officers should:

(a) Advise the victim that there is no guarantee the suspect will remain in custody.

(b) Provide the victim's contact information to the jail staff to enable notification of the victim upon the suspect's release from jail.

(c) Advise the victim whether any type of court order will be in effect when the suspect is released from jail.

309.4.2 IF NO ARREST IS MADE
If no arrest is made, the officer should:

(a) Advise the parties of any options, including but not limited to:

1. Voluntary separation of the parties.

2. Appropriate resource referrals (e.g., counselors, friends, relatives, shelter homes, victim witness unit).

(b) Document the resolution in a report.

309.4.3 ARRESTING OFFICERS' RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING FIREARMS
If a suspect is arrested, officers shall (Penal Code § 273.76):

(a) Query the Automated Firearms System through the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) for any firearms owned or possessed by the arrestee.

1. The investigating or filing officer shall include a copy of the Automated Firearms System report when filing the case with the district attorney or prosecuting city attorney.

(b) Ask the arrestee, victim, and any other household members, if applicable, about any firearms owned or possessed by the arrestee.

(c) Ensure that any firearm or other deadly weapon in plain sight or discovered pursuant to a consensual or other lawful search is taken into temporary custody pursuant to Penal Code § 18250.

(d) Document in the arrest report the detailed actions taken required by Penal Code § 273.76.

309.5 VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Because victims may be traumatized or confused, officers should be aware that a victim's behavior and actions may be affected:

(a) Victims should be provided with the department's domestic violence information handout, even if the incident may not rise to the level of a crime.

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(b) Victims should also be alerted to any available victim advocates, shelters, and community resources.

(c) When an involved person requests law enforcement assistance while removing essential items of personal property, officers should stand by for a reasonable amount of time.

(d) If the victim has sustained injury or complaints of pain, officers should seek medical assistance as soon as practicable.

(e) Officers should ask the victim whether the victim has a safe place to stay and assist in arranging transportation to an alternate shelter if the victim expresses a concern for the victim's safety or if the officer determines that a need exists.

(f) Officers should make reasonable efforts to ensure that children or dependent adults who are under the supervision of the suspect or victim are being properly cared for.

(g) If appropriate, officers should seek or assist the victim in obtaining an emergency order if appropriate.

An officer shall advise an individual protected by a Canadian domestic violence protection order of available local victim services (Family Code § 6452).

309.6 DISPATCH ASSISTANCE

All calls of domestic violence, including incomplete 9-1-1 calls, should be dispatched as soon as practicable.

Dispatchers are not required to verify the validity of a court order before responding to a request for assistance. Officers should request that dispatchers check whether any of the involved persons are subject to the terms of a court order.

309.7 FOREIGN COURT ORDERS

Various types of orders may be issued in domestic violence cases. Any foreign court order properly issued by a court of another state, Indian tribe, or territory shall be enforced by officers as if it were the order of a court in this state. An order should be considered properly issued when it reasonably appears that the issuing court has jurisdiction over the parties and reasonable notice and opportunity to respond was given to the party against whom the order was issued (18 USC § 2265). An otherwise valid out-of-state court or foreign order shall be enforced, regardless of whether the order has been properly registered with this state (Family Code § 6403).

Canadian domestic violence protection orders shall also be enforced in the same manner as if issued in this state (Family Code § 6452).

309.8 VERIFICATION OF COURT ORDERS

Determining the validity of a court order, particularly an order from another jurisdiction, can be challenging. Therefore, in determining whether there is probable cause to make an arrest for a violation of any court order, officers should carefully review the actual order when available, and where appropriate and practicable:

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(a) Ask the subject of the order about his/her notice or receipt of the order, his/her knowledge of its terms and efforts to respond to the order.

1. If a determination is made that a valid foreign order cannot be enforced because the subject has not been notified or served the order, the officer shall inform the subject of the order, make a reasonable effort to serve the order upon the subject, and allow the subject a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before enforcing the order. Verbal notice of the terms of the order is sufficient notice (Family Code § 6403).

(b) Check available records or databases that may show the status or conditions of the order.

1. Registration or filing of an order in California is not required for the enforcement of a valid foreign order (Family Code § 6403).

(c) Contact the issuing court to verify the validity of the order.

(d) Contact a law enforcement official from the jurisdiction where the order was issued to verify information.

Officers should document in an appropriate report their efforts to verify the validity of an order, regardless of whether an arrest is made. Officers should contact a supervisor for clarification when needed.

309.9 STANDARDS FOR ARRESTS

Officers investigating a domestic violence report should consider the following:

(a) An arrest should be made when there is probable cause to believe that a felony or misdemeanor domestic violence offense has been committed (Penal Code § 13701). Any decision to not arrest an adult when there is probable cause to do so requires supervisor approval.

1. Officers are only authorized to make an arrest without a warrant for a misdemeanor domestic violence offense if the officer makes the arrest as soon as probable cause arises (Penal Code § 836).

(b) An officer responding to a domestic violence call who cannot make an arrest will advise the victim of the victim's right to make a private person's arrest. The advisement should be made out of the presence of the suspect and shall include advising the victim how to safely execute the arrest. Officers shall not dissuade victims from making a lawful private person's arrest. Officers should refer to the provisions in the Private Persons Arrests Policy for options regarding the disposition of private person's arrests (Penal Code § 836(b)).

(c) Officers shall not cite and release a person for the following offenses (Penal Code § 853.6(a)(3)):

1. Penal Code § 243(e)(1) (battery against spouse, cohabitant)

2. Penal Code § 273.5 (corporal injury on spouse, cohabitant, fiancé/fiancée, person of a previous dating or engagement relationship, mother/father of the offender's child)

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3. Penal Code § 273.6 (violation of protective order) if violence or threats of violence have occurred or the suspect has gone to the workplace or residence of the protected party
4. Penal Code § 646.9 (stalking)
5. Other serious or violent felonies specified in Penal Code § 1270.1

(d) In responding to domestic violence incidents, including mutual protective order violations, officers should generally be reluctant to make dual arrests. Officers shall make reasonable efforts to identify the dominant aggressor in any incident. The dominant aggressor is the person who has been determined to be the most significant, rather than the first, aggressor (Penal Code § 13701). In identifying the dominant aggressor, an officer shall consider:

1. The intent of the law to protect victims of domestic violence from continuing abuse.
2. The threats creating fear of physical injury.
3. The history of domestic violence between the persons involved.
4. Whether either person acted in self-defense.

(e) An arrest shall be made when there is probable cause to believe that a violation of a domestic violence court order has been committed (Penal Code § 13701; Penal Code § 836), regardless of whether the offense was committed in the officer's presence. After arrest, the officer shall confirm that a copy of the order has been registered, unless the victim provides a copy (Penal Code § 836).

309.10 REPORTS AND RECORDS

(a) A written domestic violence incident report shall be completed on all incidents of domestic violence. All such reports should be documented on the appropriate form, which includes information and notations specific to domestic violence incidents, including notations for any court order served that are subject to the report requirements (Penal Code § 13730; Code of Civil Procedure § 527.12).

(b) Reporting officers should provide the victim with the case number of the report. The case number may be placed in the space provided on the domestic violence victim information handout provided to the victim. If the case number is not immediately available, an explanation should be given regarding how the victim can obtain the information at a later time.

(c) Officers who seize any firearm, ammunition, or other deadly weapon in a domestic violence incident shall issue the individual possessing such weapon a receipt that includes the name and residential mailing address of the owner or person who possessed the weapon and notice of where the weapon may be recovered, along with the applicable time limit for recovery (Penal Code § 18250; Penal Code § 18255; Penal Code § 33800; Family Code § 6389(c)).

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309.11 RECORD-KEEPING AND DATA COLLECTION

The Records Bureau shall maintain records of court orders related to domestic violence and the service status of each order (Penal Code § 13710).

Additionally, records shall be maintained on the number of domestic violence related calls reported to the Department, including whether weapons were used in the incident or whether the incident involved strangulation or suffocation. This information is to be reported monthly to the California Department of Justice (DOJ). The Records Manager has the responsibility to ensure that records are maintained and the required information is reported to the DOJ (Penal Code § 13730).

309.12 SERVICE OF COURT ORDERS

(a) An officer who obtains an emergency protective order from the court shall serve it on the restrained person if the person can be reasonably located and shall provide the person protected or the person's parent/guardian with a copy of the order. The officer shall file a copy with the court as soon as practicable and shall have the order entered into the computer database system for protective and restraining orders maintained by the Department of Justice (Family Code § 6271; Penal Code § 646.91).

(b) A temporary restraining order, emergency protective order, or an order issued after a hearing shall, at the request of the petitioner, be served on the restrained person by an officer who is present at the scene of a reported domestic violence incident or when the officer receives a request from the petitioner to provide service of the order (Family Code § 6383; Penal Code § 13710).

(c) Any officer serving a protective order that indicates that the respondent possesses weapons or ammunition shall request that the firearm/ammunition be immediately surrendered (Family Code § 6389(c)).

(d) During the service of a protective order any firearm discovered in plain view or pursuant to consent or other lawful search shall be taken into temporary custody (Penal Code § 18250).

    1. An officer should ensure that the Records Bureau is notified of any firearm obtained for entry into the Automated Firearms System (Family Code § 6383) (see the Records Bureau Policy for additional guidance).

(e) If a valid Canadian order cannot be enforced because the person subject to the order has not been notified or served with the order, the officer shall notify the protected individual that reasonable efforts shall be made to contact the person subject to the order. The officer shall make a reasonable effort to inform the person subject to the order of the existence and terms of the order and provide the person with a record of the order, if available, and shall allow the person a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before taking enforcement action (Family Code § 6452).

309.13 PUBLIC ACCESS TO POLICY

A copy of this domestic violence policy will be provided to members of the public upon request (Penal Code § 13701).

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309.14 DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF BAIL INCREASE

Any officer who makes a warrantless arrest for a felony or misdemeanor violation of a domestic violence restraining order shall evaluate the totality of the circumstances to determine whether reasonable cause exists to seek an increased bail amount. If there is reasonable cause to believe that the scheduled bail amount is insufficient to assure the arrestee's appearance or to protect the victim or family member of a victim, the officer shall prepare a declaration in support of increased bail (Penal Code § 1269c).

309.15 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DEATH REVIEW TEAM

This department should cooperate with any interagency domestic violence death review team investigation. Written and oral information relating to a domestic violence death that would otherwise be subject to release restrictions may be disclosed to the domestic violence death review team upon written request and approval of a supervisor (Penal Code § 11163.3).

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Search and Seizure

310.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Both the federal and state Constitutions provide every individual with the right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures. This policy provides general guidelines for Monterey Park Police Department personnel to consider when dealing with search and seizure issues.

310.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to respect the fundamental privacy rights of individuals. Members of this department will conduct searches in strict observance of the constitutional rights of persons being searched. All seizures by this department will comply with relevant federal and state law governing the seizure of persons and property.

The Department will provide relevant and current training to officers as guidance for the application of current law, local community standards and prosecutorial considerations regarding specific search and seizure situations, as appropriate.

310.3 SEARCHES

The U.S. Constitution generally provides that a valid warrant is required in order for a search to be valid. There are, however, several exceptions that permit a warrantless search.

Examples of law enforcement activities that are exceptions to the general warrant requirement include, but are not limited to, searches pursuant to the following:

- Valid consent
- Incident to a lawful arrest
- Legitimate community caretaking interests
- Vehicle searches under certain circumstances
- Exigent circumstances

Certain other activities are recognized by federal and state courts and by certain statutes as legitimate law enforcement activities that also do not require a warrant. Such activities may include seizure and examination of abandoned property, and observations of activities and property located on open public areas.

Because case law regarding search and seizure is constantly changing and subject to interpretation by the courts, each member of this department is expected to act in each situation according to current training and his/her familiarity with clearly established rights as determined by case law.

Whenever practicable, officers are encouraged to contact a supervisor to resolve questions regarding search and seizure issues prior to electing a course of action.

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310.4 SEARCH PROTOCOL

Although conditions will vary and officer safety and other exigencies must be considered in every search situation, the following guidelines should be followed whenever circumstances permit:

(a) Members of this department will strive to conduct searches with dignity and courtesy.

(b) Officers should explain to the person being searched the reason for the search and how the search will be conducted.

(c) Searches should be carried out with due regard and respect for private property interests and in a manner that minimizes damage. Property should be left in a condition as close as reasonably possible to its pre-search condition.

(d) In order to minimize the need for forcible entry, an attempt should be made to obtain keys, combinations or access codes when a search of locked property is anticipated.

(e) When the person to be searched is of the opposite sex as the searching officer, a reasonable effort should be made to summon an officer of the same sex as the subject to conduct the search. When it is not practicable to summon an officer of the same sex as the subject, the following guidelines should be followed:

1. Another officer or a supervisor should witness the search.
2. The officer should not search areas of the body covered by tight-fitting clothing, sheer clothing or clothing that could not reasonably conceal a weapon.

310.5 DOCUMENTATION

Officers are responsible to document any search and to ensure that any required reports are sufficient including, at minimum, documentation of the following:

- Reason for the search
- Any efforts used to minimize the intrusiveness of any search (e.g., asking for consent or keys)
- What, if any, injuries or damage occurred
- All steps taken to secure property
- The results of the search, including a description of any property or contraband seized
- If the person searched is the opposite sex, any efforts to summon an officer of the same sex as the person being searched and the identification of any witness officer

Supervisors shall review reports to ensure the reports are accurate, that actions are properly documented and that current legal requirements and department policy have been met.

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Temporary Custody of Juveniles

311.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines consistent with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act for juveniles taken into temporary custody by members of the Monterey Park Police Department (34 USC § 11133).

Guidance regarding contacting juveniles at schools or who may be victims is provided in the Child Abuse Policy.

311.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Juvenile non-offender - An abused, neglected, dependent, or alien juvenile who may be legally held for the juvenile's own safety or welfare. This also includes any juvenile who may have initially been contacted for an offense that would not subject an adult to arrest (e.g., fine-only offense) but was taken into custody for the juvenile's protection or for purposes of reuniting the juvenile with a parent, guardian, or other responsible person. Juveniles 11 years of age or younger are considered juvenile non-offenders even if they have committed an offense that would subject an adult to arrest.

Juvenile offender - A juvenile 12 to 17 years of age who is alleged to have committed an offense that would subject an adult to arrest (a non-status offense) (Welfare and Institutions Code § 602). It also includes an offense under Penal Code § 29610 for underage possession of a handgun or concealable firearm (28 CFR 31.303).

Non-secure custody - When a juvenile is held in the presence of an officer or other custody employee at all times and is not placed in a locked room, cell, or behind any locked doors. Juveniles in non-secure custody may be handcuffed but not to a stationary or secure object. Personal supervision, through direct visual monitoring and audio two-way communication is maintained. Monitoring through electronic devices, such as video, does not replace direct visual observation (Welfare and Institutions Code § 207.1; 15 CCR 1150).

Safety checks - Direct, visual observation personally by a member of this department performed at random intervals within time frames prescribed in this policy to provide for the health and welfare of juveniles in temporary custody.

Secure custody - When a juvenile offender is held in a locked room, a set of rooms, or a cell. Secure custody also includes being physically secured to a stationary object (15 CCR 1146).

Examples of secure custody include:

(a) A juvenile left alone in an unlocked room within the secure perimeter of the adult temporary holding area.

(b) A juvenile handcuffed to a rail.

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(c) A juvenile placed in a room that contains doors with delayed egress devices that have a delay of more than 30 seconds.

(d) A juvenile being processed in a secure booking area when a non-secure booking area is available.

(e) A juvenile left alone in a secure booking area after being photographed and fingerprinted.

(f) A juvenile placed in a cell within the adult temporary holding area, whether or not the cell door is locked.

(g) A juvenile placed in a room that is capable of being locked or contains a fixed object designed for cuffing or restricting movement.

Sight and sound separation - Located or arranged to prevent physical, visual, or auditory contact that is more than brief or inadvertent.

Status offender - A juvenile suspected of committing a criminal violation of the law that would not be a criminal violation but for the age of the offender. Examples may include running away, underage possession of tobacco, curfew violation, and truancy. A juvenile in custody on a court order or warrant based upon a status offense is also a status offender. This includes the habitually disobedient or truant juvenile under Welfare and Institutions Code § 601 and any juvenile suspected of an offense that would not subject an adult to arrest (e.g., fine-only offense).

311.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department is committed to releasing juveniles from temporary custody as soon as reasonably practicable and keeping juveniles safe while they are in temporary custody at the Monterey Park Police Department. Juveniles should be held in temporary custody only for as long as reasonably necessary for processing, transfer, or release.

311.3 JUVENILES WHO SHOULD NOT BE HELD

Juveniles who exhibit any of the following conditions should not be held at the Monterey Park Police Department:

(a) Unconscious

(b) Seriously injured

(c) A known suicide risk or obviously severely emotionally disturbed

(d) Significantly intoxicated except when approved by the Watch Commander. A medical clearance shall be obtained for minors who are under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or any other intoxicating substance to the extent that they are unable to care for themselves (15 CCR 1151).

(e) Extremely violent or continuously violent

Officers taking custody of a juvenile who exhibits any of the above conditions should take reasonable steps to provide medical attention or mental health assistance and notify a supervisor of the situation (15 CCR 1142; 15 CCR 1151).

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These juveniles should not be held at the Monterey Park Police Department unless they have been evaluated by a qualified medical and/or mental health professional (15 CCR 1142).

If the officer taking custody of the juvenile believes the juvenile may be a suicide risk, the juvenile shall be under continuous direct supervision until evaluation, release, or a transfer is completed (15 CCR 1142).

311.3.1 EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE OF JUVENILES IN CUSTODY

When emergency medical attention is required for a juvenile, medical assistance will be called immediately. The Watch Commander shall be notified of the need for medical attention for the juvenile. Department members should administer first aid as applicable (15 CCR 1142).

311.3.2 SUICIDE PREVENTION OF JUVENILES IN CUSTODY

Department members should be alert to potential symptoms based upon exhibited behavior that may indicate the juvenile is a suicide risk. These symptoms may include depression, refusal to communicate, verbally threatening to kill themself, or any unusual behavior which may indicate the juvenile may harm themself while in either secure or non-secure custody (15 CCR 1142).

311.4 CUSTODY OF JUVENILES

Officers should take custody of a juvenile and temporarily hold the juvenile at the Monterey Park Police Department when there is no other lawful and practicable alternative to temporary custody. Refer to the Child Abuse Policy for additional information regarding detaining a juvenile that is suspected of being a victim.

No juvenile should be held in temporary custody at the Monterey Park Police Department without authorization of the arresting officer's supervisor or the Watch Commander. Juveniles taken into custody shall be held in non-secure custody unless otherwise authorized by this policy.

Any juvenile taken into custody shall be released to the care of the juvenile's parent or other responsible adult or transferred to a juvenile custody facility or to other authority as soon as practicable and in no event shall a juvenile be held beyond six hours from the time of the juvenile's entry into the Monterey Park Police Department (34 USC § 11133; Welfare and Institutions Code § 207.1).

311.4.1 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE NON-OFFENDERS

Non-offenders taken into protective custody in compliance with the Child Abuse Policy should generally not be held at the Monterey Park Police Department. Custodial arrangements should be made for non-offenders as soon as reasonably possible. Juvenile non-offenders shall not be held in secure custody (34 USC § 11133; Welfare and Institutions Code § 206).

Juveniles 11 years of age or younger who have committed an offense that would subject an adult to arrest may be held in non-secure custody for the offenses listed in Welfare and Institutions Code § 602(b) (murder and the sexual assault offenses) and should be referred to a probation officer for a placement determination (Welfare and Institutions Code § 602.1).

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311.4.2 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE STATUS OFFENDERS

Status offenders should generally be released by citation or with a warning rather than taken into temporary custody. However, officers may take custody of a status offender if requested to do so by a parent or legal guardian in order to facilitate reunification (e.g., transported home or to the station to await a parent). Juvenile status offenders shall not be held in secure custody (34 USC § 11133).

311.4.3 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Juvenile offenders should be held in non-secure custody while at the Monterey Park Police Department unless another form of custody is authorized by this policy or is necessary due to exigent circumstances.

Generally, a juvenile offender may be taken into custody when authorized by a court order or when there is probable cause to believe the juvenile has committed an offense that would subject an adult to arrest (Welfare and Institutions Code § 625).

A juvenile offender who is 14 years of age or older and taken into custody for committing or attempting to commit a felony with a firearm shall not be released and be transported to a juvenile facility (Welfare and Institutions Code § 625.3).

A juvenile offender suspected of committing murder, a sex offense described in Welfare and Institutions Code § 602(b) that may subject the juvenile to criminal jurisdiction under Welfare and Institutions Code § 707, or a serious or violent felony should be referred to a probation officer for a decision on further detention.

In all other cases the juvenile offender may be:

(a) Released upon warning or citation.

(b) Released to a parent or other responsible adult after processing at the Department.

(c) Referred to a probation officer for a decision regarding whether to transport the juvenile offender to a juvenile facility.

(d) Transported to the juvenile offender's home or to the place where the juvenile offender was taken into custody (Welfare and Institutions Code § 207.2).

In determining which disposition is appropriate, the investigating officer or supervisor shall prefer the alternative that least restricts the juvenile's freedom of movement, provided that alternative is compatible with the best interests of the juvenile and the community (Welfare and Institutions Code § 626).

Whenever a juvenile offender under the age of 14 is taken into custody, the officer should take reasonable steps to verify and document the child's ability to differentiate between right and wrong, particularly in relation to the alleged offense (Penal Code § 26).

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311.5 ADVISEMENTS

Officers shall take immediate steps to notify the juvenile's parent, guardian, or a responsible relative that the juvenile is in custody, the location where the juvenile is being held, and the intended disposition (Welfare and Institutions Code § 627).

Whenever a juvenile is taken into temporary custody, the juvenile shall be given the *Miranda* rights advisement regardless of whether questioning is intended. This does not apply to juvenile non-offenders taken into temporary custody for their safety or welfare (Welfare and Institutions Code § 625).

Anytime a juvenile offender is placed in secure custody, the juvenile offender shall be informed of the purpose of the secure custody, the length of time the secure custody is expected to last, and of the maximum six-hour limitation (Welfare and Institutions Code § 207.1).

Juveniles taken into custody for an offense shall immediately be advised (or at least within one hour from being taken into custody, if possible) that they may make three telephone calls: one call completed to their parent or guardian; one to a responsible relative or their employer; and another call completed to an attorney. The calls shall be at no expense to the juvenile when completed to telephone numbers within the local calling area. Juveniles should be asked whether they are a caregiver and provided two more phone calls in the same manner as provided to adults in the Temporary Custody of Adults Policy (Welfare and Institutions Code § 627; Penal Code § 851.5).

311.6 JUVENILE CUSTODY LOGS

Any time a juvenile is held in custody at the Department, the custody shall be promptly and properly documented in the juvenile custody log, including:

(a) Identifying information about the juvenile.

(b) Date and time of arrival and release from the Monterey Park Police Department (15 CCR 1150).

(c) Watch Commander notification and approval to temporarily hold the juvenile.

(d) Any charges for which the juvenile is being held and classification of the juvenile as a juvenile offender, status offender, or non-offender.

(e) Any changes in status (e.g., emergency situations, unusual incidents).

(f) Time of all safety checks.

(g) Any medical and other screening requested and completed (15 CCR 1142).

(h) Circumstances that justify any secure custody (Welfare and Institutions Code § 207.1; 15 CCR 1145).

(i) Any other information that may be required by other authorities, such as compliance inspectors or a local juvenile court authority.

The Watch Commander shall initial the log to approve the custody, including any secure custody, and shall also initial the log when the juvenile is released.

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311.7 NO-CONTACT REQUIREMENTS

Sight and sound separation shall be maintained between all juveniles and adults while in custody at the Department (34 USC § 11133; Welfare and Institutions Code § 207.1; Welfare and Institutions Code § 208; 15 CCR 1144). There should also be sight and sound separation between non-offenders and juvenile and status offenders.

In situations where brief or accidental contact may occur (e.g., during the brief time a juvenile is being fingerprinted and/or photographed in booking), a member of the Monterey Park Police Department (trained in the supervision of persons in custody) shall maintain a constant, immediate, side-by-side presence with the juvenile or the adult to minimize any contact. If inadvertent or accidental contact does occur, reasonable efforts shall be taken to end the contact (15 CCR 1144).

311.8 TEMPORARY CUSTODY REQUIREMENTS

Members and supervisors assigned to monitor or process any juvenile at the Monterey Park Police Department shall ensure the following:

(a) The Watch Commander should be notified if it is anticipated that a juvenile may need to remain at the Monterey Park Police Department more than four hours. This will enable the Watch Commander to ensure no juvenile is held at the Monterey Park Police Department more than six hours.

(b) A staff member of the same sex shall supervise personal hygiene activities and care, such as changing clothing or using the restroom, without direct observation to allow for privacy.

(c) Personal safety checks and significant incidents/activities shall be noted on the log.

(d) Juveniles in custody are informed that they will be monitored at all times, except when using the toilet.

1. There shall be no viewing devices, such as peep holes or mirrors, of which the juvenile is not aware.
2. This does not apply to surreptitious and legally obtained recorded interrogations.

(e) Juveniles shall have reasonable access to toilets and wash basins (15 CCR 1143).

(f) Juveniles shall be provided sanitary napkins, panty liners, and tampons as requested (15 CCR 1143).

(g) Food shall be provided if a juvenile has not eaten within the past four hours or is otherwise in need of nourishment, including any special diet required for the health of the juvenile (15 CCR 1143).

(h) Juveniles shall have reasonable access to a drinking fountain or water (15 CCR 1143).

(i) Juveniles shall have reasonable opportunities to stand and stretch, particularly if handcuffed or restrained in any way.

(j) Juveniles shall have privacy during family, guardian, and/or lawyer visits (15 CCR 1143).

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(k) Juveniles shall be permitted to remain in their personal clothing unless the clothing is taken as evidence or is otherwise unsuitable or inadequate for continued wear while in custody (15 CCR 1143).

(l) Blankets shall be provided as reasonably necessary (15 CCR 1143).

1. The supervisor should ensure that there is an adequate supply of clean blankets.

(m) Adequate shelter, heat, light, and ventilation should be provided without compromising security or enabling escape.

(n) Juveniles shall have adequate furnishings, including suitable chairs or benches.

(o) Juveniles shall have the right to the same number of telephone calls as an adult in temporary custody.

(p) Juveniles shall have access to language services (15 CCR 1143).

(q) Juveniles shall have access to disability services (15 CCR 1143).

(r) No discipline may be administered to any juvenile, nor may juveniles be subjected to corporal or unusual punishment, humiliation, or mental abuse (15 CCR 1142).

While held in temporary custody, juveniles shall be informed in writing of what is available to them pursuant to 15 CCR 1143 and it shall be posted in at least one conspicuous place to which they have access (15 CCR 1143).

311.9 USE OF RESTRAINT DEVICES

Juvenile offenders may be handcuffed in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy. A juvenile offender may be handcuffed at the Monterey Park Police Department when the juvenile presents a heightened risk. However, non-offenders and status offenders should not be handcuffed unless they are combative or threatening (15 CCR 1142).

Other restraints shall only be used after less restrictive measures have failed and with the approval of the Watch Commander. Restraints shall only be used so long as it reasonably appears necessary for the juvenile's protection or the protection of others (15 CCR 1142).

Juveniles in restraints shall be kept away from other unrestrained juveniles or monitored in such a way as to protect the juvenile from abuse (15 CCR 1142).

311.10 PERSONAL PROPERTY

The officer taking custody of a juvenile offender or status offender at the Monterey Park Police Department shall ensure a thorough search of the juvenile’s property is made and all property is removed from the juvenile, especially those items that could compromise safety, such as pens, pencils, and belts.

The personal property of a juvenile should be placed in a property bag. The property should be inventoried in the juvenile’s presence and sealed into the bag. The property should be kept in a monitored or secure location until the juvenile is released from the custody of the Monterey Park Police Department.

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311.11 SECURE CUSTODY

Only juvenile offenders 14 years of age or older may be placed in secure custody (Welfare and Institutions Code § 207; 15 CCR 1145). Watch Commander approval is required before placing a juvenile offender in secure custody.

Secure custody should only be used for juvenile offenders when there is a reasonable belief that the juvenile is a serious risk of harm to themselves or others. Factors to be considered when determining if the juvenile offender presents a serious security risk to themselves or others include the following (15 CCR 1145):

(a) Age, maturity, and delinquent history

(b) Severity of offense for which the juvenile was taken into custody

(c) The juvenile offender's behavior

(d) Availability of staff to provide adequate supervision or protection of the juvenile offender

(e) Age, type, and number of other individuals in custody at the facility

Members of this department shall not use secure custody for convenience when non-secure custody is, or later becomes, a reasonable option (15 CCR 1145).

When practicable and when no locked enclosure is available, handcuffing one hand of a juvenile offender to a fixed object while otherwise maintaining the juvenile in non-secure custody should be considered as the method of secure custody. An employee must be present at all times to ensure the juvenile's safety while secured to a stationary object (15 CCR 1148).

Juveniles shall not be secured to a stationary object for more than 60 minutes. Supervisor approval is required to secure a juvenile to a stationary object for longer than 60 minutes and every 30 minutes thereafter (15 CCR 1148). Supervisor approval should be documented.

The decision for securing a minor to a stationary object for longer than 60 minutes and every 30 minutes thereafter shall be based upon the best interests of the juvenile offender (15 CCR 1148).

311.11.1 LOCKED ENCLOSURES

A thorough inspection of the area shall be conducted before placing a juvenile into the enclosure. A second inspection shall be conducted after removing the juvenile. Any damage noted to the room should be photographed and documented in the crime report.

The following requirements shall apply to a juvenile offender who is held inside a locked enclosure:

(a) The juvenile shall constantly be monitored by an audio/video system during the entire custody.

(b) Juveniles shall have constant auditory access to department members (15 CCR 1147).

(c) Initial placement into and removal from a locked enclosure shall be logged (Welfare and Institutions Code § 207.1).

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(d) Unscheduled safety checks to provide for the health and welfare of the juvenile by a staff member, no less than once every 15 minutes, shall occur (15 CCR 1147; 15 CCR 1151).

1. All safety checks shall be logged.
2. The safety check should involve questioning the juvenile as to the juvenile's well-being (sleeping juveniles or apparently sleeping juveniles should be awakened).
3. Requests or concerns of the juvenile should be logged.

(e) Juveniles of different genders shall not be placed in the same locked room (15 CCR 1147).

(f) Juvenile offenders should be separated according to severity of the crime (e.g., felony or misdemeanor).

(g) Restrained juveniles shall not be mixed in a cell or room with unrestrained juveniles.

311.12 SUICIDE ATTEMPT, DEATH, OR SERIOUS INJURY OF A JUVENILE

The Watch Commander will ensure procedures are in place to address the suicide attempt, death, or serious injury of any juvenile held at the Monterey Park Police Department (15 CCR 1142; 15 CCR 1047). The procedures will address:

(a) Immediate notification of the on-duty supervisor, Chief of Police, and Investigation Bureau Supervisor.

(b) Notification of the parent, guardian, or person standing in loco parentis of the juvenile.

(c) Notification of the appropriate prosecutor.

(d) Notification of the City attorney.

(e) Notification to the coroner.

(f) Notification of the juvenile court.

(g) In the case of a death, providing a report to the Attorney General under Government Code § 12525 within 10 calendar days of the death, and forwarding the same report to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) within the same time frame (15 CCR 1046).

(h) A medical and operational review of deaths pursuant to 15 CCR 1046.

1. A copy of the review report shall be provided to BSCC within 60 days of the death (15 CCR 1046).

(i) Evidence preservation.

311.12.1 IN-CUSTODY DEATH PUBLICATION

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should ensure that specified information relating to an in-custody death of a juvenile is posted on the department website as prescribed and within the time frames provided in Penal Code § 10008.

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311.13 INTERVIEWING OR INTERROGATING JUVENILE SUSPECTS

No interview or interrogation of a juvenile should occur unless the juvenile has the apparent capacity to consent, and does consent, to an interview or interrogation.

Prior to conducting a custodial interrogation, including the waiver of *Miranda* rights, an officer shall permit a juvenile 17 years of age or younger to consult with legal counsel in person, by telephone, or by video conference. The consultation may not be waived by the juvenile (Welfare and Institutions Code § 625.6).

Threats, physical harm, deception, or psychologically manipulative interrogation tactics shall not be used by an officer during a custodial interrogation of a juvenile (Welfare and Institutions Code § 625.7).

The requirements to consult with legal counsel or to refrain from the use of prohibited interrogation techniques do not apply when (Welfare and Institutions Code § 625.6; Welfare and Institutions Code § 625.7):

(a) Information is necessary to protect life or property from an imminent threat.

    1. The questions are limited to what is reasonably necessary to obtain the information relating to the threat.

311.13.1 MANDATORY RECORDINGS OF JUVENILES

Any interrogation of an individual under 18 years of age who is in custody and suspected of committing murder shall be audio and video recorded when the interview takes place at a department facility, jail, detention facility, or other fixed place of detention. The recording shall include the entire interview and a *Miranda* advisement preceding the interrogation (Penal Code § 859.5).

This recording is not mandatory when (Penal Code § 859.5):

(a) Recording is not feasible because of exigent circumstances that are later documented in a report.

(b) The individual refuses to have the interrogation recorded, including a refusal any time during the interrogation, and the refusal is documented in a report. If feasible, the refusal shall be electronically recorded.

(c) The custodial interrogation occurred in another state by law enforcement officers of that state, unless the interrogation was conducted with the intent to avoid the requirements of Penal Code § 859.5.

(d) The interrogation occurs when no member conducting the interrogation has a reason to believe that the individual may have committed murder. Continued custodial interrogation concerning that offense shall be electronically recorded if the interrogating member develops a reason to believe the individual committed murder.

(e) The interrogation would disclose the identity of a confidential informant or would jeopardize the safety of an officer, the individual being interrogated, or another individual. Such circumstances shall be documented in a report.

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(f) A recording device fails despite reasonable maintenance and the timely repair or replacement is not feasible.

(g) The questions are part of a routine processing or booking, and are not an interrogation.

(h) The suspect is in custody for murder and the interrogation is unrelated to a murder. However, if any information concerning a murder is mentioned during the interrogation, the remainder of the interrogation shall be recorded.

These recordings shall be retained until a conviction is final and all direct and habeas corpus appeals are exhausted, a court no longer has any jurisdiction over the individual, or the prosecution for that offense is barred (Penal Code § 859.5; Welfare and Institutions Code § 626.8).

311.14 FORMAL BOOKING

No juvenile offender shall be formally booked without the authorization of the arresting officer's supervisor, or in the supervisor's absence, the Watch Commander.

Any juvenile 14 years of age or older who is taken into custody for a felony, or any juvenile whose acts amount to a sex crime, shall be booked, fingerprinted, and photographed.

For all other acts defined as crimes, juveniles may be booked, fingerprinted, or photographed upon the approval from the Watch Commander or the Investigation Bureau supervisor, giving due consideration to the following:

(a) The gravity of the offense

(b) The past record of the offender

(c) The age of the offender

311.15 RELEASE OF INFORMATION CONCERNING JUVENILES

Court decisions and legislation have combined to carefully specify situations in which information may be given out or exchanged when a case involves a juvenile. Members of this department shall not divulge any information regarding juveniles unless they are certain of the legal authority to do so.

Welfare and Institutions Code § 828 authorizes the release of certain information to other agencies. It shall be the responsibility of the Records Manager and the appropriate Investigation Bureau supervisors to ensure that personnel of those bureaus act within legal guidelines.

311.16 BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CERTIFICATION

The Field Services Division Commander shall coordinate the procedures related to the custody of juveniles held at the Monterey Park Police Department and ensure any required certification is maintained (Welfare and Institution Code § 210.2).

311.17 RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION

Juveniles have the right to the same religious accommodation as adults in temporary custody (see the Temporary Custody of Adults Policy).

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311.18 TRAINING

Department members should be trained on and familiar with this policy and any supplemental procedures.

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Senior and Disability Victimization

312.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the investigation and reporting of suspected abuse of certain adults who may be more vulnerable than others. This policy also addresses mandatory notification for Monterey Park Police Department members as required by law (Penal Code § 368.6).

The Monterey Park Police Department is committed to providing equal protection and demonstrating respect for all persons regardless of age or disabilities, and to conscientiously enforcing all criminal laws protecting elders, and adults and children with disabilities, regardless of whether these crimes also carry civil penalties (Penal Code § 368.6) (see Child Abuse Policy for child abuse investigations and reporting).

312.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Abuse of an elder (age 65 or older) or dependent adult - Physical abuse, neglect, financial abuse, abandonment, isolation, abduction, or other treatment with resulting physical harm or pain or mental suffering; or the deprivation by a care custodian of goods or services that are necessary to avoid physical harm or mental suffering. Neglect includes self-neglect (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.05 et seq.; Penal Code § 368.5).

Department protocols (or protocols) - A procedure adopted by a local law enforcement agency consistent with the agency's organizational structure and stated in a policy adopted pursuant to this section, to effectively and accountably carry out a particular agency responsibility.

Dependent adult - An individual, regardless of whether the individual lives independently, between 18 and 64 years of age who has physical or mental limitations that restrict their ability to carry out normal activities or to protect their rights, including but not limited to persons who have physical or developmental disabilities or whose physical or mental abilities have diminished because of age. This also includes those admitted as inpatients to a 24-hour health facility, as defined in state law (Penal Code § 368; Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.23).

Elder and dependent adult abuse - Any offense or attempted offense involving violence or neglect of an adult victim when committed by a person responsible for the adult's care, or any other act that would mandate reporting or notification to a social service agency or law enforcement (Penal Code § 368).

Senior and disability victimization - Means any of the following (Penal Code § 368.6):

(a) Elder and dependent adult abuse

(b) Unlawful interference with a mandated report

(c) Homicide of an elder, dependent adult, or other adult or child with a disability

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(d) Sex crimes against elders, dependent adults, or other adults and children with disabilities

(e) Child abuse of children with disabilities

(f) Violation of relevant protective orders

(g) Hate crimes against persons with actual or perceived disabilities, including but not limited to disabilities caused by advanced age, or those associated with them

(h) Domestic violence against elders, dependent adults, and adults and children with disabilities, including disabilities caused by advanced age

312.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department will investigate all reported incidents of alleged elder and dependent adult abuse and ensure proper reporting and notification as required by law.

312.2.1 ARREST POLICY

It is the department policy to make arrests or to seek arrest warrants for elder and dependent adult abuse in accordance with Penal Code § 836 and, in the case of domestic violence, as allowed by Penal Code § 13701 (Penal Code § 368.6) (see Law Enforcement Authority and Domestic Violence policies for additional guidance).

312.2.2 ADHERENCE TO POLICY

All officers are required to be familiar with the policy and carry out the policy at all times, except in the case of an unusual compelling circumstance as determined and approved by a supervisor (Penal Code § 368.6).

Any supervisor who determines and approves an officer's deviation from this policy shall provide a written report to the Chief of Police that states the unusual compelling circumstances regarding the deviation. A copy of this report will be made available to the alleged victim and reporting party pursuant to department protocols (Penal Code § 368.6(c)(27)).

The Chief of Police shall retain the report for a minimum of five years and shall make it available to the state protection and advocacy agency upon request (Penal Code § 368.6(c)(27)).

312.3 INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTING

All reported or suspected cases of elder and dependent adult abuse require investigation and a report, even if the allegations appear unfounded or unsubstantiated (Penal Code § 368.6).

Investigations and reports related to suspected cases of elder and dependent adult abuse should address, as applicable:

(a) The overall basis for the contact. This should be done by the investigating officer in all circumstances where a suspected elder and dependent adult abuse victim is contacted.

(b) Any relevant statements the victim may have made and to whom he/she made the statements.

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(c) If a person is taken into protective custody, the reasons, the name and title of the person making the decision, and why other alternatives were not appropriate.

(d) Documentation of any visible injuries or any injuries identified by the victim. This should include photographs of such injuries, if practicable.

(e) Whether the victim was transported for medical treatment or a medical examination.

(f) Whether the victim identified a household member as the alleged perpetrator, and a list of the names of any other potential victims or witnesses who may reside in the residence.

(g) Identification of any prior related reports or allegations of abuse, including other jurisdictions, as reasonably known.

(h) Previous addresses of the victim and suspect.

(i) Other potential witnesses who have not yet been interviewed, such as relatives or others close to the victim's environment.

(j) Witness and suspect statements if available.

(k) Review of all portable audio/video recorders, devices, and other available video.

(l) Call history related to the elder or dependent adult including calls from mandated reporters or other individuals.

(m) Whether the abuse is related to a disability-bias hate crime and related bias motivations (Penal Code § 368.6) (see the Hate Crimes Policy for additional guidance).

(n) Results of investigations shall be provided to those agencies (Adult Protective Services (APS), long-term ombudsman) that referred or reported the elder or dependent adult abuse (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15640(f)).

(o) Whether a death involved the End of Life Option Act:

1. Whether or not assistance was provided to the person beyond that allowed by law (Health and Safety Code § 443.14).
2. Whether an individual knowingly altered or forged a request for an aid-in-dying drug to end a person's life without his/her authorization, or concealed or destroyed a withdrawal or rescission of a request for an aid-in-dying drug (Health and Safety Code § 443.17).
3. Whether coercion or undue influence was exerted on the person to request or ingest an aid-in-dying drug or to destroy a withdrawal or rescission of a request for such medication (Health and Safety Code § 443.17).
4. Whether an aid-in-dying drug was administered to a person without his/her knowledge or consent (Health and Safety Code § 443.17).

Any unexplained death of an adult who was in the care of a guardian or caretaker should be considered as potential elder or dependent adult abuse and investigated similarly.

An unexplained or suspicious death of an elder, dependent adult, or other adult or child with a disability should be treated as a potential homicide until a complete investigation including an

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autopsy is completed, and it should not be assumed that the death of an elder or person with a disability is natural simply because of the age or disability of the deceased (Penal Code § 368.6(c)(18)).

312.3.1 ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATIVE CONSIDERATIONS

The following factors as provided in Penal Code § 368.6 should be considered when investigating incidents of elder and dependent adult abuse:

(a) Elder and dependent adult abuse, sex crimes, child abuse, domestic violence, and any other criminal act, when committed in whole or in part because of the victim's actual or perceived disability, including disability caused by advanced age, is also a hate crime (Penal Code § 368.6) (see the Hate Crimes Policy for additional guidance).

(b) Senior and disability victimization crimes are also domestic violence subject to the mandatory arrest requirements of Penal Code § 836 if they meet the elements described in Penal Code § 273.5, including but not limited to a violation by a caretaker or other person who is or was a cohabitant of the victim, regardless of whether the cohabitant is or was a relative of, or in an intimate personal relationship with, the victim (Penal Code § 368.6(c)(10)).

(c) Many victims of sexual assault and other sex crimes delay disclosing the crimes for reasons including but not limited to shame, embarrassment, self-doubt, fear of being disbelieved, and fear of retaliation by the perpetrator or others (Penal Code § 368.6(c)(11)).

(d) Victims and witnesses with disabilities, including cognitive and communication disabilities, can be highly credible witnesses when interviewed appropriately by trained officers or other trained persons (Penal Code § 368.6(c)(14)).

312.4 QUALIFIED INVESTIGATORS

Qualified investigators should be available to investigate cases of elder and dependent adult abuse. These investigators should:

(a) Conduct interviews in appropriate interview facilities.

(b) Be familiar with forensic interview techniques specific to elder and dependent adult abuse investigations.

(c) Present all cases of alleged elder and dependent adult abuse to the prosecutor for review.

(d) Coordinate with other enforcement agencies, social service agencies, and facility administrators as needed (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15650).

(e) Provide referrals to therapy services, victim advocates, guardians, and support for the victim and family as appropriate (see the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy for additional guidance).

    1. Ensure victims of sex crimes know their right to have a support person of their choice present at all times during an interview or contact (Penal Code § 368.6) (see the Sexual Assault Investigations Policy for additional guidance).

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2. Referrals to the crime victim liaison as appropriate for victims requiring further assistance or information regarding benefits from crime victim resources.

(f) Participate in or coordinate with multidisciplinary investigative teams as applicable (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.55).

(g) Make reasonable efforts to determine whether any person committed unlawful interference in a mandated report.

312.5 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION

Members of the Monterey Park Police Department shall notify the local office of the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) APS agency of known, suspected, or alleged instances of abuse when they reasonably suspect, have observed, or have knowledge of an incident that reasonably appears to be abuse of an elder or dependent adult, or are told by an elder or dependent adult that the person has experienced abuse (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630(b)).

Notification shall be made by telephone or through a confidential internet reporting tool as soon as practicable. If notification is made by telephone, a written report shall be sent or internet report shall be made through the confidential internet reporting tool within two working days, as provided in Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630(b).

Notification shall also be made to the following agencies as soon as practicable or as provided below (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630):

(a) If the abuse occurred in a long-term care facility (not a state mental health hospital or a state developmental center), notification shall be made as follows (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630(b)(1)):

1. If there is serious bodily injury, notification shall be made by telephone and, within two hours, a written report shall be made to the local ombudsman and the corresponding licensing agency.

2. If the abuse is allegedly caused by a resident with dementia and there is no serious bodily injury, notification shall be made by a written report to the local ombudsman within 24 hours.

3. If there is any other abuse in a long-term care facility (not a state mental health or a state developmental center), a written report shall be made to the local ombudsman and corresponding state licensing agency within 24 hours.

(b) The California Department of Public Health (DPH) shall be notified of all known or suspected abuse in a long-term care facility.

(c) The CDSS shall be notified of all known or suspected abuse occurring in a residential care facility for the elderly or in an adult day program.

(d) If the abuse occurred in an adult day health care center, DPH and the California Department of Aging shall be notified.

(e) The Division of Medi-Cal Fraud and Elder Abuse shall be notified of all abuse that constitutes criminal activity in a long-term care facility.

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(f) The District Attorney's office shall be notified of all cases of physical abuse and financial abuse in a long-term care facility.

(g) If the abuse occurred at a state mental hospital or a state developmental center, notification shall be made to the designated investigators of the California Department of State Hospitals or the California Department of Developmental Services as soon as practicable but no later than two hours after law enforcement becomes aware of the abuse (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630(b)).

1. When a report of abuse is received by the Department, investigation efforts shall be coordinated with the designated investigators of the California Department of State Hospitals or the California Department of Developmental Services (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630(b)).

(h) If during an investigation it is determined that the elder or dependent adult abuse is being committed by a licensed health practitioner as identified in Welfare and Institutions Code § 15640(b), the appropriate licensing agency shall be immediately notified (Welfare and Institutions Code 15640(b)).

(i) When the Department receives a report of abuse, neglect, or abandonment of an elder or dependent adult alleged to have occurred in a long-term care facility, the licensing agency shall be notified by telephone as soon as practicable (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15640(e)).

The Investigation Bureau supervisor is responsible for ensuring that proper notifications have occurred to the District Attorney's Office and any other regulatory agency that may be applicable based upon where the abuse took place (e.g., care facility, hospital) per Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630(b).

Notification is not required for a person who was merely present when a person self-administered a prescribed aid-in-dying drug or a person prepared an aid-in-dying drug so long as the person did not assist the individual in ingesting the aid-in-dying drug (Health and Safety Code § 443.14; Health and Safety Code § 443.18).

Failure to report or impeding or inhibiting a report of abuse of an elder or dependent adult is a misdemeanor (Welfare and Institutions Code §15630(h)).

312.5.1 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

Notification should include the following information, if known (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630(e)):

(a) The name of the person making the report.

(b) The name and age of the elder or dependent adult.

(c) The present location of the elder or dependent adult.

(d) The names and addresses of family members or any other adult responsible for the care of the elder or dependent adult.

(e) The nature and extent of the condition of the elder or dependent adult.

(f) The date of incident.

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(g) Any other information, including information that led the person to suspect elder or dependent adult abuse.

312.6 PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

Before taking an elder or dependent adult abuse victim into protective custody when facts indicate the adult may not be able to care for him/herself, the officer should make reasonable attempts to contact APS. Generally, removal of an adult abuse victim from his/her family, guardian, or other responsible adult should be left to the welfare authorities when they are present or have become involved in an investigation.

Generally, members of this department should remove an elder or dependent adult abuse victim from his/her family or guardian without a court order only when no other effective alternative is reasonably available and immediate action reasonably appears necessary to protect the victim. Prior to taking an elder or dependent adult abuse victim into protective custody, the officer should take reasonable steps to deliver the adult to another qualified legal guardian, unless it reasonably appears that the release would endanger the victim or result in abduction. If this is not a reasonable option, the officer shall ensure that the adult is delivered to APS.

Whenever practicable, the officer should inform a supervisor of the circumstances prior to taking an elder or dependent adult abuse victim into protective custody. If prior notification is not practicable, officers should contact a supervisor promptly after taking the adult into protective custody.

When elder or dependent adult abuse victims are under state control, have a state-appointed guardian, or there are other legal holdings for guardianship, it may be necessary or reasonable to seek a court order on behalf of the adult victim to either remove the adult from a dangerous environment (protective custody) or restrain a person from contact with the adult.

312.6.1 EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE ORDERS

In any situation which an officer reasonably believes that an elder or dependent adult is in immediate and present danger of abuse based on an allegation of a recent incident of abuse or threat of abuse (other than financial abuse alone), the officer may seek an emergency protective order against the person alleged to have committed or threatened such abuse (Family Code § 6250(d)).

312.6.2 VERIFICATION OF PROTECTIVE ORDER

Whenever an officer verifies that a relevant protective order has been issued, the officer shall make reasonable efforts to determine if the order prohibits the person from possession of firearms or requires the relinquishment of firearms, and if the order does so, the officer shall make reasonable efforts to (Penal Code § 368.6(c)(19)):

(a) Inquire whether the restrained person possesses firearms. The officer should make this effort by asking the restrained person and the protected person.

(b) Query the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System to determine if any firearms are registered to the restrained person.

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(c) Receive or seize prohibited firearms located in plain view or pursuant to a consensual or other lawful search in compliance with Penal Code § 18250 et seq. and in accordance with department procedures.

312.7 INTERVIEWS

312.7.1 PRELIMINARY INTERVIEWS

Absent extenuating circumstances or impracticality, officers should audio record the preliminary interview with a suspected elder or dependent adult abuse victim. Officers should avoid multiple interviews with the victim and should attempt to gather only the information necessary to begin an investigation. When practicable, investigating officers should defer interviews until a person who is specially trained in such interviews is available.

312.7.2 DETAINING VICTIMS FOR INTERVIEWS

An officer should not detain an adult involuntarily who is suspected of being a victim of abuse solely for the purpose of an interview or physical exam without his/her consent or the consent of a guardian unless one of the following applies:

(a) Exigent circumstances exist, such as:

1. A reasonable belief that medical issues of the adult need to be addressed immediately.
2. A reasonable belief that the adult is or will be in danger of harm if the interview or physical exam is not immediately completed.
3. The alleged offender is a family member or guardian and there is reason to believe the adult may be in continued danger.

(b) A court order or warrant has been issued.

312.7.3 INTERVIEWS WITH A PERSON WITH DEAFNESS OR HEARING LOSS

An officer who is interviewing a victim or witness who reports or demonstrates deafness or hearing loss should secure the services of a qualified interpreter (as defined by Evidence Code § 754) prior to the start of the interview (Penal Code § 368.6) (see the Communications with Persons with Disabilities Policy for additional guidance).

312.8 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

When an elder or dependent adult abuse investigation requires a medical examination, the investigating officer should obtain consent for such examination from the victim, guardian, agency, or entity having legal custody of the adult. The officer should also arrange for the adult's transportation to the appropriate medical facility.

In cases where the alleged offender is a family member, guardian, agency, or entity having legal custody and is refusing to give consent for the medical examination, officers should notify a supervisor before proceeding. If exigent circumstances do not exist or if state law does not provide for officers to take the adult for a medical examination, the supervisor should consider other government agencies or services that may obtain a court order for such an examination.

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312.9 DRUG-ENDANGERED VICTIMS

A coordinated response by law enforcement and social services agencies is appropriate to meet the immediate and longer-term medical and safety needs of an elder or dependent adult abuse victim who has been exposed to the manufacturing, trafficking, or use of narcotics.

312.9.1 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Officers responding to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where an elder or dependent adult abuse victim is present or where there is evidence that an elder or dependent adult abuse victim lives should:

(a) Document the environmental, medical, social, and other conditions of the adult, using photography as appropriate and the checklist or form developed for this purpose.

(b) Notify the Investigation Bureau supervisor so an interagency response can begin.

312.9.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Investigation Bureau supervisor should:

(a) Work with professionals from the appropriate agencies, including APS, other law enforcement agencies, medical service providers, and local prosecutors, to develop community specific procedures for responding to situations where there are elder or dependent adult abuse victims endangered by exposure to methamphetamine labs or the manufacture and trafficking of other drugs.

(b) Activate any available interagency response when an officer notifies the Investigation Bureau supervisor that he/she has responded to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where an elder or dependent adult abuse victim is present or where evidence indicates that an elder or dependent adult abuse victim lives.

(c) Develop a report format or checklist for use when officers respond to drug labs or other narcotics crime scenes. The checklist will help officers document the environmental, medical, social, and other conditions that may affect the adult.

312.10 TRAINING

The Department should provide training on best practices in elder and dependent adult abuse investigations to members tasked with investigating these cases. The training should include:

(a) Participating in multidisciplinary investigations, as appropriate.

(b) Conducting interviews.

(c) Availability of therapy services for adults and families.

(d) Availability of specialized forensic medical exams.

(e) Cultural competence (including interpretive services) related to elder and dependent adult abuse investigations.

(f) Availability of victim advocates or other support.

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312.10.1 MANDATORY TRAINING

The Training Officer shall ensure that appropriate personnel receive the required training, including:

(a) Materials from POST as described in Penal Code § 368.6(c)(5)(A).

(b) Advanced training on senior and disability victimization available from POST, the United States Department of Justice, the Disability and Abuse Project of the Spectrum Institute, or other sources as provided by Penal Code § 368.6(c)(16)(A).

1. Training should include the following:

(a) Information on the wide prevalence of elder and dependent adult abuse, sexual assault, other sex crimes, hate crimes, domestic violence, human trafficking, and homicide against adults and children with disabilities, including disabilities caused by advanced age, and including those crimes often committed by caretakers (Penal Code § 368.6(c)(1)).

(b) Information on the history of elder and dependent adult abuse and crimes against individuals with disabilities (see the POST Senior and Disability Victimization Policy Guidelines).

The Training Officer shall also ensure that appropriate training is provided on this policy to dispatchers, community services officers, front desk personnel, and other civilian personnel who interact with the public (Penal Code § 368.6 (c)(7)).

312.11 RECORDS BUREAU RESPONSIBILITIES

The Records Bureau is responsible for:

(a) Providing a copy of the elder or dependent adult abuse report to the APS, ombudsman, or other agency as applicable within two working days or as required by law (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15630; Welfare and Institutions Code § 15640(c)).

(b) Retaining the original elder or dependent adult abuse report with the initial case file.

312.12 JURISDICTION

The Monterey Park Police Department has concurrent jurisdiction with state law enforcement agencies when investigating elder and dependent adult abuse and all other crimes against elder victims and victims with disabilities (Penal Code § 368.5).

Adult protective services agencies and local long-term care ombudsman programs also have jurisdiction within their statutory authority to investigate elder and dependent adult abuse and criminal neglect and may assist in criminal investigations upon request, if consistent with federal law, in such cases. However, this department will retain responsibility for the criminal investigations (Penal Code § 368.5).

Additional jurisdiction responsibilities for investigations of abuse involving various facilities and agencies may be found in Welfare and Institutions Code § 15650.

312.13 RELEVANT STATUTES

Penal Code § 288 (a) and Penal Code § 288 (b)(2)

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(a) Except as provided in subdivision (i), a person who willfully and lewdly commits any lewd or lascivious act, including any of the acts constituting other crimes provided for in Part 1 (Of Crimes and Punishments of the Penal Code) upon or with the body, or any part or member thereof, of a child who is under the age of 14 years, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of that person or the child, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(b)(2) A person who is a caretaker and commits an act described in subdivision (a) upon a dependent person by use of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, with the intent described in subdivision (a), is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 5, 8, or 10 years.

Penal Code § 368 (c)

A person who knows or reasonably should know that a person is an elder or dependent adult and who, under circumstances or conditions other than those likely to produce great bodily harm or death, willfully causes or permits any elder or dependent adult to suffer, or inflicts thereon unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering, or having the care or custody of any elder or dependent adult, willfully causes or permits the person or health of the elder or dependent adult to be injured or willfully causes or permits the elder or dependent adult to be placed in a situation in which their person or health may be endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Penal Code § 368 (f)

A person who commits the false imprisonment of an elder or a dependent adult by the use of violence, menace, fraud, or deceit is punishable by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for two, three, or four years.

Protections provided by the above Penal Code § 288 and Penal Code § 368 protect many persons with disabilities regardless of the fact they live independently.

Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.05

"Abandonment" means the desertion or willful forsaking of an elder or a dependent adult by anyone having care or custody of that person under circumstances in which a reasonable person would continue to provide care and custody.

Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.06

"Abduction" means the removal from this state and the restraint from returning to this state, or the restraint from returning to this state, of any elder or dependent adult who does not have the capacity to consent to the removal from this state and the restraint from returning to this state, or the restraint from returning to this state, as well as the removal from this state or the restraint from returning to this state, of any conservatee without the consent of the conservator or the court.

Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.30

(a) "Financial abuse" of an elder or dependent adult occurs when a person or entity does any of the following:

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1. Takes, secretes, appropriates, obtains, or retains real or personal property of an elder or dependent adult for a wrongful use or with intent to defraud, or both.
2. Assists in taking, secreting, appropriating, obtaining, or retaining real or personal property of an elder or dependent adult for a wrongful use or with intent to defraud, or both.
3. Takes, secretes, appropriates, obtains, or retains, or assists in taking, secreting, appropriating, obtaining, or retaining, real or personal property of an elder or dependent adult by undue influence, as defined in Section 15610.70.

(b) A person or entity shall be deemed to have taken, secreted, appropriated, obtained, or retained property for a wrongful use if, among other things, the person or entity takes, secretes, appropriates, obtains, or retains the property and the person or entity knew or should have known that this conduct is likely to be harmful to the elder or dependent adult.

(c) For purposes of this section, a person or entity takes, secretes, appropriates, obtains, or retains real or personal property when an elder or dependent adult is deprived of any property right, including by means of an agreement, donative transfer, or testamentary bequest, regardless of whether the property is held directly or by a representative of an elder or dependent adult.

(d) For purposes of this section, "representative" means a person or entity that is either of the following:

1. A conservator, trustee, or other representative of the estate of an elder or dependent adult.
2. An attorney-in-fact of an elder or dependent adult who acts within the authority of the power of attorney.

Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.43

(a) "Isolation" means any of the following:

1. Acts intentionally committed for the purpose of preventing, and that do serve to prevent, an elder or dependent adult from receiving his or her mail or telephone calls.
2. Telling a caller or prospective visitor that an elder or dependent adult is not present, or does not wish to talk with the caller, or does not wish to meet with the visitor where the statement is false, is contrary to the express wishes of the elder or the dependent adult, whether he or she is competent or not, and is made for the purpose of preventing the elder or dependent adult from having contact with family, friends, or concerned persons.
3. False imprisonment, as defined in Section 236 of the Penal Code.
4. Physical restraint of an elder or dependent adult, for the purpose of preventing the elder or dependent adult from meeting with visitors.

(b) The acts set forth in subdivision (a) shall be subject to a rebuttable presumption that they do not constitute isolation if they are performed pursuant to the instructions of a

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physician and surgeon licensed to practice. medicine in the state, who is caring for the elder or dependent adult at the time the instructions are given, and who gives the instructions as part of his or her medical care.

(c) The acts set forth in subdivision (a) shall not constitute isolation if they are performed in response to a reasonably perceived threat of danger to property or physical safe.

Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.57

(a) "Neglect" means either of the following:

1. The negligent failure of any person having the care or custody of an elder or a dependent adult to exercise that degree of care that a reasonable person in a like position would exercise.
2. The negligent failure of an elder or dependent adult to exercise that degree of self care that a reasonable person in a like position would exercise.

(b) Neglect includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:

1. Failure to assist in personal hygiene, or in the provision of food, clothing, or shelter.
2. Failure to provide medical care for physical and mental health needs. A person shall not be deemed neglected or abused for the sole reason that the person voluntarily relies on treatment by spiritual means through prayer alone in lieu of medical treatment.
3. Failure to protect from health and safety hazards.
4. Failure to prevent malnutrition or dehydration.
5. Substantial inability or failure of an elder or dependent adult to manage personal finances.
6. Failure of an elder or dependent adult to satisfy any of the needs specified in paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive, for themselves as a result of poor cognitive functioning, mental limitation, substance abuse, or chronic poor health.

(c) Neglect includes being homeless if the elder or dependent adult is also unable to meet any of the needs specified in paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive, of subdivision (b).

Welfare and Institutions Code § 15610.63

"Physical abuse" means any of the following:

(a) Assault, as defined in Section 240 of the Penal Code.

(b) Battery, as defined in Section 242 of the Penal Code.

(c) Assault with a deadly weapon or force likely to produce great bodily injury, as defined in Section 245 of the Penal Code.

(d) Unreasonable physical constraint, or prolonged or continual deprivation of food or water.

(e) Sexual assault, that means any of the following:

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1. Sexual battery, as defined in Section 243.4 of the Penal Code.
2. Rape, as defined in Section 261 of the Penal Code, or former Section 262 of the Penal Code.
3. Rape in concert, as described in Section 264.1 of the Penal Code.
4. Incest, as defined in Section 285 of the Penal Code.
5. Sodomy, as defined in Section 286 of the Penal Code.
6. Oral copulation, as defined in Section 287 or former Section 288a of the Penal Code.
7. Sexual penetration, as defined in Section 289 of the Penal Code.
8. Lewd or lascivious acts as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 288 of the Penal Code.

(f) Use of a physical or chemical restraint or psychotropic medication under any of the following conditions:

1. For punishment.
2. For a period beyond that for which the medication was ordered pursuant to the instructions of a physician and surgeon licensed in the State of California, who is providing medical care to the elder or dependent adult at the time the instructions are given.
3. For any purpose not authorized by the physician and surgeon.

312.14 CHIEF OF POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee responsibilities include but are not limited to (Penal Code § 368.6):

(a) Taking leadership within the Department and in the community, including by speaking out publicly in major cases of senior and disability victimization, to assure the community of department support for the victims and their families and for others in the community who are terrorized and traumatized by the crimes, and to encourage victims and witnesses to the crimes or similar past or future crimes to report those crimes to help bring the perpetrators to justice and prevent further crimes.

(b) Developing and including department protocols in this policy, including but not limited to the following:

1. Protocols for seeking emergency protective orders by phone from a court at any time of day or night pursuant to Family Code § 6250(d).
2. Protocols for arrest warrants and arrests for senior and disability victimization for matters other than domestic violence and consistent with the requirements of Penal Code § 368.6(c)(9)(B) that include the following:
   (a) In the case of a senior and disability victimization committed in an officer's presence, including but not limited to a violation of a relevant protective

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order, the officer shall make a warrantless arrest based on probable cause when necessary or advisable to protect the safety of the victim or others.

(b) In the case of a felony not committed in an officer's presence, the officer shall make a warrantless arrest based on probable cause when necessary or advisable to protect the safety of the victim or others.

(c) In the case of a misdemeanor not committed in the officer's presence, including but not limited to misdemeanor unlawful interference with a mandated report or a misdemeanor violation of a relevant protective order, or when necessary or advisable to protect the safety of the victim or others, the agency shall seek an arrest warrant based on probable cause.

(d) Protocol for seeking arrest warrants based on probable cause for crimes for which no arrest has been made.

3. Procedures for first responding officers to follow when interviewing persons with cognitive and communication disabilities until officers, or staff of other responsible agencies with more advanced training, are available. The procedure shall include an instruction to avoid repeated interviews whenever possible.

(c) For each department protocol, include either a specific title-by-title list of officer responsibilities or a specific office or unit in the Department responsible for implementing the protocol.

(d) Ensuring an appendix is created and attached to this policy that describes requirements for elder and dependent adult abuse investigations consistent with Penal Code § 368.6(c)(8)(B).

(e) Ensuring a detailed checklist is created and attached to this policy regarding first responding responsibilities that includes but is not limited to the requirements of Penal Code § 368.6(c)(23).

(f) Ensuring that all members carry out their responsibilities under this policy.

(g) Verifying a process is in place for transmitting and periodically retransmitting this policy and related orders to officers, including a simple and immediate way for officers to access the policy in the field when needed.

(h) Ensuring this policy is available to the Protection and Advocacy Agency upon request.

312.15 ELDER AND DEPENDENT ADULT ABUSE LIAISON

A department member appointed by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee will serve as the Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Liaison. Responsibilities of the liaison include but are not limited to (Penal Code § 368.6):

(a) Acting as a liaison to other responsible agencies (defined by Penal Code § 368.6(b)(15)) to increase cooperation and collaboration among them while retaining the law enforcement agency’s exclusive responsibility for criminal investigations (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15650).

(b) Reaching out to the senior and disability communities and to the public to encourage prevention and reporting of senior and disability victimization.

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Discriminatory Harassment

313.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to prevent department members from being subjected to discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and retaliation. Nothing in this policy is intended to create a legal or employment right or duty that is not created by law.

313.1.1 CITY OF MONTEREY PARK DISCRIMINATORY WORKPLACE HARASSMENT AND COMPLAINT PROCEDURE

The City of Monterey Park Discriminatory Workplace Harassment and Complaint Procedure is outlined in Administrative Policy # 30-15. This policy is in compliance with all guidelines listed in MPPD Manual Section 328.1.

313.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department is an equal opportunity employer and is committed to creating and maintaining a work environment that is free of all forms of discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment and retaliation (Government Code § 12940(k); 2 CCR 11023). The Department will not tolerate discrimination against a member in hiring, promotion, discharge, compensation, fringe benefits and other privileges of employment. The Department will take preventive and corrective action to address any behavior that violates this policy or the rights it is designed to protect.

The nondiscrimination policies of the Department may be more comprehensive than state or federal law. Conduct that violates this policy may not violate state or federal law but still could subject a member to discipline.

313.3 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

313.3.1 DISCRIMINATION

The Department prohibits all forms of discrimination, including any employment-related action by a member that adversely affects an applicant or member and is based on actual or perceived race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, pregnancy, genetic information, veteran status, marital status, and any other classification or status protected by law.

Discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment, is verbal or physical conduct that demeans or shows hostility or aversion toward an individual based upon that individual’s protected class. It has the effect of interfering with an individual’s work performance or creating a hostile or abusive work environment.

Conduct that may, under certain circumstances, constitute discriminatory harassment can include making derogatory comments; making crude and offensive statements or remarks; making slurs or off-color jokes, stereotyping; engaging in threatening acts; making indecent gestures, pictures,

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cartoons, posters, or material; making inappropriate physical contact; or using written material or department equipment and/or systems to transmit or receive offensive material, statements, or pictures. Such conduct is contrary to department policy and to a work environment that is free of discrimination.

313.3.2 SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The Department prohibits all forms of discrimination and discriminatory harassment, including sexual harassment. It is unlawful to harass an applicant or a member because of that person's sex.

Sexual harassment includes but is not limited to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal, visual, or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

(a) Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of employment, position, or compensation.

(b) Submission to, or rejection of, such conduct is used as the basis for any employment decisions affecting the member.

(c) Such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with a member's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment.

313.3.3 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Discrimination and discriminatory harassment do not include actions that are in accordance with established rules, principles, or standards, including:

(a) Acts or omission of acts based solely upon bona fide occupational qualifications under the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the California Civil Rights Council guidelines.

(b) Bona fide requests or demands by a supervisor that the member improve the member's work quality or output, that the member report to the job site on time, that the member comply with City or department rules or regulations, or any other appropriate work-related communication between supervisor and member.

313.3.4 RETALIATION

Retaliation is treating a person differently or engaging in acts of reprisal or intimidation against the person because the person has engaged in protected activity, filed a charge of discrimination, participated in an investigation, or opposed a discriminatory practice. Retaliation will not be tolerated.

313.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

This policy applies to all department personnel. All members shall follow the intent of these guidelines in a manner that reflects department policy, professional standards, and the best interest of the Department and its mission.

Members are encouraged to promptly report any discriminatory, retaliatory, or harassing conduct or known violations of this policy to a supervisor. Any member who is not comfortable with reporting violations of this policy to the member's immediate supervisor may bypass the chain of command

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and make the report to a higher-ranking supervisor or manager. Complaints may also be filed with the Chief of Police, the Personnel Director, or the City Manager.

Any member who believes, in good faith, that the member has been discriminated against, harassed, or subjected to retaliation, or who has observed harassment, discrimination, or retaliation, is encouraged to promptly report such conduct in accordance with the procedures set forth in this policy.

Supervisors and managers receiving information regarding alleged violations of this policy shall determine if there is any basis for the allegation and shall proceed with resolution as stated below.

313.4.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of supervisors and managers shall include but are not limited to:

(a) Continually monitoring the work environment and striving to ensure that it is free from all types of unlawful discrimination, including harassment or retaliation.

(b) Taking prompt, appropriate action within their work units to avoid and minimize the incidence of any form of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation.

(c) Ensuring that their subordinates understand their responsibilities under this policy.

(d) Ensuring that members who make complaints or who oppose any unlawful employment practices are protected from retaliation and that such matters are kept confidential to the extent possible.

(e) Making a timely determination regarding the substance of any allegation based upon all available facts.

(f) Notifying the Chief of Police or the Personnel Director in writing of the circumstances surrounding any reported allegations or observed acts of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation no later than the next business day.

313.4.2 SUPERVISOR'S ROLE

Supervisors and managers shall be aware of the following:

(a) Behavior of supervisors and managers should represent the values of the Department and professional standards.

(b) False or mistaken accusations of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation can have negative effects on the careers of innocent members.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent supervisors or managers from discharging supervisory or management responsibilities, such as determining duty assignments, evaluating or counseling members, or issuing discipline, in a manner that is consistent with established procedures.

313.4.3 QUESTIONS OR CLARIFICATION

Members with questions regarding what constitutes discrimination, sexual harassment, or retaliation are encouraged to contact a supervisor, a manager, the Chief of Police, the Personnel

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Director, the City Manager, or the California Civil Rights Department for further information, direction, or clarification (Government Code § 12950).

313.5 INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS

Various methods of resolution exist. During the pendency of any such investigation, the supervisor of the involved member should take prompt and reasonable steps to mitigate or eliminate any continuing abusive or hostile work environment. It is the policy of the Department that all complaints of discrimination, retaliation, or harassment shall be fully documented and promptly and thoroughly investigated.

313.5.1 SUPERVISOR RESOLUTION

Members who believe they are experiencing discrimination, harassment, or retaliation should be encouraged to inform the individual that the behavior is unwelcome, offensive, unprofessional, or inappropriate. However, if the member feels uncomfortable or threatened or has difficulty expressing the member's concern, or if this does not resolve the concern, assistance should be sought from a supervisor or manager who is a rank higher than the alleged transgressor.

313.5.2 FORMAL INVESTIGATION

If the complaint cannot be satisfactorily resolved through the supervisory resolution process, a formal investigation will be conducted.

The person assigned to investigate the complaint will have full authority to investigate all aspects of the complaint. Investigative authority includes access to records and the cooperation of any members involved. No influence will be used to suppress any complaint and no member will be subject to retaliation or reprisal for filing a complaint, encouraging others to file a complaint, or for offering testimony or evidence in an investigation.

Formal investigation of the complaint will be confidential to the extent possible and will include but is not limited to details of the specific incident, frequency and dates of occurrences, and names of any witnesses. Witnesses will be advised regarding the prohibition against retaliation, and that a disciplinary process, up to and including termination, may result if retaliation occurs.

Members who believe they have been discriminated against, harassed, or retaliated against because of their protected status, are encouraged to follow the chain of command but may also file a complaint directly with the Chief of Police, the Personnel Director, or the City Manager.

313.5.3 ALTERNATIVE COMPLAINT PROCESS

No provision of this policy shall be construed to prevent any member from seeking legal redress outside the Department. Members who believe that they have been harassed, discriminated against, or retaliated against are entitled to bring complaints of employment discrimination to federal, state, and/or local agencies responsible for investigating such allegations. Specific time limitations apply to the filing of such charges. Members are advised that proceeding with complaints under the provisions of this policy does not in any way affect those filing requirements.

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313.6 DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLAINTS

All complaints or allegations shall be thoroughly documented on forms and in a manner designated by the Chief of Police. The outcome of all reports shall be:

(a) Approved by the Chief of Police, the City Manager, or the Personnel Director, depending on the ranks of the involved parties.

(b) Maintained in accordance with the department's established records retention schedule.

313.6.1 NOTIFICATION OF DISPOSITION

The complainant and/or victim will be notified in writing of the disposition of the investigation and the actions taken to remedy or address the circumstances giving rise to the complaint.

313.7 TRAINING

All new members shall be provided with a copy of this policy as part of their orientation. The policy shall be reviewed with each new member. The member shall certify by signing the prescribed form that the member has been advised of this policy, is aware of and understands its contents, and agrees to abide by its provisions during the member's term with the Department.

All members shall receive annual training on the requirements of this policy and shall certify by signing the prescribed form that they have reviewed the policy, understand its contents, and agree that they will continue to abide by its provisions.

313.7.1 STATE-REQUIRED TRAINING

The Training Officer should ensure that employees receive the required state training and education regarding sexual harassment, prevention of abusive conduct, and harassment based on gender identity, gender expression, and sexual orientation as follows (Government Code § 12950.1; 2 CCR 11024):

(a) Supervisory employees shall receive two hours of classroom or other effective interactive training and education within six months of assuming a supervisory position.

(b) All other employees shall receive one hour of classroom or other effective interactive training and education within six months of their employment or sooner for seasonal or temporary employees as described in Government Code § 12950.1.

(c) All employees shall receive refresher training every two years thereafter.

If the required training is to be provided by the Civil Rights Department online training courses, the Training Officer should ensure that employees are provided the following website address to the training course: https://calcivilrights.ca.gov (Government Code § 12950; 2 CCR 11023).

313.7.2 TRAINING RECORDS

The Training Officer shall be responsible for maintaining records of all discriminatory harassment training provided to members. Records shall be retained in accordance with established records retention schedules and for a minimum of two years (2 CCR 11024).

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313.8 WORKING CONDITIONS

The Administration Division Commander or the authorized designee should be responsible for reviewing facility design and working conditions for discriminatory practices. This person should collaborate with other City employees who are similarly tasked (2 CCR 11034).

313.9 REQUIRED POSTERS

The Department shall display the required posters regarding discrimination, harassment and transgender rights in a prominent and accessible location for members (Government Code § 12950).

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Child Abuse

314.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the investigation of suspected child abuse. This policy also addresses when Monterey Park Police Department members are required to notify the county Child Protective Services (CPS) of suspected child abuse.

314.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Child - Unless otherwise specified by a cited statute, a child is any person under the age of 18 years.

Child abuse - Any offense or attempted offense involving violence or neglect with a child victim when committed by a person responsible for the child's care or any other act that would mandate notification to a social service agency or law enforcement (Penal Code § 11165.9; Penal Code § 11166).

314.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department will investigate all reported incidents of alleged criminal child abuse and ensure CPS is notified as required by law.

314.3 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION

The child protection agency shall be notified when (Penal Code § 11166):

(a) There is a known or suspected instance of child abuse or neglect reported, which is alleged to have occurred as a result of the action of a person responsible for the child's welfare, or

(b) A person responsible for the child's welfare fails to adequately protect the child from abuse when the person knew or reasonably should have known that the child was in danger of abuse.

The District Attorney's office shall be notified in all instances of known or suspected child abuse or neglect reported to this department. Notification of the District Attorney is not required for reports only involving neglect by a person, who has the care or custody of a child, to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, or supervision where no physical injury to the child has occurred (Penal Code § 11166).

When the abuse or neglect occurs at a licensed facility or is alleged to have resulted from the actions of a person who is required to have a state license (e.g., foster homes, group homes, day care), notification shall also be made to the California Department of Social Services or other applicable licensing authority. When the alleged abuse or neglect involves a child of a minor parent or a dependent adult, notification shall also be made to the attorney of the minor or the dependent adult within 36 hours (Penal Code 11166.1; Penal Code 11166.2).

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For purposes of notification, the abuse or neglect includes physical injury or death inflicted by other than accidental means upon a child by another person; sexual abuse (Penal Code § 11165.1); neglect (Penal Code § 11165.2); the willful harming or injuring of a child or the endangering of the person or health of a child (Penal Code § 11165.3); and unlawful corporal punishment or injury (Penal Code § 11165.4). Child abuse or neglect does not include a mutual affray between minors, nor does it include an injury caused by the reasonable and necessary force used by a peace officer acting within the course and scope of the peace officer's employment as a peace officer.

314.3.1 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

Notification should occur as follows (Penal Code § 11166):

(a) Notification shall be made immediately, or as soon as practicable, by telephone, fax or electronic transmission.

(b) A written follow-up report should be forwarded within 36 hours of receiving the information concerning the incident.

314.4 QUALIFIED INVESTIGATORS

Qualified investigators should be available for child abuse investigations. These investigators should:

(a) Conduct interviews in child appropriate interview facilities.

(b) Be familiar with forensic interview techniques specific to child abuse investigations.

(c) Present all cases of alleged child abuse to the prosecutor for review.

(d) Coordinate with other enforcement agencies, social service agencies and school administrators as needed.

(e) Provide referrals to therapy services, victim advocates, guardians and support for the child and family as appropriate.

(f) Participate in or coordinate with multidisciplinary investigative teams as applicable (Welfare and Institutions Code § 18961.7).

314.5 INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTING

In all reported or suspected cases of child abuse, a report will be written. Officers shall write a report even if the allegations appear unfounded or unsubstantiated.

Investigations and reports related to suspected cases of child abuse should address, as applicable:

(a) The overall basis for the contact. This should be done by the investigating officer in all circumstances where a suspected child abuse victim was contacted.

(b) The exigent circumstances that existed if officers interviewed the child victim without the presence of a parent or guardian.

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(c) Any relevant statements the child may have made and to whom he/she made the statements.

(d) If a child was taken into protective custody, the reasons, the name and title of the person making the decision, and why other alternatives were not appropriate.

(e) Documentation of any visible injuries or any injuries identified by the child. This should include photographs of such injuries, if practicable.

(f) Whether the child victim was transported for medical treatment or a medical examination.

(g) Whether the victim identified a household member as the alleged perpetrator, and a list of the names of any other children who may reside in the residence.

(h) Identification of any prior related reports or allegations of child abuse, including other jurisdictions, as reasonably known.

(i) Previous addresses of the victim and suspect.

(j) Other potential witnesses who have not yet been interviewed, such as relatives or others close to the victim's environment.

All cases of the unexplained death of a child should be investigated as thoroughly as if it had been a case of suspected child abuse (e.g., a sudden or unexplained death of an infant).

314.5.1 EXTRA JURISDICTIONAL REPORTS

If a report of known or suspected child abuse or neglect that is alleged to have occurred outside this jurisdiction is received, department members shall ensure that the caller is immediately transferred to the agency with proper jurisdiction for the investigation of the case. If the caller cannot be successfully transferred to the appropriate agency, a report shall be taken and immediately referred by telephone, fax, or electronic transfer to the agency with proper jurisdiction (Penal Code § 11165.9).

314.5.2 INITIAL REPORTS OF ABUSE FROM A NONMANDATED REPORTER

Members who receive a report of child abuse or neglect shall request the following information from the reporter (Penal Code § 11167):

(a) Name and telephone number

(b) Information and the source of information that gives rise to the knowledge or reasonable suspicion of child abuse or neglect

If the reporter refuses to provide their name and telephone number, the member should make a reasonable effort to determine the basis for the refusal and inform them that their information will remain confidential.

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314.6 PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

Before taking any child into protective custody, the officer should make reasonable attempts to contact CPS. Generally, removal of a child from the child's family, guardian, or other responsible adult should be left to the child welfare authorities when they are present or have become involved in an investigation.

Generally, members of this department should remove a child from the child's parent or guardian without a court order only when no other effective alternative is reasonably available and immediate action reasonably appears necessary to protect the child. Prior to taking a child into protective custody, the officer should take reasonable steps to deliver the child to another qualified parent or legal guardian, unless it reasonably appears that the release would endanger the child or result in abduction. If this is not a reasonable option, the officer shall ensure that the child is delivered to CPS.

Whenever practicable, the officer should inform a supervisor of the circumstances prior to taking a child into protective custody. If prior notification is not practicable, officers should contact a supervisor promptly after taking a child into protective custody.

Children may only be removed from a parent or guardian in the following situations when a court order cannot reasonably be obtained in a timely manner (Welfare and Institutions Code § 305):

(a) The officer reasonably believes the child is a person described in Welfare and Institutions Code § 300, and further has good cause to believe that any of the following conditions exist:

1. The child has an immediate need for medical care.
2. The child is in immediate danger of physical or sexual abuse.
3. The physical environment or the fact that the child is left unattended poses an immediate threat to the child's health or safety. In the case of a child left unattended, the officer shall first attempt to locate and determine if a responsible parent or guardian is available and capable of assuming custody before taking the child into protective custody.

(b) The officer reasonably believes the child requires protective custody under the provisions of Penal Code § 279.6, in one of the following circumstances:

1. It reasonably appears to the officer that a person is likely to conceal the child, flee the jurisdiction with the child or, by flight or concealment, evade the authority of the court.
2. There is no lawful custodian available to take custody of the child.
3. There are conflicting custody orders or conflicting claims to custody and the parties cannot agree which party should take custody of the child.
4. The child is an abducted child.

(c) The child is in the company of, or under the control of, a person arrested for Penal Code § 278 (Detainment or concealment of child from legal custodian) or Penal Code § 278.5 (Deprivation of custody of a child or right to visitation) (Penal Code § 279.6).

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A child taken into protective custody shall be delivered to CPS unless otherwise directed by court order.

314.6.1 CALIFORNIA SAFELY SURRENDERED BABY LAW

An individual having lawful custody of an infant less than 72 hours old is not guilty of abandonment if the individual voluntarily surrenders physical custody of the infant to personnel on-duty at a safe-surrender site, such as a hospital or fire department (Penal Code § 271.5). The law requires the surrender site to notify CPS.

314.6.2 NEWBORNS TESTING POSITIVE FOR DRUGS

Under certain circumstances, officers can be prohibited from taking a newborn who is the subject of a proposed adoption into protective custody, even when the newborn has tested positive for illegal drugs or the birth mother tested positive for illegal drugs.

Officers shall instead follow the provisions of Welfare and Institutions Code § 305.6 to ensure that the newborn is placed with the adoptive parents when it is appropriate.

314.7 INTERVIEWS

314.7.1 PRELIMINARY INTERVIEWS

Absent extenuating circumstances or impracticality, officers should record the preliminary interview with suspected child abuse victims. Officers should avoid multiple interviews with a child victim and should attempt to gather only the information necessary to begin an investigation. When practicable, investigating officers should defer interviews until a person who is specially trained in such interviews is available. Generally, child victims should not be interviewed in the home or location where the alleged abuse occurred.

314.7.2 DETAINING SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS FOR AN INTERVIEW

An officer should not detain a child involuntarily who is suspected of being a victim of child abuse solely for the purpose of an interview or physical exam without the consent of a parent or guardian unless one of the following applies:

(a) Exigent circumstances exist, such as:

1. A reasonable belief that medical issues of the child need to be addressed immediately.
2. A reasonable belief that the child is or will be in danger of harm if the interview or physical exam is not immediately completed.
3. The alleged offender is the custodial parent or guardian and there is reason to believe the child may be in continued danger.

(b) A court order or warrant has been issued.

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314.7.3 INTERVIEWS AT A SCHOOL

Any student at school who is a suspected victim of child abuse shall be afforded the option of being interviewed in private or selecting any qualified available adult member of the school staff to be present. The purpose of the staff member's presence is to provide comfort and support. The staff member shall not participate in the interview. The selection of a staff member should be such that it does not burden the school with costs or hardship (Penal Code § 11174.3).

314.8 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

If the child has been the victim of abuse that requires a medical examination, the investigating officer should obtain consent for such examination from the appropriate parent, guardian or agency having legal custody of the child. The officer should also arrange for the child's transportation to the appropriate medical facility.

In cases where the alleged offender is the custodial parent or guardian and is refusing consent for the medical examination, officers should notify a supervisor before proceeding. If exigent circumstances do not exist or if state law does not provide for officers to take the child for a medical examination, the notified supervisor should consider obtaining a court order for such an examination.

314.9 SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE REPORTS, MANDATED CROSS REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE

Suspected Child Abuse Reports (SCAR) are faxed to the Records Bureau fax machine. These reports come from the cross reporting of child abuse or suspected child abuse as reported to the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS).

(a) Records and Dispatch Responsibility

1. When Records receives a fax SCAR, they will give it to the Watch Commander as soon as possible. It is important that faxed SCAR do not sit on the machine for long periods of time. If the Watch Commander is not in the office, the records clerk shall cause the Watch Commander to be contacted and advised that there is a SCAR report that requires his/her immediate attention. The Watch Commander will review the SCAR without any unnecessary delay. The Watch Commander will determine the proper course of action in the handling of the SCAR and ensure that the SCAR is handled properly. The Watch Commander will then turn the SCAR over to Communications and instruct Communications on how the SCAR is to be handled.
2. Communications will input a call for service into the CAD system, which will generate a call for service. As usual, a check of the premise history will be made and any crucial information should be relayed to the responding officers.
3. This type of call will be coded SCAR and will be given a call priority of 1 or 2, a level of priority to be determined by the Watch Commander after his/her review of the circumstances. The calls should not be held and generally be handled

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as if the allegation of child abuse was occurring now or within a short period of time. If possible, the handling officer should obtain a copy of the SCAR from the Watch Commander or dispatch prior to response.

4. The officers will respond to the location and find out as much information as possible and take the appropriate report.

5. If the officers find no one home, it is the responsibility of the Watch Commander to see to it that attempts be made to contact the parties for the remainder of the shift. If contact cannot be made, it is the responsibility of the Watch Commander to brief the oncoming Watch Commander of the SCAR. It shall then become the responsibility of the new Watch Commander to make sure that the parties involved are contacted. This will continue until the suspected abuse is either confirmed or unsubstantiated.

6. A report of Elder Abuse shall be handled in the same manner as a SCAR.

(b) Patrol Responsibility

1. Officers shall investigate the allegation that has been made. Appropriate action will be taken by the officer. In all instances a report will be written and the original SCAR will be included. It is not necessary that the officer write all the information that is included in the SCAR. Since the original SCAR is being included with the report, the officer may reference the SCAR.

2. If the parties cannot be contacted, the officer shall immediately notify the Watch Commander and give the Watch Commander a copy of the SCAR (if the Watch Commander does not already have one). The officer shall continue to attempt to make contact with the parties during their shift. If by the end of the shift contact has still not been made, the officer will turn the SCAR over to the Watch Commander. The securing Watch Commander shall then brief the oncoming Watch Commander of the SCAR. The oncoming Watch Commander shall then assume responsibility for the handling of the SCAR.

3. In a case that all parties involved live in another jurisdiction, and it appears that the allegations took place in that jurisdiction, the Watch Commander shall notify the agency of jurisdiction and advise them of the SCAR. The Watch Commander will then fax the SCAR to that agency. A log report will be made and it will contain information as to the name and employee number of the person at the other agency contacted, the telephone number of that person and a synopsis of what was told to that person. Conversely when MPPD is notified by another agency of a SCAR in our jurisdiction, the Watch Commander will obtain a copy of the fax of the SCAR and handle it as described above.

4. The police department is a mandated reporter of alleged or actual child abuse. Whenever actual or alleged child abuse comes to the attention of an officer, the

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officer is required to report this information to the DCFS hotline. If this information came to the attention of the officer through SCAR, it is not necessary to report this information to DCFS because this would result in double reporting. It has been determined that children subject to 273.5 P.C. or 243 (e)(1) P.C. activity are victims of child abuse and officers need to notify the DCFS Hotline of this activity. The names of all children must be listed in the report to assure that they are able to receive benefits available to victims of violent crime. Officers need to determine if there is an immediate need to remove the children from the home.

5. The investigating officer shall check on any and all possible victims and take the appropriate action to assure that any victims are removed from SCAR situations and that any and all SCAR victims receive immediate medical attention if needed.

6. Officers shall note in their report the name and date of birth of all children, foster children, or any child that may have been subjected to the SCAR situation as well as any children who are under any type of adult or parental care of the suspect(s).

7. A report of Elder Abuse shall be handled in the same manner as a SCAR.

314.10 DRUG-ENDANGERED CHILDREN

A coordinated response by law enforcement and social services agencies is appropriate to meet the immediate and longer-term medical and safety needs of children exposed to the manufacturing, trafficking or use of narcotics.

314.10.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Investigation Bureau supervisor should:

(a) Work with professionals from the appropriate agencies, including CPS, other law enforcement agencies, medical service providers and local prosecutors to develop community specific procedures for responding to situations where there are children endangered by exposure to methamphetamine labs or the manufacture and trafficking of other drugs.

(b) Activate any available interagency response when an officer notifies the Investigation Bureau supervisor that the officer has responded to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where a child is present or where evidence indicates that a child lives there.

(c) Develop a report format or checklist for use when officers respond to drug labs or other narcotics crime scenes. The checklist will help officers document the environmental, medical, social and other conditions that may affect the child.

314.10.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Officers responding to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where a child is present or where there is evidence that a child lives should:

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(a) Document the environmental, medical, social and other conditions of the child using photography as appropriate and the checklist or form developed for this purpose.

(b) Notify the Investigation Bureau supervisor so an interagency response can begin.

314.11 STATE MANDATES AND OTHER RELEVANT LAWS

California requires or permits the following:

314.11.1 RELEASE OF REPORTS

Information related to incidents of child abuse or suspected child abuse shall be confidential and may only be disclosed pursuant to state law and the Records Maintenance and Release Policy (Penal Code § 841.5; Penal Code § 11167.5).

314.11.2 REQUESTS FOR REMOVAL FROM THE CHILD ABUSECENTRAL INDEX (CACI)

Any person whose name has been forwarded to the California Department of Justice (DOJ) for placement in California's CACI, as a result of an investigation, may request that his/her name be removed from the CACI list. Requests shall not qualify for consideration if there is an active case, ongoing investigation or pending prosecution that precipitated the entry to CACI (Penal Code § 11169). All requests for removal shall be submitted in writing by the requesting person and promptly routed to the CACI hearing officer.

314.11.3 CACI HEARING OFFICER

The Investigation Bureau supervisor will normally serve as the hearing officer but must not be actively connected with the case that resulted in the person's name being submitted to CACI. Upon receiving a qualified request for removal, the hearing officer shall promptly schedule a hearing to take place during normal business hours and provide written notification of the time and place of the hearing to the requesting party.

314.11.4 CACI HEARING PROCEDURES

The hearing is an informal process where the person requesting removal from the CACI list will be permitted to present relevant evidence (e.g., certified copy of an acquittal, factual finding of innocence) as to why his/her name should be removed. The person requesting the hearing may record the hearing at his/her own expense.

Formal rules of evidence will not apply and the hearing officer may consider, in addition to evidence submitted by the person requesting the hearing, any relevant information including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) Case reports including any supplemental reports

(b) Statements by investigators

(c) Statements from representatives of the District Attorney's Office

(d) Statements by representatives of a child protective agency who may be familiar with the case

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After considering all information presented, the hearing officer shall make a determination as to whether the requesting party's name should be removed from the CACI list. Such determination shall be based on a finding that the allegations in the investigation are not substantiated (Penal Code § 11169).

If, after considering the evidence, the hearing officer finds that the allegations are not substantiated, he/she shall cause a request to be completed and forwarded to the DOJ that the person's name be removed from the CACI list. A copy of the hearing results and the request for removal will be attached to the case reports.

The findings of the hearing officer shall be considered final and binding.

314.11.5 CHILD DEATH REVIEW TEAM

This department should cooperate with any interagency child death review team investigation. Written and oral information relating to the death of a child that would otherwise be subject to release restrictions may be disclosed to the child death review team upon written request and approval of a supervisor (Penal Code § 11174.32).

314.12 TRAINING

The Department should provide training on best practices in child abuse investigations to members tasked with investigating these cases. The training should include:

(a) Participating in multidisciplinary investigations, as appropriate.

(b) Conducting forensic interviews.

(c) Availability of therapy services for children and families.

(d) Availability of specialized forensic medical exams.

(e) Cultural competence (including interpretive services) related to child abuse investigations.

(f) Availability of victim advocate or guardian ad litem support.

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Missing Persons

315.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance for handling missing person investigations.

315.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

At risk - Includes but is not limited to (Penal Code § 14215):

- A victim of a crime or foul play
- A person missing and in need of medical attention
- A missing person with no pattern of running away or disappearing
- A missing person who may be the victim of parental abduction
- A mentally impaired missing person, including cognitively impaired or developmentally disabled

Missing person - Any person who is reported missing to law enforcement when the person's location is unknown. This includes a child who has been taken, detained, concealed, enticed away, or kept by a parent in violation of the law (Penal Code § 277 et seq.). It also includes any child who is missing voluntarily, involuntarily, or under circumstances that do not conform to their ordinary habits or behavior, and who may be in need of assistance (Penal Code § 14215).

Missing person networks - Databases or computer networks that are available to law enforcement and that are suitable for obtaining information related to missing persons investigations. This includes the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs), the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS), the Missing Person System (MPS), and the Unidentified Persons System (UPS).

315.1.2 CHILD UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE

For purposes of classifying missing children investigations, any child under the age of 12 will be considered "at risk." When any child under 12 years of age is reported missing, under any circumstances, the child will be classified as an "at risk" missing and "at risk" protocols shall be followed.

315.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department does not consider any report of a missing person to be routine and assumes that the missing person is in need of immediate assistance until an investigation reveals otherwise. The Monterey Park Police Department gives missing person cases priority over property-related cases and will not require any time frame to pass before beginning a missing person investigation (Penal Code § 14211).

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315.2.1 PROCEDURES PERTAINING TO MISSING ADULTS - NOT AT RISK REPORTS

When an adult person is reported missing and is not "at risk," the following procedure shall be adhered to:

(a) A Missing Person Report shall be completed by the primary field officer assigned. This includes a signed Authorization to Release Dental Records. (NOTE: if the name and/or address of the dentist is not known at the time of the report, leave blank, but make sure the bottom of the form is completed.) The report shall include all steps taken by Department personnel to locate the missing person.

(b) The officer should obtain a current photograph of the missing person and attach it to the reports. If the Department is not the primary agency of jurisdiction in the investigation, only local sources should be checked for current photographs of the missing person. Duplicates or photocopies of the original photographs shall be distributed as needed. Original photographs shall be retained by the Department until the case has been resolved.

(c) The officer shall direct an area broadcast to be made by Communications personnel which consists of the missing person's identity and description plus any other pertinent information.

(d) If this Department is the agency of jurisdiction, the officer shall direct Records Bureau personnel to send a teletype to all agencies ("XLOC") plus a data entry message to the NCIC Missing Persons System and the Department of Justice and attach copies of the teletypes and the message to the original report. This should be completed "immediately" but in no case later than four hours from the time of the initial report. Cross reporting in accordance with Penal Code Subsection 142058 shall be completed by the Records Bureau.

(e) The officer shall be responsible for conducting/coordinating a search for the missing person within the scope of the Department's responsibility and depending on the missing person's last known location in the City or area. This search shall include, as a minimum, a check of local associates, recreational areas and other known or suspected locations where the missing person frequents, as derived from the missing person's background.

315.2.2 PROCEDURES PERTAINING TO AT-RISK OR CRITICAL MISSING PERSONS REPORTS

When a person is reported to this Department as missing and "at risk" and this agency has jurisdiction over the missing person's residence, the steps listed below in addition to those described in Section 332.2.1 above shall be followed as applicable and reasonable. If the Department is not the agency of jurisdiction in the investigation, the Watch Commander or other designated officer shall contact the agency of jurisdiction, confirm the agency's needs for assistance from this Department and coordinate with the agency any such assistance given. This

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procedure shall not limit personnel from taking any other reasonable steps necessary to locate the missing person or to ensure that person's safety and well-being.

(a) Initial Investigation by Field Units

1. The primary field officer assigned shall be responsible for the original documentation of the missing person investigation, including the initial steps taken to locate the missing person as described herein. The officer shall contact the missing person's family/residence, investigate the circumstances of the disappearance and document the Department's initial efforts to locate the person. Additional background data on the missing person, such as the Department's event history of the missing person's contacts or involvements with the Department (from CAD), the nature of any recent disputes, money or transportation available to the person, hobbies, cultural aspects, social connections, and other pertinent or related information should be obtained. The primary assigned officer shall also coordinate initial physical searches for the missing person (See section d below).
2. Photographs should be obtained by the primary assigned field officer.
3. The Field Supervisor shall be dispatched to supervise the coordination of the initial investigation and to report the progress of the search to the Watch Commander.
    (a) All significant aspects of the initial investigation and steps taken to locate the person shall be logged by Communications personnel.
    (b) When authorized by the Watch Commander, a Command Post shall be established and additional officers assigned to assist in the investigation and search. These officers shall be briefed and directed by the field supervisor or primary field officer assigned to the investigation.
4. Protocol for Initial Area Searches Conducted by Field Personnel (if the missing person was last seen locally):
    (a) Both the last known location and possible destination of the missing person.
    (b) Local areas frequented by or attractive to the missing person as determined by the initial investigation. Persons not impaired by physical or mental limitations walk at approximately two miles per hour. However, the possibility that a walking person may hide, walk circuitously or remain at a favorite location, commercial business or recreational facility in the area should always be considered.
    (c) The Watch Commander shall determine if Field Services resources are available to search more distant locations, request that they be searched

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by the appropriate outside agencies via mutual aid or that Investigations Bureau personnel be assigned such searches.

(d) Local area hospital emergency rooms such as medical facilities located in Monterey Park and adjacent cities.

5. Notification by Field Personnel if the Department is the agency of jurisdiction - One or more of the law enforcement agencies in adjacent areas shall be telephonically notified as necessary, followed by a Missing Person Information Flyer with a photocopy of the missing person, faxed to those agencies. Further investigation may determine other jurisdictions to be so notified. Adjacent area agencies to be notified may include but are not limited to Alhambra PD, Montebello PD, Temple City LASD, East Los Angeles LASD, East Los Angeles College PD, California State University LA PD, East Los Angeles CHP, Baldwin Park CHP. Due to the location of transit routes and terminals in their jurisdictions, Los Angeles PD Hollenbeck and Central Divisions, and El Monte PD should also be notified.

6. Notification by the Watch Commander:

(a) Line Operations Commander

(b) Chief of Police, at the direction of the Division Commander.

(c) Investigations Bureau Commander (or designate).

(d) One or more Investigations Bureau personnel, as specified by the Investigations Bureau Commander. Investigations personnel may be assigned to supplement the primary field officer's initial search or to initiate a follow-up investigation.

(b) Follow-up Investigation by Investigative Personnel if the Department is the Agency of Jurisdiction

(a) Report to any assigned supervisor or the Watch Commander. Coordinate local area searches with, or assume investigative responsibility from, the assigned primary field officer.

(b) Conduct a physical search for evidence of the person's whereabouts at the missing person's last known location, his or her residence or at other locations. Depending on the situation, such searches may be considered "exigent circumstances."

(c) Follow-up telephone contact to local area law enforcement agencies and Missing Person Teletype to all agencies ("XLOC") including the ("ISD2") LA County Safety Police (County General Hospital), LA County Park Police, ("RTDO") Metropolitan Transit Authority Police, ("SZH") California Highway Patrol.

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(d) Personally deliver or fax a Missing Person Information Flyer including a photocopy of the missing person to potentially affected agencies that have not already been faxed with a copy.

(e) Searches at locations where the missing person may have gone, or if impractical, request to agencies having jurisdiction to conduct necessary searches, including secondary or additional searches for the missing person at previously searched locations.

(f) Additional physical or telephonic contact with:

(a) County Medical Examiner's (Coroner's) Office

(b) County psychiatric facilities (including County-USC Medical Center M-Ward)

(c) State and private psychiatric facilities (including Metro State Hospital-Norwalk, Lanterman State Hospital-Pomona, Ingleside)

(d) Detoxification centers

(e) Custody facilities (including Men's Central Jail and LAPD) - do not assume that the lack of an LA County "Main" number means the person is not in county custody.

(f) Emergency rooms, observation wards and psychiatric wards at major area hospitals (such as LA County-USC Medical Center, Queen of the Valley, Huntington Memorial, etc.)

(g) Other public or private transportation agencies (such as Montebello Bus Line, Monterey Park Spirit Line, Greyhound/MTA bus depots and bus stops, airport shuttle services).

(h) Freeway on-ramps.

(i) Telephone contact with area taxicab dispatchers.

(c) Missing Person Information Flyer - Minimum Elements

1. Brief description of circumstance of the disappearance and the date and time the missing person was last seen.

2. Full physical description, including clothing, distinctive jewelry or appearance aspects, mental and physical condition, medical or psychological impairments, cultural factors that may affect missing person's ability to seek assistance.

3. Generalized description of the missing person's known location preferences.

4. Photocopy of the missing person; several different poses if possible.

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5. Department file number of the case and telephone number of the assigned investigative personnel to contact for follow-up information or leads and of the Watch Commander as the immediate contact person. If the case is unassigned or the detective assigned is not known, responses shall be directed to the "Missing Persons Detail, (626) 307-1233."

315.2.3 PROCEDURES PERTAINING TO MISSING JUVENILE - NOT AT RISK REPORTS

When a juvenile (anyone under the age of 18) is reported missing and is not "at risk," the following procedures shall be adhered to. These procedures shall not preclude field officers from taking reasonable steps as time and circumstances allow, to conduct an initial search for the missing juvenile at the listed locations described in the initial investigation report or at other local areas the juvenile may be at. NOTE: All juveniles under 12 years of age regardless of other factors shall be considered at risk.

(a) A Missing Person Report, Juvenile Court Affidavit and Petition Request, and an Authorization to release Dental/Photograph and Description Information of Missing Juveniles forms shall be completed by the officer. (NOTE: if the name and/or address of the dentist is not known at the time of the report, leave blank but make sure the bottom of the form is completed.) The report shall include all steps taken by Department personnel to locate the missing person.

(b) The officer should obtain a photograph of the missing person and attach it to the report.

(c) The officer shall direct the dispatch personnel to make an area broadcast which consists of the juvenile's identity and description plus any other pertinent information.

(d) The officer shall direct the Records Bureau personnel to send an area teletype including data input to NCIC/MISP and attach copy to original report.

(e) The officer shall be responsible for conducting/coordinating a search for the missing juvenile within the scope of the Department's responsibility and depending on the missing juvenile's last known location in the City or area. This search shall include, as a minimum, a check of local associates, recreational areas and known or suspected locations the missing juvenile frequents, as derived from the missing juvenile's background.

315.2.4 PROCEDURE WHEN OUTSIDE JURISDICTION NOTIFIES THIS DEPARTMENT THAT A MISSING PERSON REPORT IS IN OUR JURISDICTION OR WAS LAST SEEN IN THE CITY

In cases where the Department is notified by another agency of a missing person who resides in or was last seen in the City of Monterey Park, it shall be the responsibility of the Watch Commander on duty to assess the situation to determine any steps that need to be taken immediately. The Watch Commander should request any agency notifying this Department to send a copy of the report to the attention of the Watch Commander if an investigation or search of the missing

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person is to be initiated immediately or to the Investigations Bureau Commander if a follow-up investigation is to be conducted.

Upon notification that a person reported missing to another jurisdiction is determined to reside in the City, the Investigations Bureau Commander shall assign a Bureau investigator to coordinate any efforts to locate the person and complete all mandated notifications.

315.2.5 INVESTIGATION BUREAU RESPONSIBILITIES FOR MISSING PERSON INVESTIGATIONS

Upon the receipt or notification of a missing person report or cross report, the Investigations Bureau Commander shall:

(a) Assign an investigator to the case.

(b) Ensure that all follow-up investigations are conducted and all required notifications are made in a timely manner.

315.3 REQUIRED FORMS AND BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE COLLECTION KITS

The Investigation supervisor should ensure the forms and kits are developed and available in accordance with this policy, state law, federal law and the California Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Missing Persons Investigations guidelines, including:

- Department report form for use in missing person cases
- Missing person investigation checklist that provides investigation guidelines and resources that could be helpful in the early hours of a missing person investigation (Penal Code § 13519.07)
- Missing person school notification form
- Medical records release form from the California Department of Justice
- California DOJ missing person forms as appropriate
- Biological sample collection kits

315.4 ACCEPTANCE OF REPORTS

Any member encountering a person who wishes to report a missing person or runaway shall render assistance without delay (Penal Code § 14211). This can be accomplished by accepting the report via telephone or in-person and initiating the investigation. Those members who do not take such reports or who are unable to render immediate assistance shall promptly dispatch or alert a member who can take the report.

A report shall be accepted in all cases and regardless of where the person was last seen, where the person resides or any other question of jurisdiction (Penal Code § 14211).

315.4.1 PROCEDURE PERTAINING TO ALL OUTSIDE AGENCY LOCATED MISSING PERSON

When an adult or juvenile missing person from all outside agencies has been located or found, the following procedure is to be completed:

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(a) The primary handling officer, upon confirming that the found missing person is from an outside agency, shall be responsible for the documentation of the returned missing person investigation in an Incident Report format. The officer shall include in the incident report the nature of the contact with the missing person, the location of the contact with the missing person, the current health condition of the missing person and the final disposition of the missing person.

(b) Records Bureau personnel, upon receiving the return missing incident report, shall update the NCIC Missing Persons System and MUPS to a located missing status.

315.5 INITIAL INVESTIGATION

Officers or other members conducting the initial investigation of a missing person should take the following investigative actions, as applicable:

(a) Respond to a dispatched call as soon as practicable.

(b) Interview the reporting party and any witnesses to determine whether the person qualifies as a missing person and, if so, whether the person may be at risk.

(c) Notify a supervisor immediately if there is evidence that a missing person is either at risk or may qualify for a public alert, or both (see the Public Alerts Policy).

(d) Broadcast a "Be on the Look-Out (BOLO) bulletin" if the person is under 21 years of age or there is evidence that the missing person is at risk. The BOLO should be broadcast as soon as practicable but in no event more than one hour after determining the missing person is under 21 years of age or may be at risk (Penal Code § 14211).

(e) Ensure that entries are made into the appropriate missing person networks as follows:

1. Immediately, when the missing person is at risk.
2. In all other cases, as soon as practicable, but not later than two hours from the time of the initial report (34 USC § 41308).

(f) Complete the appropriate report forms accurately and completely and initiate a search as applicable according to the facts.

(g) Collect and/or review:

1. A photograph and a fingerprint card of the missing person, if available.
2. A voluntarily provided biological sample of the missing person, if available (e.g., toothbrush, hairbrush).
3. Any documents that may assist in the investigation, such as court orders regarding custody.
4. Any other evidence that may assist in the investigation, including personal electronic devices (e.g., cell phones, computers).

(h) When circumstances permit and if appropriate, attempt to determine the missing person's location through their telecommunications carrier.

(i) Contact the appropriate agency if the report relates to a missing person report previously made to another agency and that agency is actively investigating the report.

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When this is not practicable, the information should be documented in an appropriate report for transmission to the appropriate agency. If the information relates to an at-risk missing person, the member should notify a supervisor and proceed with reasonable steps to locate the missing person.

315.6 REPORT PROCEDURES AND ROUTING

Employees should complete all missing person reports and forms promptly and advise the appropriate supervisor as soon as a missing person report is ready for review.

315.6.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the supervisor shall include, but are not limited to:

(a) Reviewing and approving missing person reports upon receipt.

1. The reports should be promptly sent to the Records Bureau.

(b) Ensuring resources are deployed as appropriate.

(c) Initiating a command post as needed.

(d) Ensuring applicable notifications and public alerts are made and documented.

(e) Ensuring that records have been entered into the appropriate missing persons networks.

(f) Taking reasonable steps to identify and address any jurisdictional issues to ensure cooperation among agencies.

If the case falls within the jurisdiction of another agency, the supervisor should facilitate transfer of the case to the agency of jurisdiction.

315.6.2 RECORDS BUREAU RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the receiving member shall include but are not limited to:

(a) As soon as reasonable under the circumstances, notifying and forwarding a copy of the report to the agency of jurisdiction for the missing person's residence in cases where the missing person is a resident of another jurisdiction (Penal Code § 14211).

(b) Notifying and forwarding a copy of the report to the agency of jurisdiction where the missing person was last seen (Penal Code § 14211).

(c) Notifying and forwarding a copy of the report to the agency of jurisdiction for the missing person's intended or possible destination, if known.

(d) Forwarding a copy of the report to the Investigation Bureau.

(e) Coordinating with the NCIC Terminal Contractor for California to have the missing person record in the NCIC computer networks updated with additional information obtained from missing person investigations (34 USC § 41308).

315.7 INVESTIGATION BUREAU FOLLOW-UP

In addition to completing or continuing any actions listed above, the investigator assigned to a missing person investigation:

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(a) Shall ensure that the missing person's school is notified within 10 days if the missing person is a juvenile.

1. The notice shall be in writing and should also include a photograph (Education Code § 49068.6).
2. The investigator should meet with school officials as appropriate to stress the importance of including the notice in the child's student file, along with the investigator's contact information if the school receives a call requesting the transfer of the missing child's files to another school.

(b) Should recontact the reporting party and/or other witnesses within 30 days of the initial report and within 30 days thereafter to keep them informed, as appropriate, and to determine if any additional information has become available.

(c) Should consider contacting other agencies involved in the case to determine if any additional information is available.

(d) Shall verify and update CLETS, NCIC, and any other applicable missing person networks within 30 days of the original entry into the networks and every 30 days thereafter until the missing person is located (34 USC § 41308).

(e) Should continue to make reasonable efforts to locate the missing person and document these efforts at least every 30 days.

(f) Shall maintain a close liaison with state and local child welfare systems and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) if the missing person is under the age of 21 and shall promptly notify NCMEC when the person is missing from a foster care family home or childcare institution (34 USC § 41308).

(g) Should make appropriate inquiry with the Coroner.

(h) Should obtain and forward medical and dental records, photos, X-rays, and biological samples pursuant to Penal Code § 14212 and Penal Code § 14250.

(i) Shall attempt to obtain the most recent photograph for persons under 18 years of age if it has not been obtained previously and forward the photograph to California DOJ (Penal Code § 14210) and enter the photograph into applicable missing person networks (34 USC § 41308).

(j) In the case of an at-risk missing person or a person who has been missing for an extended time, should consult with a supervisor regarding seeking federal assistance from the FBI and the U.S. Marshals Service (28 USC § 566).

315.8 WHEN A MISSING PERSON IS FOUND

When any person reported missing is found, the assigned investigator shall document the location of the missing person in the appropriate report, notify the relatives and/or reporting party, as appropriate, and other involved agencies and refer the case for additional investigation if warranted.

The Records Manager shall ensure that, upon receipt of information that a missing person has been located, the following occurs (Penal Code § 14213):

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(a) Notification is made to California DOJ.

(b) The missing person's school is notified.

(c) Entries are made in the applicable missing person networks.

(d) Immediately notify the Attorney General's Office.

(e) Notification shall be made to any other law enforcement agency that took the initial report or participated in the investigation within 24 hours.

315.8.1 UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS

Members investigating a case of an unidentified person who is deceased or a living person who cannot assist in identifying themself should:

(a) Obtain a complete description of the person.

(b) Enter the unidentified person's description into the NCIC Unidentified Person File and the NamUs database.

(c) Use available resources, such as those related to missing persons, to identify the person.

315.9 CASE CLOSURE

The Investigation Bureau supervisor may authorize the closure of a missing person case after considering the following:

(a) Closure is appropriate when the missing person is confirmed returned or evidence has matched an unidentified person or body.

(b) If the missing person is a resident of Monterey Park or this department is the lead agency, the case should be kept under active investigation for as long as the person may still be alive. Exhaustion of leads in the investigation should not be a reason for closing a case.

(c) If this department is not the lead agency, the case can be made inactive if all investigative leads have been exhausted, the lead agency has been notified, and entries are made in the applicable missing person networks as appropriate.

(d) A missing person case should not be closed or reclassified because the person would have reached a certain age or adulthood or because the person is now the subject of a criminal or civil warrant.

315.10 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, the Training Officer should ensure that members of this department whose duties include missing person investigations and reports receive regular training that includes:

(a) The initial investigation:

1. Assessments and interviews
2. Use of current resources, such as Mobile Audio Video (MAV)

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3. Confirming missing status and custody status of minors
4. Evaluating the need for a heightened response
5. Identifying the zone of safety based on chronological age and developmental stage

(b) Briefing of department members at the scene.

(c) Identifying NCIC Missing Person File categories (e.g., disability, endangered, involuntary, juvenile and catastrophe).

(d) Verifying the accuracy of all descriptive information.

(e) Initiating a neighborhood investigation.

(f) Investigating any relevant recent family dynamics.

(g) Addressing conflicting information.

(h) Key investigative and coordination steps.

(i) Managing a missing person case.

(j) Additional resources and specialized services.

(k) Update procedures for case information and descriptions.

(l) Preserving scenes.

(m) Internet and technology issues (e.g., Internet use, cell phone use).

(n) Media relations.

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Public Alerts

316.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for alerting the public to important information and soliciting public aid when appropriate.

316.2 POLICY

Public alerts may be employed using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), local radio, television and press organizations and other groups to notify the public of incidents, or enlist the aid of the public, when the exchange of information may enhance the safety of the community. Various types of alerts may be available based upon each situation and the alert system's individual criteria.

316.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

316.3.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members of the Monterey Park Police Department should notify their supervisor, Watch Commander, or Investigation Bureau Supervisor as soon as practicable upon learning of a situation where public notification, a warning, or enlisting the help of the media and public could assist in locating a missing person, apprehending a dangerous person, or gathering information.

316.3.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor apprised of the need for a public alert is responsible to make the appropriate notifications based upon the circumstances of each situation. The supervisor shall promptly notify the Chief of Police, the appropriate Division Commander and the Public Information Officer when any public alert is generated.

The supervisor in charge of the investigation to which the alert relates is responsible for the following:

(a) Updating alerts

(b) Canceling alerts

(c) Ensuring all appropriate reports are completed

(d) Preparing an after-action evaluation of the investigation to be forwarded to the Division Commander

316.4 AMBER ALERTS

The AMBER Alert™ Program is a voluntary partnership between law enforcement agencies, broadcasters, transportation agencies and the wireless industry, to activate urgent bulletins in child abduction cases.

316.4.1 CRITERIA FOR AMBER ALERT

The following conditions must be met before activating an AMBER Alert (Government Code § 8594(a)):

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(a) A child has been abducted or taken by anyone, including but not limited to a custodial parent or guardian.

(b) The victim is 17 years of age or younger, or has a proven mental or physical disability.

(c) The victim is in imminent danger of serious injury or death.

(d) There is information available that, if provided to the public, could assist in the child's safe recovery.

316.4.2 PROCEDURE FOR AMBER ALERT

The supervisor in charge will ensure the following:

(a) An initial press release is prepared that includes all available information that might aid in locating the child:

1. The child's identity, age and description
2. Photograph if available
3. The suspect's identity, age and description, if known
4. Pertinent vehicle description
5. Detail regarding location of incident, direction of travel, potential destinations, if known
6. Name and telephone number of the Public Information Officer or other authorized individual to handle media liaison
7. A telephone number for the public to call with leads or information

(b) The local California Highway Patrol communications center should be contacted to initiate a multi-regional or statewide EAS broadcast, following any policies and procedures developed by CHP (Government Code § 8594).

(c) The press release information is forwarded to the Sheriff's Department Emergency Communications Bureau so that general broadcasts can be made to local law enforcement agencies.

(d) Information regarding the missing person should be entered into the California Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (CLETS).

(e) Information regarding the missing person should be entered into the California Department of Justice Missing and Unidentified Persons System (MUPS)/National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

(f) The following resources should be considered as circumstances dictate:

1. The local FBI office
2. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)

316.5 BLUE ALERTS

Blue Alerts may be issued when an officer is killed, injured or assaulted and the suspect may pose a threat to the public or other law enforcement personnel.

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316.5.1 CRITERIA FOR BLUE ALERTS

All of the following conditions must be met before activating a Blue Alert (Government Code § 8594.5):

(a) A law enforcement officer has been killed, suffered serious bodily injury or has been assaulted with a deadly weapon, and the suspect has fled the scene of the offense.

(b) The investigating law enforcement agency has determined that the suspect poses an imminent threat to the public or other law enforcement personnel.

(c) A detailed description of the suspect's vehicle or license plate is available for broadcast.

(d) Public dissemination of available information may help avert further harm or accelerate apprehension of the suspect.

316.5.2 PROCEDURE FOR BLUE ALERT

The supervisor in charge should ensure the following:

(a) An initial press release is prepared that includes all available information that might aid in locating the suspect:

1. The license number and/or any other available description or photograph of the vehicle
2. Photograph, description and/or identification of the suspect
3. The suspect's identity, age and description, if known
4. Detail regarding location of incident, direction of travel, potential destinations, if known
5. Name and telephone number of the Public Information Officer or other authorized individual to handle media liaison
6. A telephone number for the public to call with leads or information

(b) The local California Highway Patrol communications center is contacted to initiate a multi-regional or statewide EAS broadcast.

(c) The information in the press release is forwarded to the Sheriff's Department Emergency Communications Bureau so that general broadcasts can be made to local law enforcement agencies.

(d) The following resources should be considered as circumstances dictate:

1. Entry into the California Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (CLETS)
2. The FBI local office

316.6 SILVER ALERTS

Silver Alerts® is an emergency notification system for people who are 65 years of age or older, developmentally disabled or cognitively impaired and have been reported missing (Government Code § 8594.10).

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316.6.1 CRITERIA FOR SILVER ALERTS
All of the following conditions must be met before activating a Silver Alert (Government Code § 8594.10):

(a) The missing person is 65 years of age or older, developmentally disabled or cognitively impaired.

(b) The department has utilized all available local resources.

(c) The investigating officer or supervisor has determined that the person is missing under unexplained or suspicious circumstances.

(d) The investigating officer or supervisor believes that the person is in danger because of age, health, mental or physical disability, environment or weather conditions, that the person is in the company of a potentially dangerous person, or that there are other factors indicating that the person may be in peril.

(e) There is information available that, if disseminated to the public, could assist in the safe recovery of the missing person.

316.6.2 PROCEDURE FOR SILVER ALERT
Requests for a Silver Alert shall be made through the California Highway Patrol (Government Code § 8594.10).

316.7 ADDITIONAL ALERTS FOR PUBLIC SAFETY EMERGENCIES
Additional public safety emergency alerts may be authorized that utilize wireless emergency alert system (WEA) and emergency alert system (EAS) equipment for alerting and warning the public to protect lives and save property (Government Code § 8593.7).

316.7.1 CRITERIA
Public safety emergency alerts may be issued to alert or warn the public about events including but not limited to:

(a) Evacuation orders (including evacuation routes, shelter information, key information).

(b) Shelter-in-place guidance due to severe weather.

(c) Terrorist threats.

(d) HazMat incidents.

316.7.2 PROCEDURE
Public safety emergency alerts should be activated by following the guidelines issued by the Office of Emergency Services (Government Code § 8593.7).

316.8 FEATHER ALERT
A Feather Alert may be issued when an Indigenous person is reported missing. The determination that criteria has been met for the alert shall be made within 24 hours following the initial report being made to the Department (Government Code § 8594.13).

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316.8.1 CRITERIA FOR FEATHER ALERT

The Department may request that a Feather Alert be activated if it is determined that the alert would be an effective tool in the investigation of missing and murdered Indigenous persons, including young women or girls. The following factors shall be considered to make that determination (Government Code § 8594.13):

(a) The missing person is an Indigenous person.

(b) The Department has utilized local and tribal resources.

(c) The investigating officer has determined the person is missing.

(d) The investigating officer or supervisor believes that the person is in danger and missing under circumstances that indicate any of the following:

1. The missing person's physical safety may be endangered.
2. The missing person may be subject to trafficking.
3. The missing person suffers from a mental or physical disability, or substance use disorder.

(e) There is information available that, if disseminated to the public, could assist in the safe recovery of the missing person.

316.8.2 PROCEDURE FOR FEATHER ALERT

Requests for a Feather Alert shall be made through the California Highway Patrol (Government Code § 8594.13).

316.9 ENDANGERED MISSING ADVISORY

An Endangered Missing Advisory may be requested when a person is reported missing who is developmentally disabled, or cognitively impaired, or has been abducted, or is unable to otherwise care for themselves, placing their physical safety at risk (Government Code § 8594.11).

316.9.1 CRITERIA FOR ENDANGERED MISSING ADVISORY

All of the following conditions must be met before activating an Endangered Missing Advisory (Government Code § 8594.11):

(a) The missing person is developmentally disabled, cognitively impaired, has been abducted or is otherwise unable to care for themselves, placing their physical safety at risk.

(b) The Department has utilized all available local resources.

(c) The investigating officer has determined the person has gone missing under unexplained or suspicious circumstances.

(d) The investigating officer or supervisor believes that the person is in danger because of age, health, mental or physical disability, environment or weather conditions, that the person is in the company of a potentially dangerous person, or that there are other factors indicating that the person may be in peril.

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(e) There is information available that, if disseminated to the public, could assist in the safe recovery of the missing person.

316.9.2 PROCEDURE FOR ENDANGERED MISSING ADVISORIES
Requests for an endangered missing advisory shall be made through the California Highway Patrol (Government Code § 8594.11).

316.10 EBONY ALERT

An Ebony Alert may be requested when it is determined the alert would be an effective tool in the investigation of missing Black youth, including a young woman or girl (Government Code § 8594.14).

316.10.1 CRITERIA FOR EBONY ALERT
The investigating officer may consider the following factors to make the determination that an Ebony Alert would be an effective tool (Government Code § 8594.14):

(a) The missing person is between the ages of 12 and 25 years old, inclusive.

(b) The missing person is missing under circumstances that indicate their physical safety is endangered or they have been subject to trafficking.

(c) The missing person suffers from a mental or physical disability.

(d) Determination that the person has gone missing under unexplained or suspicious circumstances.

(e) Belief that the person is in danger because of age, health, mental or physical disability, environment or weather conditions, that the person is in the company of a potentially dangerous person, or that there are other factors indicating that the person may be in peril.

(f) The Department has utilized all available local resources.

(g) There is information available that, if disseminated to the public, could assist in the safe recovery of the missing person.

316.10.2 PROCEDURE FOR EBONY ALERT
Requests for an Ebony Alert shall be made through the California Highway Patrol (Government Code § 8594.14).

316.11 LANGUAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC EMERGENCIES

In the event of an emergency, as defined in Government Code § 7299.7, the Monterey Park Police Department shall provide information to the public relating to the emergency in all languages jointly spoken by the local population as provided in Government Code § 7299.7.

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Victim and Witness Assistance

317.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that crime victims and witnesses receive appropriate assistance, that they are provided with information from government and private resources, and that the agency meets all related legal mandates.

317.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department is committed to providing guidance and assistance to the victims and witnesses of crime. The members of the Monterey Park Police Department will show compassion and understanding for victims and witnesses and will make reasonable efforts to provide the support and information identified in this policy.

317.3 CRIME VICTIM LIAISON

The Chief of Police shall appoint a member of the Department to serve as the crime victim liaison (2 CCR 649.36). The crime victim liaison will be the point of contact for individuals requiring further assistance or information from the Monterey Park Police Department regarding benefits from crime victim resources. This person shall also be responsible for maintaining compliance with all legal mandates related to crime victims and/or witnesses.

317.3.1 CRIME VICTIM LIAISON DUTIES

The crime victim liaison is specifically tasked with the following:

(a) Developing and implementing written procedures for notifying and providing forms for filing with the California Victim Compensation Board (CalVCB) to crime victims, their dependents, or family. Access to information or an application for victim compensation shall not be denied based on the victim's or derivative victim's designation as a gang member, associate, or affiliate, or on the person's documentation or immigration status (Government Code § 13962; 2 CCR 649.35; 2 CCR 649.36).

(b) Responding to inquiries concerning the procedures for filing a claim with CalVCB (2 CCR 649.36).

(c) Providing copies of crime reports requested by CalVCB or victim witness assistance centers. Disclosure of reports must comply with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

(d) Annually providing CalVCB with the crime victim liaison's contact information (Government Code § 13962).

(e) Developing in consultation with sexual assault experts a sexual assault victim card explaining the rights of victims under California law (Penal Code § 680.2).

1. Ensuring that sufficient copies of the rights of sexual assault victim card are provided to each provider of medical evidentiary examinations or physical examinations arising out of sexual assault in the Monterey Park Police Department jurisdiction (Penal Code § 680.2).

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(f) Providing information required by Penal Code § 679.09 of a deceased minor to a parent or guardian of the minor whose death is being investigated.

1. In cases where the parent or guardian of the deceased minor cannot be located, information required by Penal Code § 679.09 shall be provided to the victim's immediate family, upon their request.

(g) Providing notification to victims of human trafficking or abuse of their right to have a human trafficking advocate and a support person that the victim chooses present during an interview by the Department, prosecutor, or the suspect's defense attorney (Penal Code § 236.21).

317.4 CRIME VICTIMS

Officers should provide all victims with the applicable victim information handouts.

Officers should never guarantee a victim’s safety from future harm but may make practical safety suggestions to victims who express fear of future harm or retaliation. Officers should never guarantee that a person qualifies as a victim for the purpose of compensation or restitution but may direct him/her to the proper written department material or available victim resources.

317.4.1 VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Officers investigating or receiving a report involving a victim of human trafficking shall inform the victim, or the victim’s parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, that upon the request of the victim the names and images of the victim and his/her immediate family members may be withheld from becoming a matter of public record until the conclusion of the investigation or prosecution (Penal Code § 293).

317.5 VICTIM INFORMATION

The Administration Supervisor shall ensure that victim information handouts are available and current. These should include as appropriate:

(a) Shelters and other community resources for victims of domestic violence.

(b) Community resources for victims of sexual assault.

(c) Assurance that sexual assault victims will not incur out-of-pocket expenses for forensic medical exams, and information about evidence collection, storage, and preservation in sexual assault cases (34 USC § 10449; 34 USC § 20109; Penal Code § 13823.95(a)).

(d) An explanation that victims of sexual assault who seek a standardized medical evidentiary examination shall not be required to participate or agree to participate in the criminal justice system, either prior to the examination or at any other time (Penal Code § 13823.95(b)).

(e) An advisement that a person who was arrested may be released on bond or some other form of release and that the victim should not rely upon an arrest as a guarantee of safety.

(f) A clear explanation of relevant court orders and how they can be obtained.

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(g) Information regarding available compensation for qualifying victims of crime (Government Code § 13962).

(h) VINE® information (Victim Information and Notification Everyday), including the telephone number and whether this free service is available to allow victims to check on an offender's custody status and to register for automatic notification when a person is released from jail.

(i) Notice regarding U visa and T visa application processes.

(j) Resources available for victims of identity theft.

(k) A place for the officer's name, badge number, and any applicable case or incident number.

(l) The "Victims of Domestic Violence" card containing the names, phone numbers, or local county hotlines of local shelters for battered women and rape victim counseling centers within the county and their 24-hour counseling service telephone numbers (Penal Code § 264.2).

(m) The rights of sexual assault victims card with the required information as provided in Penal Code § 680.2.

(n) Any additional information required by state law (Penal Code § 13701; Penal Code § 679.02; Penal Code § 679.04; Penal Code § 679.05; Penal Code § 679.026).

317.6 WITNESSES

Officers should never guarantee a witness' safety from future harm or that his/her identity will always remain confidential. Officers may make practical safety suggestions to witnesses who express fear of future harm or retaliation.

Officers should investigate allegations of witness intimidation and take enforcement action when lawful and reasonable.

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Hate Crimes

318.1 POLICY

It is the policy of this department to safeguard the rights of all individuals irrespective of their disability, gender, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, and/or association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics. Any acts or threats of violence, property damage, harassment, intimidation, or other crimes motivated by hate or bias should be viewed very seriously and given high priority.

This department will employ reasonably available resources and vigorous law enforcement action to identify and arrest hate crime perpetrators. Also, recognizing the particular fears and distress typically suffered by victims, the potential for reprisal and escalation of violence, and the far-reaching negative consequences of these crimes on the community, this department should take all reasonable steps to attend to the security and related concerns of the immediate victims and their families as feasible.

All officers are required to be familiar with the policy and use reasonable diligence to carry out the policy unless directed by the Chief of Police or other command-level officer to whom the Chief of Police formally delegates this responsibility.

318.2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is designed to assist in identifying and handling crimes motivated by hate or other bias toward individuals and groups with legally defined protected characteristics, to define appropriate steps for assisting victims, and to provide a guide to conducting related investigations. It outlines the general policy framework for prevention, response, accessing assistance, victim assistance and follow-up, and reporting as related to law enforcement's role in handling hate crimes. It also serves as a declaration that hate crimes are taken seriously and demonstrates how the Monterey Park Police Department may best use its resources to investigate and solve an offense, in addition to building community trust and increasing police legitimacy (Penal Code § 13519.6; Penal Code § 422.87).

318.2.1 DEFINITION AND LAWS

In accordance with Penal Code § 422.55; Penal Code § 422.56; Penal Code § 422.6; and Penal Code § 422.87, for purposes of all other state law, unless an explicit provision of law or the context clearly requires a different meaning, the following shall apply:

Bias motivation - Bias motivation is a pre-existing negative attitude toward actual or perceived characteristics referenced in Penal Code § 422.55. Depending on the circumstances of each case, bias motivation may include but is not limited to hatred, animosity, discriminatory selection of victims, resentment, revulsion, contempt, unreasonable fear, paranoia, callousness, thrill-seeking, desire for social dominance, desire for social bonding with those of one's "own kind," or a perception of the vulnerability of the victim due to the victim being perceived as being weak, worthless, or fair game because of a protected characteristic, including but not limited to disability or gender.

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Disability - Disability includes mental disability and physical disability as defined in Government Code § 12926, regardless of whether those disabilities are temporary, permanent, congenital, or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

Disability bias - In recognizing suspected disability-bias hate crimes, officers should consider whether there is any indication that the perpetrator was motivated by hostility or other bias, occasioned by factors such as but not limited to dislike of persons who arouse fear or guilt, a perception that persons with disabilities are inferior and therefore "deserving victims," a fear of persons whose visible traits are perceived as being disturbing to others, or resentment of those who need, demand, or receive alternative educational, physical, or social accommodations.

In recognizing suspected disability-bias hate crimes, officers should consider whether there is any indication that the perpetrator perceived the victim to be vulnerable and, if so, if this perception is grounded, in whole or in part, in anti-disability bias. This includes but is not limited to situations where a perpetrator targets a person with a particular perceived disability while avoiding other vulnerable-appearing persons, such as inebriated persons or persons with perceived disabilities different from those of the victim. Such circumstances could be evidence that the perpetrator's motivations included bias against persons with the perceived disability of the victim and that the crime must be reported as a suspected hate crime and not a mere crime of opportunity.

Gender - Gender means sex and includes a person's gender identity and gender expression.

Gender expression -Gender expression means a person's gender-related appearance and behavior, regardless of whether it is stereotypically associated with the person's assigned sex at birth.

Gender identity - Gender identity means each person's internal understanding of their gender, or the perception of a person's gender identity, which may include male, female, a combination of male and female, neither male nor female, a gender different from the person's sex assigned at birth, or transgender (2 CCR § 11030).

Hate crime - "Hate crime" includes but is not limited to a violation of Penal Code § 422.6, and means a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of one or more of the following actual or perceived characteristics of the victim:

(a) Disability

(b) Gender

(c) Nationality

(d) Race or ethnicity

(e) Religion

(f) Sexual orientation

(g) Association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics:

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1. "Association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics" includes advocacy for, identification with, or being on the premises owned or rented by, or adjacent to, any of the following: a community center, educational facility, family, individual, office, meeting hall, place of worship, private institution, public agency, library, or other entity, group, or person that has, or is identified with people who have, one or more of the characteristics listed in the definition of "hate crime" under paragraphs 1 to 6, inclusive, of Penal Code § 422.55(a).

Note: A "hate crime" need not be motivated by hate but may be motivated by any bias against a protected characteristic.

Hate incident - A hate incident is an action or behavior motivated by hate or bias but legally protected by the First Amendment right to freedom of expression. Examples of hate incidents include:

- Name-calling
- Insults and epithets
- Distributing hate material in public places
- Displaying hate material on your own property

Hate speech - The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution protects most speech, even when it is disagreeable, offensive, or hurtful. The following types of speech are generally not protected:

- Fighting words
- True threats
- Perjury
- Blackmail
- Incitement to lawless action
- Conspiracy
- Solicitation to commit any crime

In whole or in part - "In whole or in part because of" means that the bias motivation must be a cause in fact of the offense whether or not other causes also exist. When multiple concurrent motives exist, the prohibited bias must be a substantial factor in bringing about the particular result. There is no requirement that the bias be a main factor, or that a crime would not have been committed but for the actual or perceived characteristic.

Nationality - Nationality means country of origin, immigration status, including citizenship, and national origin.

Race or ethnicity - Race or ethnicity includes ancestry, color, and ethnic background.

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Religion - Religion includes all aspects of religious belief, observance, and practice and includes agnosticism and atheism.

Religious bias - In recognizing suspected religion-bias hate crimes, officers should consider whether there were targeted attacks on, or biased references to, symbols of importance to a particular religion or articles considered of spiritual significance in a particular religion (e.g., crosses, hijabs, Stars of David, turbans, head coverings, statues of the Buddha).

Sexual orientation - Sexual orientation means heterosexuality, homosexuality, or bisexuality.

Victim - Victim includes but is not limited to:

- Community center
- Educational facility
- Entity
- Family
- Group
- Individual
- Office
- Meeting hall
- Person
- Place of worship
- Private institution
- Public agency
- Library
- Other victim or intended victim of the offense

318.3 PLANNING AND PREVENTION

In order to facilitate the guidelines contained within this policy, department members will continuously work to build and strengthen relationships with the community, engage in dialogue, and provide education to the community about this policy. Department personnel are also encouraged to learn about the inherent issues concerning their communities in relation to hate crimes.

Although hate incidents are not criminal events, they can be indicators of, or precursors to, hate crimes. Hate incidents should be investigated and documented as part of an overall strategy to prevent hate crimes.

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318.3.1 HATE CRIMES COORDINATOR

A department member appointed by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee will serve as the Hate Crimes Coordinator. The responsibilities of the Hate Crimes Coordinator should include but not be limited to (Penal Code § 422.87):

(a) Meeting with residents in target communities to allay fears; emphasizing the department's concern over hate crimes and related incidents; reducing the potential for counter-violence; and providing safety, security, and crime-prevention information. Cultural diversity education and immersion programs (if available) could facilitate this process.

(b) Finding, evaluating, and monitoring public social media sources to identify possible suspects in reported hate crimes; to identify suspects or suspect groups in future hate crimes or hate incidents affecting individuals, groups, or communities that may be victimized; and to predict future hate-based events.

(c) Providing direct and referral assistance to the victim and the victim's family.

(d) Conducting public meetings on hate crime threats and violence in general.

(e) Establishing relationships with formal community-based organizations and leaders.

(f) Expanding, where appropriate, preventive programs such as hate, bias, and crime-reduction seminars for students.

(g) Reviewing the Attorney General's latest opinion on hate crime statistics and targets in order to prepare and plan for future crimes, specifically for Arab, Middle Eastern, Islamic, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer or questioning (LGBTQ), Black, Native American, immigrant, Jewish, Asian American, and Pacific Islander communities (Penal Code § 13519.6(b)(8)).

(h) Providing orientation of and with communities of specific targeted victims such as immigrant, Muslim, Arab, LGBTQ, Black or African-American, Jewish, and Sikh persons and persons with disabilities.

(i) Coordinating with the Training Officer to develop a schedule of required hate-crime training and include in a training plan recognition of hate crime bias characteristics, including information on general underreporting of hate crimes.

(j) Verifying a process is in place to provide this policy and related orders to officers in the field and taking reasonable steps to rectify the situation if such a process is not in place.

(k) Taking reasonable steps to ensure hate crime data is provided to the Records Bureau for mandated reporting to the California Department of Justice.

    1. Ensure the California Department of Justice crime data is posted monthly on the department website (Penal Code § 13023).

(l) Reporting any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes to the department Terrorism Liaison Officer, the assigned designee, or other appropriate resource; and verifying that such data is transmitted to the Joint Regional Information Exchange System in accordance with the protocols of the Records Bureau Policy.

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(m) Maintaining the department's supply of up-to-date hate crimes brochures (Penal Code § 422.92; Penal Code § 422.87).

(n) Submitting required hate crime materials to the California Department of Justice in accordance with the timeline established by state law (Penal Code § 13023).

(o) Annually assessing this policy, including:

1. Keeping abreast of POST model policy framework for hate crimes for revisions or additions, including definitions, responsibilities, training resources, the supplemental hate crime report, and planning and prevention methods.

2. Analysis of the department's data collection as well as the available outside data (e.g., annual California Attorney General's report on hate crime) in preparation for and response to future hate crimes.

318.3.2 RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Establishing a relationship with stakeholders, before any incident occurs, to develop a network and protocol for disclosure often assists greatly in any disclosure.

The benefit of public disclosure of hate crime incidents includes:

(a) Dissemination of correct information.

(b) Assurance to affected communities or groups that the matter is being properly and promptly investigated.

(c) The ability to request information regarding the commission of the crimes from the victimized community.

Information or records relating to hate crimes subject to public disclosure shall be released as provided by the Records Maintenance and Release Policy or as allowed by law. In accordance with the Media Relations Policy, the supervisor, public information officer, or the authorized designee should be provided with information that can be responsibly reported to the media. When appropriate, the department spokesperson should reiterate that hate crimes will not be tolerated, will be investigated seriously, and will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

The Department should consider the following when releasing information to the public regarding hate crimes and hate incidents that have been reported within the jurisdiction:

- Inform community organizations in a timely manner when a community group has been the target of a hate crime.
- Inform the community of the impact of these crimes on the victim, the victim’s family, and the community, and of the assistance and compensation available to victims.
- Inform the community regarding hate crime law and the legal rights of, and remedies available to, victims of hate crimes.
- Provide the community with ongoing information regarding hate crimes and/or hate incidents.

318.4 RESPONSE, VICTIM ASSISTANCE, AND FOLLOW-UP

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318.4.1 INITIAL RESPONSE

First responding officers should know the role of all department personnel as they relate to the department's investigation of hate crimes and/or incidents. Responding officers should evaluate the need for additional assistance and, working with supervision and/or investigations, access needed assistance if applicable.

At the scene of a suspected hate or bias crime, officers should take preliminary actions reasonably deemed necessary, including but not limited to the following:

(a) Use agency checklist (per Penal Code § 422.87) to assist in the investigation of any hate crime (see Appendix).

(b) Stabilize the victims and request medical attention when necessary.

(c) Properly protect the safety of victims, witnesses, and perpetrators.

1. Assist victims in seeking a Temporary Restraining Order (if applicable).

(d) Notify other appropriate personnel in the chain of command, depending on the nature and seriousness of the offense and its potential inflammatory and related impact on the community.

(e) Properly protect, preserve, and process the crime scene, and remove all physical evidence of the incident as soon as possible after the offense is documented. If evidence of an inflammatory nature cannot be physically removed, the property owner should be contacted to facilitate removal or covering as soon as reasonably possible. Department personnel should follow up with the property owner to determine if this was accomplished in a timely manner.

(f) Collect and photograph physical evidence or indicators of hate crimes such as:

1. Hate literature.
2. Spray paint cans.
3. Threatening letters.
4. Symbols used by hate groups.

(g) Identify criminal evidence on the victim.

(h) Request the assistance of translators or interpreters when needed to establish effective communication with witnesses, victims, or others as appropriate.

(i) Conduct a preliminary investigation and record pertinent information including but not limited to:

1. Identity of suspected perpetrators.
2. Identity of witnesses, including those no longer at the scene.
3. The offer of victim confidentiality per Government Code § 7923.615.
4. Prior occurrences in this area or with this victim.
5. Statements made by suspects; exact wording is critical.

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6. The victim's protected characteristics and determine if bias was a motivation "in whole or in part" in the commission of the crime.

(j) Adhere to Penal Code § 422.93, which protects hate crime victims and witnesses from being reported to federal immigration authorities if they have not committed any crime under state law.

(k) Provide information regarding immigration remedies available to victims of crime (e.g., U-Visa, T-Visa, S-Visa).

(l) Provide the department's Hate Crimes Brochure (per Penal Code § 422.92) if asked, if necessary, or per policy.

(m) Utilize proper techniques for interviewing people with disabilities and be aware of and provide appropriate accommodations (e.g., ADA standards, Braille, visuals, translators for the deaf or hard of hearing).

(n) Document any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes.

318.4.2 INVESTIGATION

Investigators at the scene of, or performing follow-up investigation on, a suspected hate or bias crime or hate incident should take all actions deemed reasonably necessary, including but not limited to the following:

(a) Consider typologies of perpetrators of hate crimes and incidents, including but not limited to thrill, reactive/defensive, and mission (hard core).

(b) Utilize investigative techniques and methods to handle hate crimes or hate incidents in a professional manner.

(c) Utilize proper techniques for interviewing people with disabilities and be aware of and provide appropriate accommodations (e.g., ADA standards, Braille, visuals, translators for the deaf or hard of hearing).

(d) Properly investigate any report of a hate crime committed under the color of authority per Penal Code § 422.6 and Penal Code § 13519.6.

(e) Document physical evidence or indicators of hate crimes, in accordance with the provisions of the Property and Evidence Policy, such as:

1. Hate literature.
2. Spray paint cans.
3. Threatening letters.
4. Symbols used by hate groups.
5. Desecration of religious symbols, objects, or buildings.

(f) Request the assistance of translators or interpreters when needed to establish effective communication.

(g) Conduct a preliminary investigation and record information regarding:

1. Identity of suspected perpetrators.

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2. Identity of witnesses, including those no longer at the scene.
3. Offer of victim confidentiality per Government Code § 7923.615.
4. Prior occurrences, in this area or with this victim.
5. Statements made by suspects; exact wording is critical.
6. Document the victim's protected characteristics.

(h) Provide victim assistance and follow-up.

(i) Canvass the area for additional witnesses.

(j) Examine suspect's social media activity for potential evidence of bias motivation.

(k) Coordinate the investigation with department, state, and regional intelligence operations. These sources can provide the investigator with an analysis of any patterns, organized hate groups, and suspects potentially involved in the offense.

(l) Coordinate the investigation with the crime scene investigation unit (if applicable) or other appropriate units of the Department.

(m) Determine if the incident should be classified as a hate crime.

(n) Take reasonable steps to provide appropriate assistance to hate crime victims, including the following measures:

1. Contact victims periodically to determine whether they are receiving adequate and appropriate assistance.
2. Provide ongoing information to victims about the status of the criminal investigation.
3. Provide victims and any other interested persons the brochure on hate crimes per Penal Code § 422.92 and information on any local advocacy groups (if asked).

(o) Document any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes.

(p) Coordinate with other law enforcement agencies in the area to assess patterns of hate crimes and/or hate incidents, and determine if organized hate groups are involved.

318.4.3 SUPERVISION

The supervisor shall confer with the initial responding officer and take reasonable steps to ensure that necessary preliminary actions have been taken. The supervisor shall request any appropriate personnel necessary to accomplish the following:

(a) Provide immediate assistance to the crime victim by:

1. Expressing the department's official position on the importance of these cases and the measures that will be taken to apprehend the perpetrators.
2. Expressing the department's interest in protecting victims' anonymity (confidentiality forms, Government Code § 7923.615) to the extent reasonably possible. Allow the victims to convey their immediate concerns and feelings.

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3. Identifying individuals or agencies that may provide victim assistance and support. Local victim assistance resources may include family members or close acquaintances, clergy, or a department chaplain, as well as community service agencies that provide shelter, food, clothing, child care, or other related services (per Penal Code § 422.92).

(b) Take reasonable steps to ensure that all relevant facts are documented on an incident and/or arrest report and make an initial determination as to whether the incident should be classified as a hate crime for federal and state bias-crimes reporting purposes.

(c) Notify other appropriate personnel in the chain of command, depending on the nature and seriousness of the offense and its potential inflammatory and related impact on the community.

(d) In cases of large-scale hate crime waves, or in circumstances where the potential exists for subsequent hate crimes or incidents, consider directing resources to protect vulnerable sites (such as assigning an officer to specific locations that could become targets).

(e) Verify hate crimes are being properly reported, including reporting to the Department of Justice, pursuant to Penal Code § 13023.

(f) Verify adherence to Penal Code § 422.93, which protects hate crime victims and witnesses from being reported to federal immigration authorities if they have not committed any crime under state law. Supervisors should also be aware of the immigration remedies available to victims of crime (e.g., U-Visa, T-Visa, S-Visa).

(g) Respond to and properly initiate an investigation of any reports of hate crimes committed under the color of authority.

(h) Provide appropriate assistance, including activating the California Department of Justice hate crime rapid response protocol if necessary. For additional information refer to the California Department of Justice website.

(i) Verify reporting of any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes to the agency Hate Crimes Coordinator.

(j) Make a final determination as to whether the incident should be classified as a hate crime and forward to the Chief of Police for approval.

318.5 TRAINING

All members of this department will receive POST-approved training on hate crime recognition and investigation (Penal Code § 13519.6).

Training should include (Penal Code § 422.87):

(a) Recognition of bias motivators such as ranges of attitudes and perceptions toward a specific characteristic or group, including disability bias, gender bias, and religion bias.

(b) Accurate reporting by officers, including information on the general underreporting of hate crimes.

(c) Distribution of hate crime brochures.

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(d) When a gun violence restraining order may be appropriate for prevention of hate crimes (Penal Code § 13519.6).

318.6 APPENDIX

See attachments:

Statutes and Legal Requirements.pdf

Hate Crime Checklist.pdf

Supplemental Hate Crime Report.pdf

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Standards of Conduct

319.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes standards of conduct that are consistent with the values and mission of the Monterey Park Police Department and are expected of all department members. The standards contained in this policy are not intended to be an exhaustive list of requirements and prohibitions but they do identify many of the important matters concerning conduct. In addition to the provisions of this policy, members are subject to all other provisions contained in this manual, as well as any additional guidance on conduct that may be disseminated by this department or a member's supervisors.

319.2 POLICY

The continued employment or appointment of every member of the Monterey Park Police Department shall be based on conduct that reasonably conforms to the guidelines set forth herein. Failure to meet the guidelines set forth in this policy, whether on- or off-duty, may be cause for disciplinary action.

319.3 DIRECTIVES AND ORDERS

Members shall comply with lawful directives and orders from any department supervisor or person in a position of authority, absent a reasonable and bona fide justification.

319.3.1 UNLAWFUL OR CONFLICTING ORDERS

Supervisors shall not knowingly issue orders or directives that, if carried out, would result in a violation of any law or department policy. Supervisors should not issue orders that conflict with any previous order without making reasonable clarification that the new order is intended to countermand the earlier order.

No member is required to obey any order that appears to be in direct conflict with any federal law, state law or local ordinance. Following a known unlawful order is not a defense and does not relieve the member from criminal or civil prosecution or administrative discipline. If the legality of an order is in doubt, the affected member shall ask the issuing supervisor to clarify the order or shall confer with a higher authority. The responsibility for refusal to obey rests with the member, who shall subsequently be required to justify the refusal.

Unless it would jeopardize the safety of any individual, members who are presented with a lawful order that is in conflict with a previous lawful order, department policy or other directive shall respectfully inform the issuing supervisor of the conflict. The issuing supervisor is responsible for either resolving the conflict or clarifying that the lawful order is intended to countermand the previous lawful order or directive, in which case the member is obliged to comply. Members who are compelled to follow a conflicting lawful order after having given the issuing supervisor the opportunity to correct the conflict, will not be held accountable for disobedience of the lawful order or directive that was initially issued.

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The person countermanding the original order shall notify, in writing, the person issuing the original order, indicating the action taken and the reason.

319.3.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors and managers are required to follow all policies and procedures and may be subject to discipline for:

(a) Failure to be reasonably aware of the performance of their subordinates or to provide appropriate guidance and control.

(b) Failure to promptly and fully report any known misconduct of a member to his/her immediate supervisor or to document such misconduct appropriately or as required by policy.

(c) Directing a subordinate to violate a policy or directive, acquiesce to such a violation, or are indifferent to any such violation by a subordinate.

(d) The unequal or disparate exercise of authority on the part of a supervisor toward any member for malicious or other improper purpose.

319.4 GENERAL STANDARDS

Members shall conduct themselves, whether on- or off-duty, in accordance with the United States and California constitutions and all applicable laws, ordinances, and rules enacted or established pursuant to legal authority.

Members shall familiarize themselves with policies and procedures and are responsible for compliance with each. Members should seek clarification and guidance from supervisors in the event of any perceived ambiguity or uncertainty.

Discipline may be initiated for any good cause. It is not mandatory that a specific policy or rule violation be cited to sustain discipline. This policy is not intended to cover every possible type of misconduct.

319.5 CAUSES FOR DISCIPLINE

The following are illustrative of causes for disciplinary action. This list is not intended to cover every possible type of misconduct and does not preclude the recommendation of disciplinary action for violation of other rules, standards, ethics and specific action or inaction that is detrimental to efficient department service:

319.5.1 LAWS, RULES AND ORDERS

(a) Violation of, or ordering or instructing a subordinate to violate any policy, procedure, rule, order, directive, requirement or failure to follow instructions contained in department or City manuals.

(b) Disobedience of any legal directive or order issued by any department member of a higher rank.

(c) Violation of federal, state, local or administrative laws, rules or regulations.

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319.5.2 ETHICS

(a) Using or disclosing one’s status as a member of the Monterey Park Police Department in any way that could reasonably be perceived as an attempt to gain influence or authority for nondepartment business or activity.

(b) The wrongful or unlawful exercise of authority on the part of any member for malicious purpose, personal gain, willful deceit or any other improper purpose.

(c) The receipt or acceptance of a reward, fee or gift from any person for service incident to the performance of the member's duties (lawful subpoena fees and authorized work permits excepted).

(d) Acceptance of fees, gifts or money contrary to the rules of this department and/or laws of the state.

(e) Offer or acceptance of a bribe or gratuity.

(f) Misappropriation or misuse of public funds, property, personnel or services.

(g) Any other failure to abide by the standards of ethical conduct.

319.5.3 DISCRIMINATION, OPPRESSION, OR FAVORITISM

Unless required by law or policy, discriminating against, oppressing, or providing favoritism to any person because of actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, economic status, cultural group, veteran status, marital status, and any other classification or status protected by law, or intentionally denying or impeding another in the exercise or enjoyment of any right, privilege, power, or immunity, knowing the conduct is unlawful.

319.5.4 RELATIONSHIPS

(a) Unwelcome solicitation of a personal or sexual relationship while onduty or through the use of one’s official capacity.

(b) Engaging in on-duty sexual activity, including but not limited to sexual intercourse, excessive displays of public affection, or other sexual contact.

(c) Establishing or maintaining an inappropriate personal or financial relationship, as a result of an investigation, with a known victim, witness, suspect, or defendant while a case is being investigated or prosecuted, or as a direct result of any official contact.

(d) Associating with or joining a criminal gang, organized crime, and/or criminal syndicate when the member knows or reasonably should know of the criminal nature of the organization. This includes any organization involved in a definable criminal activity or enterprise, except as specifically directed and authorized by this department.

(e) Associating on a personal, rather than official basis with persons who demonstrate recurring involvement in serious violations of state or federal laws after the member knows, or reasonably should know of such criminal activities, except as specifically directed and authorized by this department.

(f) Participation in a law enforcement gang as defined by Penal Code § 13670. Participation is grounds for termination (Penal Code § 13670).

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319.5.5 ATTENDANCE

(a) Leaving the job to which the member is assigned during duty hours without reasonable excuse and proper permission and approval.

(b) Unexcused or unauthorized absence or tardiness.

(c) Excessive absenteeism or abuse of leave privileges.

(d) Failure to report to work or to the place of assignment at the time specified and fully prepared to perform duties without reasonable excuse.

319.5.6 UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS, DISCLOSURE, OR USE

(a) Unauthorized and inappropriate intentional release of confidential or protected information, materials, data, forms, or reports obtained as a result of the member's position with this department.

    (a) Members of this department shall not disclose the name, address, or image of any victim of human trafficking except as authorized by law (Penal Code § 293).

(b) Disclosing to any unauthorized person any active investigation information.

(c) The use of any information, photograph, video, or other recording obtained or accessed as a result of employment or appointment to this department for personal or financial gain or without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(d) Loaning, selling, allowing unauthorized use, giving away, or appropriating any department property for personal use, personal gain, or any other improper or unauthorized use or purpose.

(e) Using department resources in association with any portion of an independent civil action. These resources include but are not limited to personnel, vehicles, equipment, and nonsubpoenaed records.

319.5.7 EFFICIENCY

(a) Neglect of duty.

(b) Unsatisfactory work performance including but not limited to failure, incompetence, inefficiency, or delay in performing and/or carrying out proper orders, work assignments, or the instructions of supervisors without a reasonable and bona fide excuse.

(c) Concealing, attempting to conceal, removing, or destroying defective or incompetent work.

(d) Unauthorized sleeping during on-duty time or assignments.

(e) Failure to notify the Department within 24 hours of any change in residence address or contact numbers.

(f) Failure to notify the Department of Human Resources of changes in relevant personal information (e.g., information associated with benefits determination) in a timely fashion.

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319.5.8 PERFORMANCE

(a) Failure to disclose or misrepresenting material facts, or making any false or misleading statement on any application, examination form, or other official document, report or form, or during the course of any workrelated investigation.

(b) The falsification of any work-related records, making misleading entries or statements with the intent to deceive or the willful and unauthorized removal, alteration, destruction and/or mutilation of any department record, public record, book, paper or document.

(c) Failure to participate in, or giving false or misleading statements, or misrepresenting or omitting material information to a supervisor or other person in a position of authority, in connection with any investigation or in the reporting of any department related business.

(d) Being untruthful or knowingly making false, misleading or malicious statements that are reasonably calculated to harm the reputation, authority or official standing of this department or its members.

(e) Disparaging remarks or conduct concerning duly constituted authority to the extent that such conduct disrupts the efficiency of this department or subverts the good order, efficiency and discipline of this department or that would tend to discredit any of its members.

(f) Unlawful gambling or unlawful betting at any time or any place. Legal gambling or betting under any of the following conditions:

1. While on department premises.
2. At any work site, while onduty or while in uniform, or while using any department equipment or system.
3. Gambling activity undertaken as part of an officer official duties and with the express knowledge and permission of a direct supervisor is exempt from this prohibition.

(g) Improper political activity including:

1. Unauthorized attendance while onduty at official legislative or political sessions.
2. Solicitations, speeches or distribution of campaign literature for or against any political candidate or position while onduty or, on department property except as expressly authorized by City policy, the memorandum of understanding, or the Chief of Police.

(h) Engaging in political activities during assigned working hours except as expressly authorized by City policy, the memorandum of understanding, or the Chief of Police.

(i) Any act on or offduty that brings discredit to this department.

319.5.9 CONDUCT

(a) Failure of any member to promptly and fully report activities on his/her part or the part of any other member where such activities resulted in contact with any other law

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enforcement agency or that may result in criminal prosecution or discipline under this policy.

(b) Unreasonable and unwarranted force to a person encountered or a person under arrest.

(c) Exceeding lawful peace officer powers by unreasonable, unlawful or excessive conduct.

(d) Unauthorized or unlawful fighting, threatening or attempting to inflict unlawful bodily harm on another.

(e) Engaging in horseplay that reasonably could result in injury or property damage.

(f) Discourteous, disrespectful or discriminatory treatment of any member of the public or any member of this department or the City.

(g) Use of obscene, indecent, profane or derogatory language while onduty or in uniform.

(h) Criminal, dishonest, or disgraceful conduct, whether on- or off-duty, that adversely affects the member's relationship with this department.

(i) Unauthorized possession of, loss of, or damage to department property or the property of others, or endangering it through carelessness or maliciousness.

(j) Attempted or actual theft of department property; misappropriation or misuse of public funds, property, personnel or the services or property of others; unauthorized removal or possession of department property or the property of another person.

(k) Activity that is incompatible with a member's conditions of employment or appointment as established by law or that violates a provision of any memorandum of understanding or contract to include fraud in securing the appointment or hire.

(l) Initiating any civil action for recovery of any damages or injuries incurred in the course and scope of employment or appointment without first notifying the Chief of Police of such action.

(m) Any other on or offduty conduct which any member knows or reasonably should know is unbecoming a member of this department, is contrary to good order, efficiency or morale, or tends to reflect unfavorably upon this department or its members.

319.5.10 SAFETY

(a) Failure to observe or violating department safety standards or safe working practices.

(b) Failure to maintain current licenses or certifications required for the assignment or position (e.g., driver license, first aid).

(c) Failure to maintain good physical condition sufficient to adequately and safely perform law enforcement duties.

(d) Unsafe firearm or other dangerous weapon handling to include loading or unloading firearms in an unsafe manner, either on- or off- duty.

(e) Carrying, while on the premises of the work place, any firearm or other lethal weapon that is not authorized by the member's appointing authority.

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(f) Unsafe or improper driving habits or actions in the course of employment or appointment.

(g) Any personal action contributing to a preventable traffic collision.

(h) Concealing or knowingly failing to report any on-the-job or work-related accident or injury as soon as practicable but within 24 hours.

319.5.11 INTOXICANTS

(a) Reporting for work or being at work while intoxicated or when the member's ability to perform assigned duties is impaired due to the use of alcohol, medication or drugs, whether legal, prescribed or illegal.

(b) Possession or use of alcohol at any work site or while on-duty, except as authorized in the performance of an official assignment. A member who is authorized to consume alcohol is not permitted to do so to such a degree that it may impair on-duty performance.

(c) Unauthorized possession, use of, or attempting to bring a controlled substance, illegal drug or non-prescribed medication to any work site.

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Information Technology Use

320.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the proper use of department information technology resources, including computers, electronic devices, hardware, software and systems.

320.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Computer system - All computers (on-site and portable), electronic devices, hardware, software, and resources owned, leased, rented, or licensed by the Monterey Park Police Department that are provided for official use by its members. This includes all access to, and use of, Internet Service Providers (ISP) or other service providers provided by or through the Department or department funding.

Hardware - Includes but is not limited to computers, computer terminals, network equipment, electronic devices, telephones (including cellular and satellite), modems, or any other tangible computer device generally understood to comprise hardware.

Software - Includes but is not limited to all computer programs, systems, and applications, including shareware and firmware. This does not include files created by the individual user.

Temporary file, permanent file, or file - Any electronic document, information, or data residing or located, in whole or in part, on the system including but not limited to spreadsheets, calendar entries, appointments, tasks, notes, letters, reports, messages, photographs, or videos.

320.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department that members shall use information technology resources, including computers, software and systems, that are issued or maintained by the Department in a professional manner and in accordance with this policy.

320.3 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to emails, texts, or anything published, shared, transmitted, or maintained through file-sharing software or any internet site that is accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed on any department computer system.

The Department reserves the right to access, audit, and disclose, for whatever reason, any message, including attachments, and any information accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed over any technology that is issued or maintained by the Department, including the department email system, computer network, and/or any information placed into storage on any department system or device. This includes records of all keystrokes or web-browsing history made at any department computer or over any department network. The fact that access to a database, service, or website requires a username or password will not create an expectation of privacy if it is accessed through department computers, electronic devices, or networks.

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320.4 RESTRICTED USE

Members shall not access computers, devices, software or systems for which they have not received prior authorization or the required training. Members shall immediately report unauthorized access or use of computers, devices, software or systems by another member to their supervisors or Watch Commanders.

Members shall not use another person's access passwords, logon information and other individual security data, protocols and procedures unless directed to do so by a supervisor.

320.4.1 SOFTWARE

Members shall not copy or duplicate any copyrighted or licensed software except for a single copy for backup purposes in accordance with the software company's copyright and license agreement.

To reduce the risk of a computer virus or malicious software, members shall not install any unlicensed or unauthorized software on any department computer. Members shall not install personal copies of any software onto any department computer.

When related to criminal investigations, software program files may be downloaded only with the approval of the information systems technology (IT) staff and with the authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

No member shall knowingly make, acquire or use unauthorized copies of computer software that is not licensed to the Department while on department premises, computer systems or electronic devices. Such unauthorized use of software exposes the Department and involved members to severe civil and criminal penalties.

Introduction of software by members should only occur as part of the automated maintenance or update process of department- or City-approved or installed programs by the original manufacturer, producer or developer of the software.

Any other introduction of software requires prior authorization from IT staff and a full scan for malicious attachments.

320.4.2 HARDWARE

Access to technology resources provided by or through the Department shall be strictly limited to department-related activities. Data stored on or available through department computer systems shall only be accessed by authorized members who are engaged in an active investigation or assisting in an active investigation, or who otherwise have a legitimate law enforcement or department-related purpose to access such data. Any exceptions to this policy must be approved by a supervisor.

320.4.3 INTERNET USE

Internet access provided by or through the Department shall be strictly limited to department-related activities. Internet sites containing information that is not appropriate or applicable to department use and which shall not be intentionally accessed include but are not limited to adult forums, pornography, gambling, chat rooms, and similar or related internet sites. Certain

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exceptions may be permitted with the express approval of a supervisor as a function of a member's assignment.

Downloaded information from the internet shall be limited to messages, mail, and data files.

320.4.4 OFF-DUTY USE

Members shall only use technology resources provided by the Department while on-duty or in conjunction with specific on-call assignments unless specifically authorized by a supervisor. This includes the use of telephones, cell phones, texting, email or any other "off the clock" work-related activities. This also applies to personally owned devices that are used to access department resources.

Refer to the Personal Communication Devices Policy for guidelines regarding off-duty use of personally owned technology.

320.5 PROTECTION OF SYSTEMS AND FILES

All members have a duty to protect the computer system and related systems and devices from physical and environmental damage and are responsible for the correct use, operation, care, and maintenance of the computer system.

Members shall ensure department computers and access terminals are not viewable by persons who are not authorized users. Computers and terminals should be secured, users logged off and password protections enabled whenever the user is not present. Access passwords, logon information, and other individual security data, protocols, and procedures are confidential information and are not to be shared. Password length, format, structure, and content shall meet the prescribed standards required by the computer system or as directed by a supervisor and shall be changed at intervals as directed by IT staff or a supervisor. Passwords for accounts that access CJI are governed by the CJIS Access, Maintenance, and Security Policy.

It is prohibited for a member to allow an unauthorized user to access the computer system at any time or for any reason. Members shall promptly report any unauthorized access to the computer system or suspected intrusion from outside sources (including the internet) to a supervisor.

320.6 INSPECTION OR REVIEW

A supervisor or the authorized designee has the express authority to inspect or review the computer system, all temporary or permanent files, related electronic systems or devices, and any contents thereof, whether such inspection or review is in the ordinary course of his/her supervisory duties or based on cause.

Reasons for inspection or review may include, but are not limited to, computer system malfunctions, problems or general computer system failure, a lawsuit against the Department involving one of its members or a member’s duties, an alleged or suspected violation of any department policy, a request for disclosure of data, or a need to perform or provide a service.

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The IT staff may extract, download or otherwise obtain any and all temporary or permanent files residing or located in or on the department computer system when requested by a supervisor or during the course of regular duties that require such information.

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Report Preparation

321.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Report preparation is a major part of each officer's job. The purpose of reports is to document sufficient information to refresh the officer's memory and to provide sufficient information for follow-up investigation and successful prosecution. Report writing is the subject of substantial formalized training and on-the-job training.

321.1.1 REPORT PREPARATION

Employees should ensure that reports are sufficiently detailed for their purpose and free from errors prior to submission. It is the responsibility of the assigned employee to complete and submit all reports taken during the shift before going off-duty unless permission to hold the report has been approved by a supervisor. Generally, reports requiring prompt follow-up action on active leads, or arrest reports where the suspect remains in custody should not be held.

Handwritten reports must be prepared legibly. If the report is not legible, the submitting employee will be required by the reviewing supervisor to promptly make corrections and resubmit the report. Employees who dictate reports shall use appropriate grammar, as content is not the responsibility of the typist. Employees who generate reports on computers are subject to all requirements of this policy.

All reports shall accurately reflect the identity of the persons involved, all pertinent information seen, heard or assimilated by any other sense, and any actions taken. Employees shall not suppress, conceal or distort the facts of any reported incident, nor shall any employee make a false report orally or in writing. Generally, the reporting employee's opinions should not be included in reports unless specifically identified as such.

321.1.2 OFFICER'S NAME WITHIN THE BODY OF A REPORT

An officer who has occasion to refer to another officer or employee of the department in a report shall only use the concerned officer's/employee's last name, first initial, rank/title, serial number, and the address and telephone number of the Police Facility.

321.1.3 NAMES OF PERSONS APPEARING ON REPORTS: SUSPECTS, WITNESSES, AND INFORMANTS

Whenever a name of a suspect, witness, informant, and so forth appears on a department report form, the name shall conform to the format specified by the particular report form. Where there are no specified formats, the name shall be written in the following manner:

(a) DeLeon, James Garcia

(b) Tse, Xa-Hsi

(c) Rowe, James William, Jr.

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321.1.4 NAMES OF PERSONS APPEARING ON REPORTS: VICTIMS OF SEX CRIMES
Pursuant to California Penal Code 293(a) and Government Code 6254 victims of sex crimes (IE: 261, 261.5, 262, 264, 264.1, 286, 288, 288a, 289 P.C.) have the right to keep their names confidential. The names of victims of sex crimes shall not be included in crime reports. Such victims shall be referred to as: Victim 1, Victim 2, etc.

321.1.5 SIGNING REPORTS
Every officer/employee signing a report shall use a signature consisting of the first initial and last name. The signature shall be accompanied by the officer's/employee's serial number.

321.1.6 APPROVAL OF REPORTS
All reports which require approval shall be checked for propriety, essential information, clarity, and legibility and approved by the applicable supervisory officer.

(a) All reports shall be approved before duplication and distribution.

(b) The supervisor who checks the copies shall indicate approval by placing his or her initials in the proper space on the face of a report.

(c) The Watch Commander shall initial each report page and sign the report when approved.

321.2 REQUIRED REPORTING
Written reports are required in all of the following situations on the appropriate department approved form unless otherwise approved by a supervisor.

321.2.1 CRIMINAL ACTIVITY
When a member responds to a call for service, or as a result of self-initiated activity becomes aware of any activity where a crime has occurred, the member shall document the incident regardless of whether a victim desires prosecution. Activity to be documented in a written report includes:

(a) All arrests

(b) All felony crimes

(c) Non-Felony incidents involving threats or stalking behavior

(d) Situations covered by separate policy. These include:

1. Use of Force Policy
2. Domestic Violence Policy
3. Child Abuse Policy
4. Senior and Disability Victimization Policy
5. Hate Crimes Policy
6. Suspicious Activity Reporting Policy

(e) All misdemeanor crimes where the victim desires a report

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Misdemeanor crimes where the victim does not desire a report shall be documented using the department-approved alternative reporting method (e.g., dispatch log).

321.2.2 NON-CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

The following incidents shall be documented using the appropriate approved report:

(a) Anytime an officer points a firearm at any person

(b) Any use of force against any person by a member of this department (see the Use of Force Policy)

(c) Any firearm discharge (see the Firearms Policy)

(d) Anytime a person is reported missing, regardless of jurisdiction (see the Missing Persons Policy)

(e) Any found property or found evidence

(f) Any traffic collisions above the minimum reporting level (see Traffic Collision Reporting Policy)

(g) Suspicious incidents that may indicate a potential for crimes against children or that a child's safety is in jeopardy

(h) All protective custody detentions

(i) Suspicious incidents that may place the public or others at risk

(j) Whenever the employee believes the circumstances should be documented or at the direction of a supervisor

321.2.3 DEATH CASES

Death investigations require specific investigation methods depending on circumstances and should be handled in accordance with the Death Investigations Policy. The handling officer should notify and apprise a supervisor of the circumstances surrounding the incident to determine how to proceed. The following cases shall be appropriately investigated and documented using the approved report:

(a) Sudden or accidental deaths.

(b) Suicides.

(c) Homicide or suspected homicide.

(d) Unattended deaths (No physician or qualified hospice care in the 20 days preceding death).

(e) Found dead bodies or body parts.

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321.2.4 INJURY OR DAMAGE BY CITY PERSONNEL
Reports shall be taken if an injury occurs that is a result of an act of a City employee. Additionally, reports shall be taken involving damage to City property or City equipment.

321.2.5 MISCELLANEOUS INJURIES
Any injury that is reported to this department shall require a report when:

(a) The injury is a result of drug overdose

(b) Attempted suicide

(c) The injury is major/serious, whereas death could result

(d) The circumstances surrounding the incident are suspicious in nature and it is desirable to record the event

The above reporting requirements are not intended to be all-inclusive. A supervisor may direct an employee to document any incident he/she deems necessary.

321.2.6 MANDATORY REPORTING OF JUVENILE GUNSHOT INJURIES
A report shall be taken when any incident in which a child 18 years or younger suffered an unintentional or self-inflicted gunshot wound. The Records Bureau shall notify the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) of the incident as required by CDPH (Penal Code § 23685).

321.3 GENERAL POLICY OF EXPEDITIOUS REPORTING
In general, all officers and supervisors shall act with promptness and efficiency in the preparation and processing of all reports. An incomplete report, unorganized reports or reports delayed without supervisory approval are not acceptable. Reports shall be processed according to established priorities or according to special priority necessary under exceptional circumstances.

321.3.1 GENERAL POLICY OF HANDWRITTEN REPORTS
Some incidents and report forms lend themselves to block print rather than typing. In general, the narrative portion of those reports where an arrest is made or when there is a long narrative should be typed or dictated.

Supervisors may require, with the foregoing general policy in mind, block printing or typing of reports of any nature for department consistency.

321.3.2 GENERAL USE OF OTHER HANDWRITTEN FORMS
County, state and federal agency forms may be block printed as appropriate. In general, the form itself may make the requirement for typing apparent.

321.4 REPORT CORRECTIONS
Supervisors shall review reports for content and accuracy. If a correction is necessary, the reviewing supervisor should complete the Report Correction form stating the reasons for rejection. The original report and the correction form should be returned to the reporting employee for

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correction as soon as practical. It shall be the responsibility of the originating officer to ensure that any report returned for correction is processed in a timely manner.

321.5 REPORT CHANGES OR ALTERATIONS

Reports that have been approved by a supervisor and submitted to the Records Bureau for filing and distribution shall not be modified or altered except by way of a supplemental report. Reviewed reports that have not yet been submitted to the Records Bureau may be corrected or modified by the authoring officer only with the knowledge and authorization of the reviewing supervisor.

321.6 ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES

The Monterey Park Police Department has established an electronic signature procedure for use by all employees of the Monterey Park Police Department. The Field Services Captain shall be responsible for maintaining the electronic signature system and ensuring that each employee creates a unique, confidential password for his/her electronic signature.

- Employees may only use their electronic signature for official reports or other official communications.
- Each employee shall be responsible for the security and use of his/her electronic signature and shall promptly notify a supervisor if the electronic signature has or may have been compromised or misused.

321.7 DETERMINING BEAT OF OCCURRENCE

The beat of occurrence is the beat in which the incident occurred. When it is not known definitely in what beat the crime occurred, the beat of occurrence shall be determined by the following, in the order given:

(a) Beat in which the crime probably occurred, determined by where the victim was most exposed to the occurrence, such as parking lots, in cases of theft from an automobile; crowded areas in cases of articles missing from the person.

(b) Victim's beat of residence, or a corporation's beat of business when probability cannot be determined.

(c) In missing person reports, the missing person's address shall be considered the beat of occurrence.

(d) In cases of death, unconsciousness, mental incapacity, or in the absence of other proof, the beat in which the victim is found shall be considered the beat of occurrence.

321.7.1 REPORTING DISTRICT AND GEOGRAPHIC BEAT BOUNDARIES

For reporting purposes, reporting district and geographic beat boundaries shall be the center of the dividing streets unless otherwise indicated on reporting district maps.

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321.8 COURTESY REPORTS

Courtesy reports shall generally not be taken. In emergency situations or other unusual circumstances, the Watch Commander should be contacted and advised of the circumstances. The Watch Commander shall then decide if a courtesy report should be taken.

If a courtesy report is not taken, department personnel are to assist the reporting party(ies) in contacting the jurisdiction where the report should be made by supplying the phone number and address of the appropriate agency. If the report is of a serious nature, the reporting party shall be allowed to utilize a Departmental telephone to contact the appropriate agency.

When a courtesy report is taken, Records Section shall retain the original report and the concerned law enforcement agency shall be sent one copy.

321.8.1 TELEPHONE REPORTS

Whenever possible, in lieu of dispatching an officer, Communications personnel will take reports over the telephone for certain Part II crimes when there are no suspect leads. The purpose of a telephone report is to provide the reporting party with an immediate report-making capability. It will alleviate unnecessary delays for the reporting party, especially if the caller is in another city trying to report an incident that occurred in Monterey Park.

(a) Procedure

1. Communications personnel will advise the caller that the report can be taken over the telephone if it meets the criteria set forth for a Part II crime with suspect leads. A telephone log report will be generated by Communications, and a file (report) number will be given to the caller for future reference. If the reporting party is desirous of personal contact by an officer and the reporting party is calling from a location within the city, Communications personnel will dispatch an officer. If the reporting party is calling from outside of the city, the watch commander's approval is required prior to sending an officer out of the city limits.
2. All telephone log reports generated by Communications will contain the location of the incident, type of incident e.g., 594R - Malicious Mischief Log Report, reporting party's full name, address (if different from the location of the incident) and home and work telephone numbers.
3. When the telephone log report has been completed, Communications personnel taking the report will print the report, highlight the file number and crime classification, and submit it to the Watch Commander for approval and assignment of a UCR number. After approval and logging on the watch commander's report receipt log, the report will be forwarded to Records personnel for processing.

(b) Part II Crimes Approved for Telephone Log Report and Required Elements

1. 594R - Malicious Mischief

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(a) Description of property damaged.

(b) Amount of loss (repair or replacement cost).

(c) Dates and times which the incident occurred between.

2. 10852R - Auto Tampering

(a) Victim vehicle's year, make, model, color, license plate number, additional description.

(b) Type and location of damage.

(c) Amount of loss.

(d) Dates and times incident occurred between.

3. 653M - Annoying/Obscene/Threatening Telephone Call(s)

(a) How many calls received, dates and times of calls.

(b) Suspect voice - gender, language/dialect spoken, accent if any and type if known.

(c) Hang-up or what was heard, e.g. silence, breathing, music, etc., or what was said, e.g. did the caller ask for anyone by name.

4. 928L - Lost Property

(a) Description and value of property.

(b) Dates and times property was last seen, discovered missing.

5. 928L-Lost Property-Cellular Phones

(a) Phone reports shall not be taken on lost cellular phones.

321.8.2 COUNTER REPORTS FOR LOST PASSPORTS OR CELLULAR PHONES
Whenever possible, in lieu of dispatching an officer, the Records Clerk handling the front counter will provide citizens a self-service form for reporting lost passports and cell phones. The purpose of the self-serve report is to provide the reporting party with prompt service and avoid taking an officer out of the field for minor reports.

Procedure:

(a) When a person comes to the front counter requesting a lost passport or cell phone report, the Clerk attending to the Reporting Party will provide a self-service form. The form will be provided and approved by the Department. The Department Employee will explain to the Reporting Party that they must fill out the form. The Department Employee will provide assistance in answering questions or filling out the form, if needed.

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(b) On lost cell phone reports the Reporting Party is required to provide a copy of the face sheet of a bill for the cell phone being reported lost. The Clerk will advise the Reporting Party of this requirement and attach the copy of the bill to the completed report.

(c) The Clerk receiving the form filled out by the Reporting Party will check the form for completeness and ask for additional information, if needed for completion.

(d) The Clerk will then assign the form a file number (provided via Dispatch) and check the appropriate box for lost passport or cell phone. The Employee will also fill in the appropriate UCR Code.

(e) The Clerk will then give the completed report to the Watch Commander for review and approval.

(f) The Watch Commander or Field Supervisor may require an officer to complete the lost passport or cell phone report if unusual circumstances require it.

321.9 REQUESTS FOR COMPLETED REPORTS BY OFFICERS

Officers may be provided copies of reports for official purposes pertaining to court appearances, training, or further investigation. Under no circumstances shall any officer be given a copy of any report, photograph, or fingerprint card for his/her own personal use.

321.9.1 REQUESTS FOR BLANK REPORT FORMS

Blank forms shall not be furnished to any outside person or agency except:

(a) The Investigations Bureau Commander may authorize the release of blank forms to businesses requesting them for the purpose of reporting thefts, and so forth.

(b) The Administrative Bureau Commander, or the Support Services Bureau Commander, may authorize the release of department forms for the purpose of research.

321.10 FILE NUMBERS

The department's official report number may be referred to as a "file" number. File numbers shall consist of two digits of the year reported followed by a hyphen. The digits following the hyphen shall run chronologically beginning with 00001 for the first number assigned on January 1 of each year. Example: The first report taken by the Department on January 1, 1978 shall bear the file number 78-00001, the second number 78-00002, etc.

321.10.1 WHERE TO OBTAIN FILE NUMBERS

All file numbers are obtained from Communications. A file number shall not be assigned to any report unless obtained from Communications.

321.10.2 BOOKING NUMBERS

A department booking ("B") number is the official number permanently assigned to any individual who is an arrestee, a City applicant or solicitor, a narcotic or sex registrant or a gun permit applicant.

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The number shall consist of the capital letter "B" and a sequential number. The "B" number is used to maintain the file of criminal record and arrest files and for computer entry/retrieval.

321.10.3 WHERE TO OBTAIN BOOKING NUMBERS
All booking numbers are obtained from the booking number register located in the jail booking room.

321.11 FIELD REPORT FORMS: ESTABLISHED

Field Report Forms are those forms which are used by department personnel for the purpose of recording information concerning all reported crimes and other incidents that involve police action in the field, except for traffic matters and various non-criminal incidents.

321.11.1 ABBREVIATIONS
Abbreviations specified by the California Department of Justice and the California Highway Patrol (Collision Manual HPM-110) may be used in completing all field reports.

321.11.2 FIELD REPORT FORMS: GENERAL PROCEDURE
All reports shall contain the department's full name and NCIC number (Monterey Park Police Department CA0194800), the date and time of the report, the reporting officer's name and serial number, and the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) code number of the incident.

(a) Except as described below or otherwise specified, all spaces in a police field report form should be completed and not left blank.

1. "DNA" (Does Not Apply), "None," or "UNK" (Unknown) shall be inserted as appropriate. If an entire line or section of the form is not applicable or unknown, DNA, None, or UNK followed by a single line through the spaces or diagonally across the section affected may be inserted.

2. Spaces for additional "Involved Persons" need not be filled in as above if the "Victim" was the only non-suspect person involved, and there were no other person's information to list after the victim's information.

3. If an involved person's information is the same as the information of a previously listed involved person (such as persons living at the same address), or if an involved person fits several different categories (such as a victim who is also a witness and the reporting person), it is not necessary to repeat the information. Reference may be made to the original listing by inserting "SAME AS" followed by the party number and name of the original listed person in the appropriate space (e.g., Same as Vict-2/Chaucer, Suspect Nguyen).

(b) Unless otherwise specified all completed field report forms that have been approved and logged in by the Watch Commander shall be forwarded to the Records Section for duplication and necessary distribution.

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(c) Whenever possible, officers submitting supplemental reports shall ensure that their references by party or item numbers (e.g., Suspect-2 Gonzales) do not conflict with other reporting officers using the same reference number for a different person or referring to the same person by a different reference number.

321.11.3 CRIME REPORT PAGE-1

The MPPD Crime Report Page-1 ("Crime Report Face Sheet" or "Cover Page") shall be used to record all reported arrest-able offenses, regardless of whether prosecution is likely or sought, except motor vehicle theft, narcotics influence, and intoxicated driving crimes. The crime report face sheet shall always be the first or cover page, whether it is documenting the sole crime or is used in conjunction with other appropriate crime report forms. Data entry check boxes shall be checked by the report writer for applicable elements (including "Unknown," "None," and "No Loss").

321.11.4 SR2 SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

The Supplemental Report shall be used by Investigations personnel to report investigative progress, and additional or corrected information on a reported crime or incident (except traffic collisions) or to reclassify the crime code or classification, after the primary report has been submitted.

321.11.5 INCIDENT REPORT

The Incident Report will be used as the first or cover page to document details of non-criminal situations requiring such documentation for tracking or other purposes, when no other report form is appropriate. These include but are not limited to:

(a) Suspicious activity not amounting to a completed or attempted crime that may require further investigation.

(b) Non-traffic related public accidents.

(c) Incidents described in the Welfare and Institutions Code not amounting to criminal activity.

(d) Assisting other government agencies.

(e) Non-prosecution seizure or recovery of property or evidence when no other report form is suitable.

(f) Reported or observed lost or found property.

(g) City property damage investigated by department personnel.

(h) Other external incidents that may necessitate documentation or for which documentation is directed.

321.11.6 ADDITIONAL INVOLVED PARTIES

The Additional Involved Parties page shall be used with any police report except traffic collision reports to:

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(a) Record additional victims, reporting persons, witnesses and persons involved,

(b) The assignment of reference numbers for reporting officers to refer to the persons by in their reports.

(c) Officers may also use the Additional Involved Parties page as a cover page (Page 1) for supplemental reports made and submitted at the same time as the primary report.

321.11.7 DEAD BODY REPORT
The Dead Body Report shall be used to report all deaths that come under the jurisdiction of the Monterey Park Police Department. The Dead Body Report will be the first or cover page to document the investigation of a death from natural causes. It shall be completed as a component of the documentation of a homicide or fatal accident (including traffic) investigation.

321.11.8 DEAD BODY REPORT: UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES

(a) If the original injury occurred within this City, but the death occurs outside the City it is the responsibility of this department to complete the Dead Body report.

(b) If the original injury occurred outside the City, but the death occurs within this City, the Dead Body Report should be completed by the department in whose jurisdiction the original injury was inflicted.

321.12 CRIME REPORT - SHORT FORM
The Crime Report - Short Form (CRSF-01) is to be used to report property crimes where there are no investigative leads.

321.12.1 CRIME REPORT - SHORT FORM: APPLICATION
The Crime Report - Short Form is to be used to document property crimes when there are no witnesses, suspects, or leads, or when documentation is for insurance purposes only. However, officers shall make every attempt to thoroughly investigate each and every crime for investigative information.

321.12.2 CRIME REPORT - SHORT FORM: COMPLETION
The Crime Report - Short Form shall be completed in the same manner as the other forms and is essentially self-explanatory. However, lengthy narrative is not required. In the area identified as "MO", the officer shall briefly describe the actions of the suspect, keeping in mind the elements of the crime. If a more lengthy narrative is required, the officer shall use a "Property and Narrative" form to complete the narrative portion. Also, should the officer not be able to list all the items stolen, damaged/vandalized, or recovered on the form, continue to list them on a "Property and Narrative" form.

Once the report is completed, the officer shall give the victim the second page of the report. The first page shall be submitted through routine procedures for approval.

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321.13 MISSING PERSON REPORT

Upon conclusion of the preliminary field investigation, a completed Missing Persons Report cover page and any photograph obtained shall be completed and forwarded to the Records Section to generate the teletype (and flyers, if necessary) as soon as possible. The remainder of the report will then be completed and submitted in accordance with standard procedure.

321.13.1 REQUEST TO RELEASE DENTAL RECORDS

A Request to Release Dental Records shall be completed for each person reported missing, including cases where the reporting person does not believe the missing person has ever been seen by a dentist. This request shall then be submitted with the Missing Persons Report.

321.14 INTOXICATION REPORT

The Intoxication Report consists of two pages. It shall only be used to record observations relevant to an alcohol intoxication or non-opiate drug use investigation. It may be used as a cover page for a report documenting an arrest for alcohol intoxication (including driving under the influence) or for non-opiate drug use. It may also be used as a component of a report to document a driver involved in a traffic collision or a suspect of another crime who is also under the influence of alcohol or non-opiate drugs, when the details of such influence are relevant to the primary investigation.

(a) An incident where a driver who is involved in a collision is suspected of driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs shall be reported as a traffic collision, with the appropriate Intoxication or Narcotic Opiates Influence/Use Report as a component.

(b) An incident where a driver is arrested for driving under the influence of an opiate without being involved in an accident shall be reported with the Intoxication Report, with a Narcotic Opiates Influence/Use Report as a component.

321.15 NARCOTIC OPIATES INFLUENCE/USE REPORT

The Narcotic Opiates Influence/Use Report consists of two pages. It shall only be used to record observations relevant to a narcotics (opiates) use investigation. It may be used as a cover page for a report documenting the arrest for a violation of H&S 11550 or as a supplement to document a suspect of another crime who is also under the influence of opiates. It is not appropriate for documenting the use of other types of drugs.

Puncture wounds should not be described as "hype" or "needle" marks. Marks may be described as "OPW" (Old Puncture Wounds - more than 48 hours old) or "FPW" (Fresh Puncture Wounds - less than 48 hours old). Officers should photograph fresh puncture marks and so indicate in the appropriate spaces on the report.

321.16 FIELD INTERVIEW CARD

The Field Interview ("FI") Card is used as a means of recording names and identifying persons who are contacted in the field under suspicious or unusual circumstances. When indicating the circumstances for the interview, officers shall be specific. For example, officers shall not just indicate "925," but provide relevant information about the contact, "Subject observed peering into vehicles with a flashlight in high 459 area."

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321.17 ANIMAL VIOLATION/COMPLAINT FORM

The Animal Violation/Complaint Form is a means of recording all violations of law pertaining to animal bites.

321.18 PROPERTY/NARRATIVE FORM: PN-2

The Property/Narrative is a multi-purpose report form that may be used to document property, report narratives, formal statements, and supplemental reports. The appropriate checkbox for the specific purpose shall be marked before the report is submitted.

321.18.1 DOCUMENTING EVIDENCE/PROPERTY

The Property/Narrative section shall be used in conjunction with the appropriate report to record information concerning found, recovered, stolen or impounded bicycles, or any property information other than vehicle information, that is relevant to a report.

321.18.2 DOCUMENTING NARRATIVE/CONTINUATION

The Property/Narrative shall also be used to document in narrative form, the event (incident, situation, or investigation) being reported, along with the officer's comments or conclusions concerning the reported event.

Narratives need not repeat facts or relate details that were documented by the same reporting officer in other parts of the same report or in a supplemental report, except as needed to effectively convey the situation or investigation to the reader.

(a) The narrative will be written in chronological order in plain language to include the following:

1. One to two line synopsis that contains the elements of the crime. Examples:
    (a) Unknown suspect(s) entered the residence by prying open the rear sliding glass door, secured the dog in a closet, ransacked, removed property, and fled.
    (b) Suspect approached victim on foot from behind, simulated a handgun to the victim's back, demanded and took the victim's money and jewelry, pushed victim to the ground and fled on foot to an awaiting vehicle.
2. Date, time responded/dispatched to call and for what purpose.
3. Officer's observations and actions shall be noted in chronological order.
4. Victim/Witness statements will be noted either in summary or by paraphrasing when necessary. Critical elements of the crime may necessitate the need to paraphrase statements from the victim, witness, or suspect involved.
5. The discovery, location, and recovery of each evidence item shall be incorporated into the narrative, and include the identity of the officer locating and recovering the evidence.

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6. The Field Supervisor and Watch Commander shall review and initial all report narratives for criminal elements, continuity, and content.

(b) The narrative should provide the reader (investigator, district attorney, etc.) with an accurate account of the crime and investigation. The check boxes on the face sheet of the crime report form "Premises/Vehicle Secured By, Preliminary Investigation, M.O. Factors, and Solvability" do not substitute for the report narrative.

(a) Reporting officers shall refer to persons or items in the narrative by using the categories and numbers listed on the face sheet, on the Additional Parties Involved page, or on the Property Report page of the report (for example, RP-1 Smith, Stolen Item #2).

321.19 DOCUMENTING VICTIM/WITNESS STATEMENTS

The Property/Narrative shall also be used by involved persons to provide written statements for inclusion in a report. Such statements shall be handwritten and signed by the involved person in black ink The person or officer witnessing the writing and signing of the statement shall sign as "Witness" and indicate the date, time, and city in which the statement was taken. The officer writing the report with which the statement will be submitted shall place his or her name and serial number in the standard lower left corner of the report page.

321.19.1 DOCUMENTING SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

The Property/Narrative shall also be used to report supplemental information on a previously or simultaneously reported event for which a primary report has already been or will be submitted. Narration may be in chronological order. When the Property/Narrative page is Page 1 of the supplemental report, the checkbox for "Supplemental Report" shall be marked. When an Additional Involved Parties page will be the cover page of the supplemental report per Section 344.11.6, the checkbox for Narrative/Continuation shall be marked.

321.20 SUSPECT INFORMATION - S12

The Suspect Information page shall be completed for all crime reports in which a suspect and/or suspect vehicle is known or described, except:

(a) Intoxication reports

(b) The suspect's information is limited to the person's gender or the suspect vehicle's information is limited to the style of the vehicle.

When more than two suspects are to be described, the suspect's number shall be inserted in the appropriate spaces and written over the [1] and [2] in each data entry and clothing/tattoo categories.

321.21 SUBPOENA LIST: USE OF

The Subpoena List is used by the District Attorney's Office to generate subpoenas of witnesses and other persons vital to the prosecution of a misdemeanor arrest.

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321.21.1 SUBPOENA LIST: COMPLETION
The Subpoena List shall be completed by the reporting officer. The names of all officers and the names and addresses of all civilians involved shall be listed.

321.22 MAJOR INCIDENT LOG FORM

The Major Incident Log Form shall be used when the Field Supervisor or Scene Commander has declared a situation to be a major incident that requires restricted access to any particular location. A log shall be initiated at every access point to record the identity of all persons who enter the restricted location. Situations involving multiple restricted locations shall have Major Incident Logs for each location.

321.22.1 MAJOR INCIDENT LOG FORM PROCEDURE

(a) The Major Incident Log Form is double-sided. Check the "Continuation" box if the form is being used as Pages 3, 5, etc. of the Log.

(b) Specify the exact location of the control point whenever possible (e.g., Southwest door to 330 N. Atlantic Blvd., Driveway front gate at 1405 Abajo Dr., Intersection of College View and Crest Vista Dr., etc.)

(c) The first officer or other person assigned to the control point shall indicate his/her name, serial number, and date/time when the log was started. Each officer or other person assigned as a relief shall indicate his or her name, serial number and when he or she assumed responsibility for the control point. In the event there are more than two relief officers, the next relief officer shall start a new log sheet.

(d) The control point officer or his/her designee shall verify the name, agency and purpose of every officer or other person entering the scene. All officers and persons entering the scene shall complete and sign the log except as described below. Any person who cannot be identified or has a questionable need for entry shall be referred to the Incident Commander or Supervisor for further assistance.

(e) The control point officer or his/her designee shall identify all personnel entering the scene in response to emergencies and place the appropriate information on the log for them if necessary. Such personnel will not be required to sign the log. Personnel who must enter and leave the scene repeatedly (such as detectives, evidence officers, technicians) shall be entered in the log only once. Only their initial entry time and signature need to be noted on the log. The crime scene log must be thoroughly completed in order to maintain the integrity of the chain of custody over the crime scene.

321.22.2 DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAJOR INCIDENT LOG FORM
After the restricted location is declared open to the public, the officer at the control point shall incorporate the date/time the restriction was lifted into the initial or supplemental police report with the completed log(s) attached.

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321.23 WITNESS TRANSPORTATION CONSENT FORM

Involuntarily transportation of witnesses for questioning is prohibited. Witnesses and Parties Involved may only be transported to a location away from the scene if they voluntarily agree to such transportation in order to be in compliance with the Fourth Amendment and cases such as Orozco v. County of Yolo, 814 F. Supp. 885 (1992); Michigan v. Summers, 452 U.S. 692 (1981); Dunaway v. New York, 442 U.S. 200 (1979). During the investigation of a crime, the handling officer/investigator my determine it beneficial to interview a witness/party-involved away from the crime scene.

321.23.1 WITNESS TRANSPORTATION CONSENT FORM: USE

The Witness Transportation Consent form will be used whenever an officer or detective desires to interview a witness/party-involved at the Police Department or other public facility, away from the current crime scene location. for the purposes of receiving a detailed statement in a location more conducive to the interview.

Interviewing officers/detectives shall document the witness/party-involved transportation on the Witness Transportation Consent Form. This form shall be attached to the original case report or supplemental report. The officer/detective shall also document in his/her report the reason for transporting the witness/party involved.

321.24 JUVENILE FORMS

Juvenile forms are those department forms that are used by department personnel for processing delinquent and dependent juveniles who come within Sections 300, 601, and 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

321.24.1 JUVENILE COURT AFFIDAVIT AND PETITION REQUEST

The Juvenile Court Affidavit and Petition Request ("Juvie Contact Sheet") documents all pertinent juvenile detainee data including name, residence, physical description, background, and family information. The arresting officer shall complete a petition request on all juveniles arrested and/or detained at the police facility and all juveniles reported missing, while the juvenile or reporting person is still available to answer questions.

321.24.2 COMPLETION OF THE FORM

The Petition Request shall be filled out using the general guidelines for all other field report forms, except as follows:

(a) Address - Indicate the juvenile's residence address. If the juvenile does not have an address, indicate the address of the person the juvenile is being released to, the address where the juvenile was transported to, or the address of any other location where the juvenile can receive mailed court documents.

(b) Subject Section - If "Detained Petition" is checked, indicate where the juvenile is to be detained after the initial 6 hours in the Police Facility, in the space marked "Location of Present Detention" (e.g., Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall, LCMC, etc.). Do not indicate "MPPD," as all juveniles will initially be detained at the Police Facility (or hospitalized

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under Department custody). If "Non-Detained Petition" is checked, indicate the name of the responsible adult relative the juvenile is released to. When reporting a missing juvenile, neither the Detained/Non-Detained Petition nor Present Detention spaces are applicable.

(c) Pleading Section - Arresting officers do not need to complete this section of the petition request. When the petition request is to be used strictly for information only (Missing, 300 WIC, 601 WIC, etc.), this section need not be completed. When criminal charges will be filed, the employee processing the petition shall indicate that the Application for Juvenile Court Petition is per authority of 653.5 WIC, that the minor is within the provisions of 602 WIC, and list what charges are being filed, prior to submitting the petition to the Probation Department.

321.25 JUVENILE HALL ENTRANCE RECORD

The Juvenile Hall Entrance Record shall be completed by the Officer requesting detention of a juvenile in any Probation Department detention facility. It includes pertinent information relative to the reason for detention and a brief summary of the circumstances leading to arrest.

321.25.1 JUVENILE HALL ENTRANCE RECORD: COMPLETION

Prior to transporting the juvenile, a Juvenile Hall Entrance Record shall be completed and delivered by hand (along with a completed Probable Cause Determination form) with the subject arrested to the detention supervisor at the concerned facility.

If a field officer prepares an entrance form and transports a juvenile to a detention facility, a photostatic copy of the form shall be made and forwarded to the Investigations Bureau.

321.25.2 PROBABLE CAUSE DECLARATION

In addition to the Juvenile Hall Entrance Record, the arresting officer (or transporting officer) shall complete a Probable Cause Declaration for each juvenile being transported to a detention facility which summarizes the situation leading to the juvenile's arrest. This summary is in lieu of providing a copy of the arrest report and is independent of the information provided in the juvenile entrance form. The transporting officer shall be responsible for delivering the Declaration to the detention supervisor at the detention facility.

321.26 TRAFFIC FORMS: GENERAL

Traffic forms are those forms that are used to record required information in traffic enforcement and investigations (including parking enforcement) by department personnel in the City of Monterey Park.

321.26.1 TRAFFIC COLLISION REPORT FORM: CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL FORM 555

Department personnel shall use the California Highway Patrol (CHP) Form 555 to document all reported traffic collisions except certain collisions that may be documented with CHP Form 555-03 as described below. CHP 555 consists of Pages 1 and 2 to record specific information about the

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collision and the involved driver(s) and vehicle(s) in all traffic collisions. Two additional pages of the CHP 555 are provided to record data on additional involved persons, witnesses and injuries (Page 3) and to diagram the collision scene (Page 4) when necessary.

321.26.2 TRAFFIC COLLISION REPORT FORM: DISTRIBUTION
All personnel (including Traffic Bureau officers) shall submit reports of traffic collisions to the Watch Commander on duty via the Patrol Supervisor. The completed report shall then be forwarded to the Records Section for filing and distribution.

One copy of every accident report shall be forwarded to the Traffic Investigator for follow-up.

321.27 TRAFFIC COLLISION REPORT FORM: CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL FORM 556

The CHP 556 shall be used to document the traffic collision investigation or report in narrative format. It shall also be used to document supplemental information regarding a traffic collision.

321.28 TRAFFIC COLLISION PROPERTY DAMAGE REPORT ONLY FORM: CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL FORM 555-03

Department personnel may use the California Highway Patrol (CHP) Form 555-03 to document all reported traffic collisions fitting the department's criteria for certain collisions involving property damage only, per Manual Section 502.6.5

The form consists of one original page plus two carbon copies. Only the back of the original, which is not carbon copied, shall contain the officer's narrative of the collision. The original shall then be retained and submitted to the Watch Commander for department filing. The second and third copies may be provided immediately to the parties involved in the collision.

CHP Form 555-03 may also be provided to involved drivers for use in making driver's reports of collisions. A department file number shall be assigned to all collisions documented with this form.

321.29 NOTICE TO APPEAR

The Notice to Appear form shall be used by department personnel to serve notice to persons who are charged with violating state or local laws not requiring immediate appearance before a magistrate, of when and where they must do so, and on what charges they must answer to. Such violations are not limited to traffic related offenses, but any offense for which a suspect may be released on his or her own recognizance.

321.29.1 NOTICE TO APPEAR FORM: COMPLETION AND DISTRIBUTION
The Notice to Appear form shall be completed in full. The original (white) and third (pink) copy shall be forwarded to the Record Section (placed in the traffic citation box). The second copy (yellow) is given to the person being cited at the time of issuance.

(a) After the Notice to Appear has been completed, the officer and the person cited shall both sign in the appropriate spaces. The violator's signature should approximate the exemplar appearing on the violator's driver's license or identification card. If necessary,

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the violator shall be advised that his or her signature is not an admission of guilt, but only a promise to appear at the specified time and place, for the specified charge(s).

(b) No changes may be made to the face of one copy of the Notice to Appear that is not also made to all copies of the Notice, except that the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) code number that is used for administrative purposes only may be added or changed on the right edge of the original after the second copy has been distributed.

(c) Officers issuing a Notice to Appear for which there will be no other report made shall use the back of the third or station copy (pink) to enter any additional notes that may be needed for effective court testimony.

(d) Officers shall avoid using a second Notice to Appear to cite additional charges against the violator, but place these violations on a Continuation of Notice to Appear (triplicate form) for issue to the violator per Section 344.29.2 below.

321.29.2 CONTINUATION OF NOTICE TO APPEAR (TRIPLICATE FORM)
The Continuation of the Notice to Appear (triplicate) form shall be issued to the violator by department personnel along with a completed Notice to Appear. The Continuation of Notice to Appear provides space for additional charges of violating state or local laws not requiring immediate appearance before a magistrate. The use of the Continuation of Notice to Appear shall otherwise be per Manual Section 344.29.1 above.

The Continuation of the Notice to Appear (Single Sheet) form shall not be used by department personnel to supplement the Notice to Appear in providing space for additional charges, as this form is not designed to be issued to the violator.

321.29.3 CONTINUATION OF NOTICE TO APPEAR (SINGLE SHEET FORM)
The Continuation of the Notice to Appear (single sheet) form shall be used by department personnel to supplement the Notice to Appear by providing space for pertinent narrative information when a Property/Narrative report form is not appropriate. This Continuation need not be reviewed by the violator and shall not be issued with the Notice to Appear.

321.30 PARKING CITATION: PARKING VIOLATION
The Parking Violation form shall be used by officers not authorized to use electronically-generated citations, or when such devices are not functioning or unavailable. The Parking Violation shall be completed in full with a license plate number or vehicle identification number. Other pertinent vehicle information such as the gross vehicle weight may be included in the "Remarks" space. Parking violations not pre-printed may be listed and described in the appropriate spaces. The violation fine or fee for these violations shall be listed and may be obtained from Communications.

321.30.1 PARKING CITATION: DISTRIBUTION
The third or "hard copy" of the Parking Citation form and pre-addressed envelope shall be placed on the cited vehicle in such a manner that it is not likely to fall or be blown off and can be readily seen by the driver. The original and second copy shall be forwarded to the Records Section.

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(a) After the Parking Violation has been completed, the officer shall sign in the appropriate space.

(b) No changes may be made to the face of one copy of the Parking Violation that is not also made to all copies of the Notice.

(c) Officers issuing a Parking Violation for which there will be no other report made shall use the back of the original (white) to enter any additional notes that may be needed for effective court testimony.

321.31 72-HOUR MARKING INFORMATION

The 72-Hour Marking Information form shall be used by department personnel for the purpose of recording information when a vehicle is suspected of having been abandoned on a City street or highway or upon the complaint of the owner of private property when a vehicle has been left abandoned on such private property.

321.32 VEHICLE REPORT FORM: CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL FORM 180

The Vehicle Report form shall be used by the department for reporting stolen vehicles, including mopeds. The California Highway Patrol form 180 shall always be completed whenever an officer orders the towing of a vehicle to the department's contract garage or to the station for any reason, and for recording necessary information to be forwarded to the registered and legal owners of a vehicle or moped that has been stored, impounded, recovered or held as evidence or for further investigation.

321.32.1 VEHICLE REPORT FORM: COMPUTER ENTRIES

All vehicles, including mopeds, upon which the California Highway Patrol 180 form is utilized shall be entered in the stolen vehicle system. Records personnel completing such entries shall attach an updated teletype printout to the CHP Form 180. It shall be the responsibility of the supervisor approving the report to ensure that the vehicle or moped is properly entered into the computer system.

321.32.2 VEHICLE REPORT FORM: CHP 180 COMPLETION

The Vehicle Report form shall be completed in duplicate making certain that all information is accurate. The form shall be completed in the field and at the time the vehicle is to be towed. The form shall be signed by the tow operator before the vehicle is moved to the contract garage or to the station.

It is important that special attention be given to the Vehicle Inventory section of the form. Property contained within the interior passenger portion of the vehicle shall be listed in the inventory section of the report per Department policy.

Every officer or employee storing or impounding a vehicle shall enter the appraised value, the time and date of appraisal, and sign the appraisal. This appraisal is required by CVC Section 22670 and is for purposes of lien sale only. The estimated value shall either be (1) $100 or less, (2) between $101 and $1000, or (3) over one $1000. Only these three designated categories will

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be used. Do not attempt a more exact appraisal. Use caution when estimating the value at one hundred dollars ($100) or less. Only a completely stripped, old junk car would fit this category, in most cases, or perhaps a motorcycle frame. Most cars and motorcycles will probably fall in the last two categories. Generally, cars in running condition that are ten years old, or less, are worth over one thousand dollars ($1,000).

321.33 REQUEST FOR RE-EXAMINATION OF DRIVER FORM

The Request of Re-examination of Driver form shall be used by department field personnel for the purpose of recording necessary information to be forwarded to the Driver Improvement Analyst Division of the Department of Motor Vehicles relative to a suspected deficiency on the part of a licensed driver.

The form should be completed whenever an officer suspects that a motor vehicle operator should be re-examined. The suspicions may result from the investigation of a traffic collision or the observation of vehicle operation on the roadway.

321.33.1 REQUEST FOR RE-EXAMINATION OF DRIVER FORM: COMPLETION AND DISTRIBUTION

The Request for Re-examination of Driver form shall be completed in full, making certain that all information is correct as to the description of the driver in question. The original shall be submitted to the Watch Commander for the approval and subsequently forwarded to the Records Section for transmittal to the Department of Motor Vehicle.

321.34 APPLICATION FOR 72-HOUR DETENTION FOR EVALUATION AND TREATMENT FORM

The Application for 72-Hour Detention for Evaluation and Treatment form shall be used by department personnel in conjunction with an Incident Report to document a request for a 72-hour psychiatric detention and evaluation of a person under Section 5150 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The file number of the incident shall be written in the upper right corner of the Application.

321.34.1 APPLICATION FOR 72-HOUR DETENTION FOR EVALUATION AND TREATMENT FORM: COMPLETION

The Application for 72-Hour Detention for Evaluation and Treatment form shall be hand-printed with a pen or typewritten. The form, for the most part, is self-explanatory. If the 5150 subject has criminal charges pending against him/her in addition to the 5150 Welfare and Institutions Code hold for evaluation and treatment, then the Officer requesting the 72-hour hold shall complete the section at the bottom portion of the application form entitled "Certification of Criminal Charges, Welfare and Institutions Code 5152.1 and 5152.2."

321.34.2 APPLICATION FOR 72-HOUR DETENTION FOR EVALUATION AND TREATMENT FORM: DISTRIBUTION

The Application for 72-Hour Detention for Evaluation and Treatment form shall be completed in duplicate. The original copy of the form shall be given to a representative of the authorized mental

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health facility where the 5150 subject is released for evaluation and treatment. The second copy of the form shall be attached to the concerned subject's arrest report.

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Media Relations

322.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the release of official department information to the media. It also addresses coordinating media access to scenes of disasters, criminal investigations, emergencies, and other law enforcement activities.

322.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

The ultimate authority and responsibility for the release of information to the media shall remain with the Chief of Police. In situations not warranting immediate notice to the Chief of Police and in situations where the Chief of Police has given prior approval, Division Commanders, Watch Commanders, and designated Public Information Officers (PIOs) may prepare and release information to the media in accordance with this policy and the applicable laws regarding confidentiality.

322.3 ACCESS

Authorized media representatives shall be provided access to scenes of disasters, criminal investigations, emergencies, and other law enforcement activities as required by law.

Access by the media is subject to the following conditions (Penal Code § 409.5(d)):

(a) The media representative shall produce valid press credentials that shall be prominently displayed at all times while in areas otherwise closed to the public. Media representatives may not bring or facilitate the transport of an unauthorized person into a closed area unless it is for the safety of the person.

(b) Media representatives may be prevented from interfering with emergency operations and criminal investigations.

    1. Based upon available resources, reasonable effort should be made to provide a safe staging area for the media that is near the incident and that will not interfere with emergency or criminal investigation operations. All information released to the media should be coordinated through the PIO or other designated spokesperson.

(c) No member of this department who is under investigation shall be subjected to media visits or interviews without the consent of the involved member (Government Code § 3303(e)).

(d) Media interviews with individuals who are in custody should not be permitted without the approval of the Chief of Police and the express consent of the person in custody.

322.3.1 CRITICAL OPERATIONS

A critical incident or tactical operation should be handled in the same manner as a crime scene, except the media should not be permitted within the inner perimeter of the incident, subject to any restrictions as determined by the supervisor in charge. Department members shall not jeopardize a critical incident or tactical operation in order to accommodate the media. All comments to the media shall be coordinated through a supervisor or the PIO.

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322.3.2 TEMPORARY FLIGHT RESTRICTIONS
Whenever the presence of media or other aircraft pose a threat to public or member safety or significantly hamper incident operations, the field supervisor should consider requesting a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR). All requests for a TFR should be routed through the Watch Commander. The TFR request should include specific information regarding the perimeter and altitude necessary for the incident and should be requested through the appropriate control tower. If the control tower is not known, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) should be contacted (14 CFR 91.137).

322.4 POLICY
It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to protect the privacy rights of individuals, while releasing non-confidential information to the media regarding topics of public concern. Information that has the potential to negatively affect investigations will not be released.

322.5 PROVIDING ADVANCE INFORMATION
To protect the safety and rights of department members and other persons, advance information about planned actions by law enforcement personnel, such as movement of persons in custody or the execution of an arrest or search warrant, should not be disclosed to the media, nor should media representatives be invited to be present at such actions except with the prior approval of the Chief of Police.

Any exceptions to the above should only be considered for the furtherance of legitimate law enforcement purposes. Prior to approving any exception, the Chief of Police will consider, at a minimum, whether the release of information or presence of the media would unreasonably endanger any individual, prejudice the rights of any person, or is otherwise prohibited by law.

322.6 MEDIA REQUESTS
Any media request for information or access to a law enforcement incident shall be referred to the PIO, or if unavailable, to the first available supervisor. Prior to releasing any information to the media, members shall consider the following:

(a) At no time shall any member of this department make any comment or release any official information to the media without prior approval from a supervisor or the PIO.

(b) In situations involving multiple agencies or government departments, every reasonable effort should be made to coordinate media releases with the authorized representative of each involved agency prior to the release of any information by this department.

(c) Under no circumstance should any member of this department make any comments to the media regarding any law enforcement incident not involving this department without prior approval of the Chief of Police. Under these circumstances the member should direct the media to the agency handling the incident.

322.7 CONFIDENTIAL OR RESTRICTED INFORMATION
It shall be the responsibility of the PIO to ensure that confidential or restricted information is not inappropriately released to the media (see the Records Maintenance and Release and Personnel

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Records policies). When in doubt, authorized and available legal counsel should be consulted prior to releasing any information.

322.7.1 EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

The identities of officers involved in shootings or other critical incidents may only be released to the media upon the consent of the involved officer or upon a formal request filed.

Any requests for copies of related reports or additional information not contained in the information log (see the Information Log section in this policy), including the identity of officers involved in shootings or other critical incidents, shall be referred to the PIO.

Requests should be reviewed and fulfilled by the Custodian of Records, or if unavailable, the Watch Commander or the authorized designee. Such requests will be processed in accordance with the provisions of the Records Maintenance and Release Policy and public records laws.

322.8 RELEASE OF INFORMATION

The Department may routinely release information to the media without receiving a specific request. This may include media releases regarding critical incidents, information of public concern, updates regarding significant incidents, or requests for public assistance in solving crimes or identifying suspects. This information may also be released through the department website or other electronic data sources.

322.8.1 INFORMATION LOG

The Department will maintain a daily information log of significant law enforcement activities. Log entries shall only contain information that is deemed public information and not restricted or confidential by this policy or applicable law. Upon request, the log entries shall be made available to media representatives through the Watch Commander.

The daily information log will generally include:

(a) The date, time, location, case number, type of crime, extent of injury or loss, and names of individuals involved in crimes occurring within this jurisdiction, unless the release of such information would endanger the safety of any individual or jeopardize the successful completion of any ongoing investigation, or the information is confidential (e.g., juveniles or certain victims).

(b) The date, time, location, case number, name, birth date, and charges for each person arrested by this department, unless the release of such information would endanger the safety of any individual or jeopardize the successful completion of any ongoing investigation or the information is confidential (e.g., juveniles).

(c) The time and location of other significant law enforcement activities or requests for service with a brief summary of the incident.

At no time shall identifying information pertaining to a juvenile arrestee (13 years of age and under), victim, or witness be publicly released without prior approval of a competent court. The identity of a minor 14 years of age or older shall not be publicly disclosed unless the minor has

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been arrested for a serious felony and the release of such information has been approved by the Watch Commander (Welfare and Institutions Code § 827.5).

Identifying information concerning deceased individuals shall not be released to the media until notification of next of kin or otherwise cleared through the Coroner.

Any requests for copies of related reports or additional information not contained in this log shall be referred to the designated department media representative, the custodian of records, or if unavailable, to the Watch Commander. Such requests will generally be processed in accordance with the provisions of the Public Records Act (see the Records Maintenance and Release Policy).

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Subpoenas and Court Appearances

323.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the guidelines for department members who must appear in court. It will allow the Monterey Park Police Department to cover any related work absences and keep the Department informed about relevant legal matters.

323.2 POLICY

Monterey Park Police Department members will respond appropriately to all subpoenas and any other court-ordered appearances.

323.2.1 OFFICER UNABLE TO APPEAR: PROCEDURE

Officers subpoenaed to criminal court will respond as directed. Any subpoenaed officer who may not be able to appear for a valid reason will be responsible to personally contact the District Attorney's Office and be excused by the Deputy District Attorney prosecuting the case. The officer will then submit a memorandum to the Chief of Police via the chain of command advising him of the subpoena, the justification for non-compliance, and the name of the Deputy District Attorney (or other subpoenaing party) excusing the officer. Failure to comply with the subpoena without being excused by the subpoenaing party may also result in court sanctions.

323.3 SUBPOENAS

Only department members authorized to receive a subpoena on behalf of this department or any of its members may do so. This may be accomplished by personal service to the officer or by delivery of two copies of the subpoena to the officer's supervisor or other authorized departmental agent (Government Code § 68097.1; Penal Code § 1328(c)).

The party that issues a civil subpoena to an officer to testify as a witness must tender the statutory fee of $275 with the subpoena for each day that an appearance is required before service is accepted of the subpoena (Government Code § 68097.2).

An immediate supervisor or authorized individual may refuse to accept service for a criminal subpoena if (Penal Code § 1328(d)(e)):

(a) He/she knows that he/she will be unable to deliver a copy of the subpoena to the named officer within sufficient time for the named officer to comply with the subpoena.

(b) It is less than five working days prior to the date listed for an appearance and he/she is not reasonably certain that service can be completed.

If, after initially accepting service of a criminal subpoena, a supervisor or other authorized individual determines that he/she is unable to deliver a copy of the subpoena to the named officer within sufficient time for the named officer to comply with the subpoena, the supervisor or the subpoena clerk shall notify the server or the attorney named on the subpoena of such not less than 48 hours prior to the date listed for the appearance (Penal Code § 1328(f)).

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323.3.1 SPECIAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Any member who is subpoenaed to testify, agrees to testify or provides information on behalf of or at the request of any party other than the City Attorney or the prosecutor shall notify his/her immediate supervisor without delay regarding:

(a) Any civil case where the City or one of its members, as a result of his/her official capacity, is a party.

(b) Any civil case where any other city, county, state or federal unit of government or a member of any such unit of government, as a result of his/her official capacity, is a party.

(c) Any criminal proceeding where the member is called to testify or provide information on behalf of the defense.

(d) Any civil action stemming from the member's on-duty activity or because of his/her association with the Monterey Park Police Department.

(e) Any personnel or disciplinary matter when called to testify or to provide information by a government entity other than the Monterey Park Police Department.

The supervisor will then notify the Chief of Police and the appropriate prosecuting attorney as may be indicated by the case. The Chief of Police should determine if additional legal support is necessary.

No member shall be retaliated against for testifying in any matter.

323.3.2 CIVIL SUBPOENA

The Department will compensate members who appear in their official capacities on civil matters arising out of their official duties, as directed by the current memorandum of understanding or collective bargaining agreement.

The Department should seek reimbursement for the member's compensation through the civil attorney of record who subpoenaed the member.

323.3.3 OFF-DUTY RELATED SUBPOENAS

Members receiving valid subpoenas for off-duty actions not related to their employment or appointment will not be compensated for their appearance. Arrangements for time off shall be coordinated through their immediate supervisors.

323.4 FAILURE TO APPEAR

Any member who fails to comply with the terms of any properly served subpoena or court-ordered appearance may be subject to discipline. This includes properly served orders to appear that were issued by a state administrative agency.

323.5 STANDBY

To facilitate standby agreements, members are required to provide and maintain current information on their addresses and contact telephone numbers with the Department.

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If a member on standby changes his/her location during the day, the member shall notify the designated department member of how he/she can be reached. Members are required to remain on standby until released by the court or the party that issued the subpoena.

323.6 COURTROOM PROTOCOL

When appearing in court, members shall:

(a) Be punctual and prepared to proceed immediately with the case for which they are scheduled to appear.

(b) Dress in the department uniform or business attire.

(c) Observe all rules of the court in which they are appearing and remain alert to changes in the assigned courtroom where their matter is to be heard.

323.6.1 TESTIMONY

Before the date of testifying, the subpoenaed member shall request a copy of relevant reports and become familiar with the content in order to be prepared for court.

323.7 OVERTIME APPEARANCES

When a member appears in court on his/her off-duty time, he/she will be compensated in accordance with the current memorandum of understanding or collective bargaining agreement.

323.8 COURT APPEARANCE WHILE ON SICK OR IOD STATUS

Whenever an employee of the Department is on a SICK (including off-duty injury), IOD status, or FMLA status, the employee shall appear in court whenever subpoenaed unless excused by their Division Commander due to the nature or extent of the injury or illness

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Reserve Officers

324.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Monterey Park Police Department Reserve Unit was established to supplement and assist regular sworn police officers in their duties. This unit provides professional, sworn volunteer reserve officers who can augment regular staffing levels.

324.1.1 MISSION OF THE POLICE RESERVE CORPS

The mission of the Monterey Park Police Reserve Corps is to serve the City of Monterey Park by providing a voluntary cadre of trained officers to augment the police department in its mission to protect life and property, prevent crime, aid victims, and apprehend criminals. Reserve officers are expected to become fully trained and competent police officers within their assigned levels of authority and responsibility. The duties assigned to reserve officers may include any and all phases of law enforcement commensurate with their level of authority and expertise, including administrative duties related to the police department as directed by the Chief of Police. The activities of the Police Reserve Corps will emphasize community service and response to emergencies.

324.2 SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF POLICE RESERVE OFFICERS

The Monterey Park Police Department shall endeavor to recruit and appoint to the Reserve Unit only those applicants who meet the high ethical, moral and professional standards set forth by this department.

324.2.1 PROCEDURE

All applicants shall be required to meet and pass the same pre-employment procedures as regular police officers before appointment.

Before appointment to the Police Reserve Unit, an applicant must have completed, or be in the process of completing, a POST approved basic academy or extended basic academy.

324.2.2 APPOINTMENT

Applicants who are selected for appointment to the Police Reserve Unit shall, on the recommendation of the Chief of Police, be sworn in by the Chief of Police and take a loyalty oath to observe and obey all of the laws of the land and to carry out their duties to the best of their ability.

324.2.3 COMPENSATION FOR POLICE RESERVE OFFICERS

Compensation for reserve officers is provided as follows:

All reserve officer appointees are issued two sets of uniforms and all designated attire and safety equipment. All property issued to the reserve officer shall be returned to the Department upon termination or resignation. Reserves shall receive a yearly uniform allowance.

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324.2.4 EMPLOYEES WORKING AS RESERVE OFFICERS

Qualified employees of this department, when authorized, may also serve as reserve officers. However, the Department must not utilize the services of a reserve or volunteer in such a way that it would violate employment laws or labor agreements (e.g., a detention officer working as a reserve officer for reduced or no pay). Therefore, the Reserve Coordinator should consult the Department of Human Resources prior to an employee serving in a reserve or volunteer capacity (29 CFR 553.30).

324.3 DUTIES OF RESERVE OFFICERS

Reserve officers assist regular officers in the enforcement of laws and in maintaining peace and order within the community. Assignments of reserve officers will usually be to augment the Field Services Bureau. Reserve officers may be assigned to other areas within the Department as needed. Reserve officers are required to work a minimum of 16 hours per month.

324.3.1 POLICY COMPLIANCE

Police reserve officers shall be required to adhere to all departmental policies and procedures. A copy of the policies and procedures will be made available to each reserve officer upon appointment and he/she shall become thoroughly familiar with these policies.

Whenever a rule, regulation, or guideline in this manual refers to a sworn regular full-time officer, it shall also apply to a sworn reserve officer unless by its nature it is inapplicable.

324.3.2 RESERVE OFFICER ASSIGNMENTS

All reserve officers will be assigned to duties by the Reserve Coordinator or his/her designee.

324.3.3 RESERVE COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police shall delegate the responsibility for administering the Reserve Officer Program to a Reserve Coordinator.

The Reserve Coordinator shall have the responsibility of, but not be limited to:

(a) Assignment of reserve personnel

(b) Conducting reserve meetings

(c) Establishing and maintaining a reserve call-out roster

(d) Maintaining and ensuring performance evaluations are completed

(e) Monitoring individual reserve officer performance

(f) Monitoring overall Reserve Program

(g) Maintaining liaison with other agency Reserve Coordinators

324.3.4 RESERVE STAFF

The Reserve Staff includes reserve officers who have the authority to carry out and enforce departmental policies, and who administer the various units of the Reserve Corps. The Reserve Staff includes Captains, Lieutenants, and Sergeants.

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324.3.5 CHAIN OF COMMAND

(a) Administrative Matters

- Reserve officers shall follow the reserve chain of command for all administrative or personnel issues related to their status or duties as reserve officers. This requires raising the issue with the staff member to whom the reserve officer reports. When the nature or urgency of a particular situation makes this impractical, the reserve officer shall confer with the next available reserve staff officer in the reserve chain of command. If a reserve officer believes that the decision of the reserve supervisor is unjustified, the officer may raise the issue with the staff member's supervisor, via memorandum, with a copy to the staff member whose decision is challenged.
- This rule does not preclude a reserve officer from conferring with appropriate Department personnel to obtain general information or to comply with any other order or command, or otherwise to perform the reserve officer's assigned duties. This rule also does not preclude a reserve officer from contacting the Chief of Police on matters of a strictly personal nature, after the officer has asked his or her supervisor for permission to go to the Chief; it is not necessary that the officer reveal what the personal matter is.

(b) Field Situations

1. When deployed in an operational capacity, reserve officers shall report to the on-duty watch commander or other applicable supervisor. Regular police officers regardless of rank shall have authority over any reserve officer regardless of rank in any field situation unless assigned otherwise (e.g., a reserve officer is assigned as the handling officer in a field situation or is assigned as the supervisor at a special event staffed primarily by reserve officers).

324.3.6 RESERVE RANK INSIGNIA

Reserve staff members will be issued or may purchase collar rank insignia. Such insignia and reserve rank badges shall only be worn at reserve functions or special events staffed primarily by reserve officers. At all other times, they shall wear the standard Police Officer badge without any other rank insignia.

324.3.7 RESERVE OFFICERS - NON STAFF

(a) Reserve Officer - Line

- Each Reserve Officer who serves in a line capacity (i.e., at times performs general law enforcement functions) is assigned to a squad headed by a Reserve Sergeant. These Reserve Officers may be assigned to perform any duties commensurate with their level of authority, training and experience, and any other relevant criteria. Line Reserve Officers may be Level I or Level II.

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(b) Reserve Officer - Support

- A limited number of Reserve Officers, primarily those who have been appointed as Level III reserve officers, or who for medical or other reasons are restricted in their duties, serve in a non-enforcement capacity, such as serving in community relations, performing background investigations or firearms training, assisting in evidence collection, or providing security at special events. Each such officer will receive written instructions from the Reserve Coordinator defining their specific responsibilities and reporting relationship.

324.3.8 REPORTING PROCEDURES

(a) Special Events

- For special events or details, the reserve officer shall report to the person supervising the event or such other person as the supervisor may direct at the time of the event.

(b) Other Assignments

- For all other duty assignments, the reserve officer shall report to the regular officer, if any, to whom the reserve officer is assigned; if not assigned to a regular officer, the reserve officer shall report to the appropriate regular bureau commander or supervisor in charge of the unit.

(c) Administrative Matters

- For all matters other than duty assignments, the reserve officer shall report to his or her immediate reserve supervisor. See Section 350.3.7

324.4 FIELD TRAINING

Penal Code § 832.6 requires Level II reserve officers, who have not been released from the immediate supervision requirement per the Completion of the Formal Training Process subsection, to work under the immediate supervision of a peace officer who possesses a Basic POST Certificate.

324.4.1 RESERVE FIELD TRAINING PROGRAM

Reserve officer field training is a structured program consisting of a minimum of 200 field hours, during which time the reserve trainee will be trained in those areas pertaining to general law enforcement. In addition, the trainee is required to complete an orientation session before commencing the field training and to study training material while off duty. Each trainee will perform under the direct supervision of an FTO for the entire duration of the field training program. The training should be completed as quickly as feasible, generally within 12 months.

For purposes of the sections regarding reserve officer training, the term F.T.O. pertains to both certified Field Training Officers and other officers who are training reserve personnel. Penal Code Section 832.6, which governs the requirements for reserve officers, does not mandate that only

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certified F.T.O.s can train reserve personnel. Officers who have completed the P.O.S.T. Basic Course may train reserve personnel pending approval by the Field Training Coordinator.

324.4.2 PROGRAM OBJECTIVES FOR LEVEL I AND II RESERVE OFFICERS

The objective of the field training is to give the reserve officer the training needed to function with sufficient competence in his/her level and assignment. Functional competence shall include but is not limited to the following:

(a) Drive a patrol car and operate the radio in accordance with departmental procedures.

(b) Handle citizen calls for service, including basic traffic accidents and reports.

(c) Take proper traffic enforcement action, such as directing vehicular traffic, making traffic enforcement stops, issuing traffic citations, and arresting intoxicated drivers.

(d) Conduct basic criminal and incidental investigations and take appropriate action, including making and processing arrests.

(e) Perform all duties that would be expected of a probationary patrol officer.

324.4.3 PROGRAM OBJECTIVES FOR LEVEL III RESERVE OFFICERS

The objective is to give the reserve officer the training needed to function with sufficient competence in his/her assignment. Level III Reserve Officers may also receive field training in subjects pertinent to collateral duties such as traffic direction etc.

324.4.4 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FIELD TRAINING OFFICER FOR RESERVES

The Field Training Officer (FTO) is responsible for training the reserve trainee, covering the material specified in the Reserve Field Training Officer Manual (RFTO Manual), which has been designed to be similar to the Regular FTO Manual. The FTO is also required to evaluate the trainee's performance daily and assess whether the trainee should continue in the reserve program.

The FTO should keep the trainee apprised of the FTO's work schedule. The FTO should arrange for training that will enable the trainee to complete training as quickly as feasible.

Training must be thoroughly documented. To accomplish this, the FTO is responsible for:

(a) Covering all items listed in the RFTO Manual and checking them off as they are covered.

(b) Completing an evaluation form, included in the RFTO Manual, after each session with the trainee and having it initialed by the field supervisor or watch commander.

(c) Keeping a record of all reports written by the trainee on the appropriate form in the FTO Manual.

(d) Completing the mid-training evaluation form, included in the RFTO Manual, after 100 hours of training, and, after review by the FTO's sergeant or watch commander, forwarding copies to the trainee's squad sergeant and the reserve training lieutenant.

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(e) Completing the final evaluation after 200 hours of training, and, after review by the FTO's sergeant or watch commander, forwarding the evaluation to the Reserve Coordinator, Training Coordinator, trainee's squad sergeant, and reserve training lieutenant.

All evaluation forms must be filled out completely and frankly. It is especially important that weaknesses be pointed out early so that they can be remedied promptly.

324.4.5 FTO TRAINING RECOMMENDATIONS

A reserve officer will be considered to have passed the Field Training Program for Level II if the reserve officer is evaluated proficient to be a safe and useful partner. However, it is desirable that the reserve officer be able to function alone without additional training (but after additional experience). This standard must be met for successful completion of a field training program for Level I reserve officers. In completing the final evaluation, the FTO should carefully describe the level of proficiency that the trainee has obtained. The FTO should feel free to contact the trainee's squad sergeant or the reserve training lieutenant to discuss the trainee's performance on an informal basis, and is encouraged to do so. Likewise, the reserve supervisory staff are urged to contact the FTO as needed during the training program. If, upon completion of the 200 hours of field training, the FTO does not believe that the trainee has developed sufficient proficiency to work alone, the FTO should identify specific areas of weakness on the evaluation form. The FTO should also include one of the following recommendations:

(a) Additional field training with the same or a different FTO or on a different shift up to 100 hours of supplementary supervised training with complete daily evaluations and a final evaluation at the end of the 100 hours of training.

(b) Additional classroom training.

(c) For Level I reserve officers restriction to Level II reserve duty status, subject to reevaluation by the reserve staff after gaining additional experience, and subject to formal evaluation.

(d) Dismissal.

(e) In the event the trainee makes a serious error that requires a prompt corrective action, the FTO should immediately document the circumstances in detail, recommend specific action to be taken, and forward copies of the memo to the FTO's supervisor and the Reserve Coordinator, as well as the trainee's squad sergeant and the reserve training lieutenant.

324.4.6 FIELD TRAINING PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Before beginning field training, the trainee shall complete an orientation conducted by his/her squad sergeant or another member of the reserve staff. The trainee shall familiarize himself/herself with all materials in the orientation package, the Reserve Manual, and the Department Manual. The trainee is expected to know all radio codes and the major streets before commencing training.

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(a) The supervised field training requires a minimum of 200 hours in patrol. The trainee is generally required to complete this training within 12 months from the date first assigned an FTO. The trainee is strongly encouraged to complete his field training in a shorter period of time; within six months is recommended. This entails riding with the FTO once a week.

(b) The trainee is required to complete the Field Training Program with the assigned FTO. Before commencing the training, the trainee should set up a training schedule with the FTO. Trainees may work with a regular officer other than the assigned FTO, however, only those hours worked with a certified FTO will be credited in the training book. If the trainee comes in to work, but the FTO is unexpectedly absent (e.g. because of sickness), the watch commander may assign the trainee to work with another qualified officer or in the station. If, because of schedule conflicts or otherwise, the trainee feels that a new FTO should be assigned, he/she shall contact his/her squad sergeant and explain the reasons for the request. The sergeant will process the request and advise the trainee of whether another FTO has been assigned.

(c) Field training requires the active participation of the trainee. It is essential that the trainee approach the program eagerly with a desire to learn as much as possible and do as much as the FTO will permit. The trainee should willingly do what the FTO requests, and follow the FTO's instructions, even if he/she disagrees. Should the FTO assign the trainee to study material off duty, the trainee is expected to do so.

(d) The Field Training Program is documented through the RFTO Manual, which contains several forms. The trainee should cooperate with the FTO to make sure that everything in the training package is covered and all forms are completed. If the forms are not being completed, the trainee should notify his/her squad sergeant.

(e) Upon completing training, the trainee will complete an evaluation of the FTO(s) on the form contained in the RFTO Manual and shall deliver the evaluation to the watch commander. Frankness in this evaluation is essential.

(f) The trainee shall maintain custody of the RFTO Manual. He/she will show it to the FTO's supervisor, the trainee's squad sergeant or the reserve training lieutenant upon request.

(g) The trainee must attend the reserve meetings that are held every month. At these meetings, he/she will discuss the progress of the training with his/her squad sergeant. The trainee should bring his/her RFTO Manual to the meetings. The trainee should also discuss his/her training progress, including any problems being experienced, with the trainee's squad sergeant at least once per month.

324.4.7 FIELD SERVICES BUREAU RESPONSIBILITIES

The watch commander/field sergeant shall assign the reserve trainee to work with his/her FTO whenever possible.

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(a) Upon the completion of each training session the field sergeant shall review and sign the evaluation prepared by the FTO and return it to the trainee.

(b) In preparing all officers' regularly-scheduled evaluations, the officer's supervisors shall give positive consideration to the fact that he or she has acted as an FTO, giving due weight to the performance as an FTO.

324.4.8 RESERVE TRAINING SERGEANT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The reserve training sergeant shall meet with each new reserve officer (trainee) within one week of notification of assignment and before the trainee works in the field. As part of this meeting, the reserve sergeant will conduct an orientation session, which will include:

(a) Checking to see that the trainee has the necessary uniforms and equipment (including a supply of departmental report forms).

(b) Arranging for the trainee to qualify with the reserve range officer, if the trainee has not already done so.

(c) Giving the trainee a tour of station, including dispatch, locker room, records, jail, range, armory, and equipment room.

(d) Introducing the trainee to the watch commander, field sergeant and training officer to whom the trainee is assigned (including setting up a schedule of days on which the trainee will work).

(e) Familiarizing the trainee with the patrol cars, field equipment, and City geography (including an orientation drive during in which major streets are pointed out and radio traffic is explained).

(f) Providing the trainee with an abridged copy of the Department Manual.

(g) During the orientation session, the reserve sergeant will complete a check-off sheet to indicate that all aspects of the orientation have been completed. A copy of this sheet shall be forwarded to the reserve training lieutenant. The reserve sergeant will also set up a progress record, which will be used to keep track of the trainee's progress.

(h) The reserve sergeant will speak with each assigned trainee at least once per month and discuss the progress being made and any problems being encountered.

(i) The reserve sergeant will review each assigned trainee's package at least once every 2 months to: 1) Verify that the trainee is actually participating in the field training program. 2) Ensure that the assigned FTO is preparing the required evaluation forms. 3) Spot any problems in performance noted by the FTO.

(j) The fact that this 2-month review was conducted, along with any problems noted, shall be recorded on the progress sheet. The reserve sergeant will also review the trainee's 100-hour evaluation and record it on the progress sheet.

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(k) If there is evidence of problems in training, the reserve sergeant should contact the FTO to discuss his suggestions for how they could best be addressed. The reserve sergeant should be available to the FTO to discuss problems that the trainee is experiencing and should arrange for collateral or remedial training as warranted.

(l) If the reserve sergeant learns of a major problem that occurs and requires immediate attention, he/she should notify the reserve training lieutenant or administrative captain within 24 hours and document the problem, sending a copy of the memorandum to the reserve captain and the Reserve Coordinator. (This primarily applies to any circumstances which suggest that the trainee is unfit to participate in the reserve program.)

(m) The reserve sergeant will recommend, by means of a memo to the reserve administration lieutenant, assignment of the trainee to a different FTO if it is necessitated by a schedule change or a conflict between FTO and trainee. If a new FTO is recommended because of a conflict between the trainee and FTO, a copy of the memo shall also be sent directly to the reserve captain and the reserve coordinator.

(n) The reserve sergeant will prepare a progress report on each assigned trainee after 6 months. He or she will discuss the trainee's final evaluation with the reserve administration lieutenant and make a recommendation for further training or issuance of POST certificate.

324.4.9 RESERVE ADMINISTRATION LIEUTENANT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The reserve administration lieutenant will maintain a record of all reserve trainee FTO assignments and will process requests for a change in FTOs. When the reserve administration lieutenant receives a request for assignment of a trainee to a different FTO, he/she shall discuss the matter with the Reserve Coordinator, determine whether to assign a new FTO, and, if so, whom and notify the affected persons in writing.

The reserve administration lieutenant is responsible for monitoring the performance of the reserve training squad sergeant(s) and the overall progress of the trainees. This will include reviewing each trainees' mid-training evaluation and 6-month progress reports, and discussing them with the trainee's squad sergeant. The reserve administration lieutenant will also prepare an evaluation of the training squad sergeant's performance every 12 months. He/she will call any major problems with respect to trainees or squad sergeant to the attention of the reserve captain, documenting them by memorandum.

Upon completion of each trainee's field training, the reserve administration lieutenant will review the RFTO Manual and proceed as follows:

(a) If in the FTO's final evaluation concludes that the trainee has satisfactorily progressed to a point where, without additional training (but perhaps with additional experience), he/she should be able to work alone in the field, then the training lieutenant will forward

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the package to the Reserve Coordinator for issuance of POST Level I certificate upon satisfaction of service requirements.

(b) If the trainee has not made satisfactory progress, then the reserve administration lieutenant should discuss the areas requiring additional work with the trainee and FTO (together or separately). Ordinarily, the reserve administration lieutenant will assign the trainee to an additional 100 hours of field training, to be completed within 6 months with a new FTO, but the same FTO may be reassigned to the trainee if this FTO can provide the additional training needed and agrees to the reassignment. The FTO will complete daily evaluations and another final evaluation at the end of the 100 hours. If the training package still does not indicate an acceptable level of proficiency, the reserve administration lieutenant shall forward it to the reserve captain with a recommendation for specific further action.

324.4.10 RESERVE CAPTAIN'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The reserve captain will review training-related problems brought to his/her attention by the reserve staff and take action with the approval of the Reserve Coordinator. The reserve captain will provide general supervision of the reserve administration lieutenant, and may arrange for the temporary reassignment of reserve administration responsibilities when the assigned reserve lieutenant is absent or unavailable for an extended period.

324.4.11 RESERVE COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Reserve Coordinator is responsible for overall supervision of the reserve training program. In coordination with the Reserve Coordinator, the Training Manager will assign each new reserve officer to an FTO and a reserve squad for training. When an assignment is made, the Reserve Coordinator will have the trainee, the FTO, the reserve training lieutenant and the reserve squad sergeant notified.

324.5 SUPERVISION OF RESERVE OFFICERS

Reserve officers who have attained the status of Level II shall be under the immediate supervision of a regular sworn officer (Penal Code 832.6). The immediate supervision requirement shall also continue for reserve officers who have attained Level I status unless special authorization is received from the Reserve Coordinator with the approval of the Division Commander.

324.5.1 SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

Reserve officers certified as Level I may, with prior authorization of the Reserve Coordinator and on approval of the Division Commander, be relieved of the "immediate supervision" requirement. Level I reserve officers may function under the authority of Penal Code § 832.6(a)(1) only for the duration of the assignment or purpose for which the authorization was granted.

In the absence of the Reserve Coordinator and the Division Commander, the Watch Commander may assign a certified Level I reserve officer to function under the authority of Penal Code § 832.6(a)(1) for specific purposes and duration.

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324.5.2 RESERVE OFFICER MEETINGS

All reserve officer meetings will be scheduled and conducted by the Reserve Coordinator. All reserve officers are required to attend scheduled meetings. Any absences must be satisfactorily explained to the Reserve Coordinator.

324.5.3 IDENTIFICATION OF RESERVE OFFICERS

All reserve officers will be issued a uniform badge and a Department identification card. The uniform badge shall be the same as that worn by a regular full-time officer. The identification card will be the standard identification card with the exception that "Reserve" will be indicated on the card.

324.5.4 UNIFORM

Reserve officers shall conform to all uniform regulation and appearance standards of this department with the exception of the rank insignia requirements. Reserve officers shall adhere to Manual Section 350.3.6 for rank insignia requirements.

324.5.5 INVESTIGATIONS AND COMPLAINTS

If a reserve officer has a complaint made against him/her or becomes involved in an internal investigation, the Reserve Coordinator will assign the investigation to an appropriate investigator.

Reserve officers are considered at-will employees. Government Code § 3300 et seq. applies to reserve officers with the exception that the right to hearing is limited to the opportunity to clear their name.

Any disciplinary action that may have to be administered to a reserve officer shall be accomplished as outlined in the Policy Manual.

324.5.6 RESERVE OFFICER EVALUATIONS

While in training reserves will be continuously evaluated using standardized daily and weekly observation reports. The reserve will be considered a trainee until all of the training phases have been completed. Reserves having completed their field training will be evaluated annually using performance dimensions applicable to the duties and authorities granted to that reserve.

324.6 FIREARMS REQUIREMENTS

Penal Code § 830.6(a)(1) designates a reserve officer as having peace officer powers during his/her assigned tour of duty, provided the reserve officer qualifies or falls within the provisions of Penal Code § 832.6.

324.6.1 CARRYING WEAPON ON DUTY

Penal Code § 830.6(a)(1) permits qualified reserve officers to carry a loaded firearm while on duty. It is the policy of this department to allow reserves to carry firearms only while on duty or directly to and from duty.

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324.6.2 CONCEALED FIREARMS PROHIBITED

No reserve officer will be permitted to carry a concealed firearm while in an off-duty capacity, other than to and from work, except those reserve officers who possess a valid CCW permit. An instance may arise where a reserve officer is assigned to a plainclothes detail for his/her assigned tour of duty. Under these circumstances, the reserve officer may be permitted to carry a weapon more suited to the assignment with the knowledge and approval of the supervisor in charge of the detail.

Any reserve officer who is permitted to carry a firearm other than the assigned duty weapon may do so only after verifying that the weapon conforms to departmental standards. The weapon must be registered by the reserve officer and be inspected and certified as fit for service by a departmental armorer.

Before being allowed to carry any optional firearm during an assigned tour of duty, the reserve officer shall have demonstrated his/her proficiency with said weapon.

When a reserve officer has satisfactorily completed all three phases of training (as outlined in the Field Training section), he/she may be issued a permit to carry a concealed weapon. The decision to issue a concealed weapon permit will be made by the Chief of Police with input from the Reserve Program Coordinator and administrative staff. In issuing a concealed weapon permit a reserve officer's qualification will be individually judged. A reserve officer's dedication to the program and demonstrated maturity, among other factors, will be considered before a concealed weapon permit will be issued. Once issued, the concealed weapon permit will be valid only for as long as the reserve officer remains in good standing as a Reserve Officer with the Monterey Park Police Department.

324.6.3 RESERVE OFFICER FIREARM TRAINING

All reserve officers are required to maintain proficiency with firearms used in the course of their assignments. Reserve officers shall comply with all areas of the firearms training section of the Policy Manual.

324.7 EMERGENCY CALL-OUT FOR RESERVE PERSONNEL

The Reserve Coordinator shall develop a plan outlining an emergency call-out procedure for reserve personnel.

An emergency call-out is a command given by or at the direction of the Chief of Police for department personnel to report for duty at a specific time and place in response to a riot, natural or accidental disaster, or other significant event directly affecting the City or under a mutual aid agreement with the City. All reserve officers regardless of rank shall report for duty in response to an emergency call-out by any department employee acting at the direction of the Chief of Police or his/her representative. Reserve officers may be excused from an emergency call-out only for good cause, which must be stated at the time of the call-out and substantiated in a written memorandum. Examples of good cause include but are not limited to:

(a) Unavailability due to a mandatory obligation by the primary employer.

(b) Home or family emergency.

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(c) Physical, medical or mental condition that precludes the safe performance of police duties.

324.8 RESERVE OFFICER DESIGNATION AND DUTIES

Penal Code 830.6 and 832.6 define three levels of authority to which a reserve officer may be appointed, provided that he or she meets the requirements established by statute and by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. These levels of authority are designated I, II and III. When deployed as authorized by law, all reserve officers, regardless of level of appointment, have the full powers of a peace officer, even if unexpectedly required to take action outside the scope of the limited duties to which he or she is assigned.

All assignments of reserve officers legally must be consistent with their level of appointment, but the officer's training and experience should also be considered in making assignments. For example, Level III and inexperienced Level II reserve officers generally should have a qualified supervising officer physically present at all times.

(a) Level I Reserve Officer - Level I reserve officers may perform any and all law enforcement functions, as assigned by the watch commander or other supervisor, with or without supervision. When performing duties that normally call for full law-enforcement powers, e.g., patrol or the Crime Impact Team, Level I reserve officers may work alone, with a regular officer, or with another Level I reserve officer. Only Level I reserve officers who have completed the Basic POST Academy may supervise Level II reserve officers who are performing general law enforcement functions.

(b) Level II Reserve Officer - Level II reserve officers also may perform general law enforcement functions, but require immediate supervision by a regular officer or reserve officer who has completed the POST Basic Course for regular police officers. Level II reserve officers may work with personnel not meeting these requirements only when assigned to perform duties that lawfully may be performed by a Level III reserve officer.

(c) Level III Reserve Officer - Level III reserve officers are hired to perform individualized, specialized functions determined by the Chief of Police or the Reserve Coordinator depending on the skills and training of the officer. Level III reserve officers may be assigned such duties as traffic control, security at parades and sporting events, report writing, evidence collection and transportation, parking enforcement and other duties that are unlikely to result in a physical arrest. When assigned such duties, Level III reserve officers must be supervised in the accessible vicinity by a regular officer or Level I reserve officer. (Accessible vicinity does not require constant physical presence of a supervisor, but refers to the ability of one to respond to the reserve officer's location promptly.) Although Level III reserve officers also may lawfully transport prisoners without immediate supervision, they will not ordinarily be assigned such duties.

If a reserve officer believes that he or she has been given an assignment that is not legally permissible, the officer shall so advise the person making the assignment and/or the on-duty

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watch commander. It shall not, however, be the responsibility of the reserve officer to make the determination of whether the duties assigned are proper.

324.8.1 MINIMUM TIME REQUIREMENT

For reserve officers who are not in a training status, 16 hours of reserve duty in a month are required. However, 240 hours of reserve duty per year are required to be considered in good standing and to maintain the privilege to carry a concealed weapon (CCW) as a reserve officer.

For Level I and II reserve officer trainees, a minimum of 25 hours of reserve training duty in a month are required. However, 100 hours of reserve training duty are required per quarter.

The monthly reserve meeting counts as three hours of reserve duty. Range training and qualification, when conducted outside any other reserve duty hours, counts as two hours of reserve duty.

324.8.2 ASSIGNED SPECIAL DETAILS

All reserve officers except certain Level III reserve officers/specialists are required to participate in special details or community event assignments on a regular basis. Participation in these assignments will be a factor in the reserve officer's annual evaluation. Failure to perform a satisfactory number of details may result in mandatory assignment to details or disciplinary action.

If for any reason a reserve officer is unable to perform a scheduled detail, he or she shall make every effort to obtain a replacement. Whether or not a replacement is obtained, the reserve officer will notify the officer in charge of staffing the event that he or she cannot fulfill the assignment and that a replacement has or has not been obtained. If the staffing officer cannot be reached, the reserve officer shall notify the person supervising the event. If the supervising officer cannot be reached, the reserve officer shall notify the on-duty watch commander and request that the supervising officer be advised.

324.8.3 PAID DETAIL ASSIGNMENTS

Paid detail assignments may become available for reserve officers from time to time, if the City is reimbursed by an outside entity. When paying reserve officers in this situation, the City is acting as a conduit for transfer of the funds received, rather than as an employer. Generally, only reserve officers who have completed their field training shall be considered for paid details. Any reserve officer staffing a paid detail shall be of the appropriate level for the assignment being worked. All such assignments will be made by the Reserve Coordinator or their designee. Decisions regarding paid assignment staffing may not be appealed. When working a paid detail assignment, reserve officers shall not solicit or accept cash payments of any kind from non-City personnel.

Paid detail assignments shall not be counted toward the minimum time commitment requirements set forth in Manual Section 350.8.1.

324.8.4 COURT TIME

Reserve officers shall obey all court subpoenas, both on-call and for actual appearances. Failure to do so will result in disciplinary action. If a reserve officer is unable to comply with a subpoena,

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he/she shall notify the Subpoena Clerk immediately. In addition, the officer shall inform the District Attorney's office at the earliest possible time, and leave word where he/she may be reached.

Reserve officers receive payment, considered reimbursement for expenses, when they are on call or appear in court pursuant to a subpoena. Subpoenas for court appearances shall be time-stamped at the courthouse and then forwarded to the Administrative Clerk with the completed Reserve Time Sheet.

324.9 RESERVE DUTY TIME ACCOUNTABILITY

Reserve hours are tabulated monthly in order to verify compliance with department requirements and POST requirements. Each reserve officer is responsible for logging in their reserve duty time, as follows:

(a) The officer shall complete a Reserve Time Sheet for each volunteer assignment, providing all of the information requested on the standard form provided. A separate form shall be completed for each date and assignment. Hours shall not be aggregated across assignments or dates, except when a single assignment starts on one day and continues uninterrupted to the next.

(b) A completed Reserve Time Sheet shall be deposited in the mailbox provided promptly after completion of each assignment. Occasionally, such as when the assignment is completed without coming into the police station, the officer may be unable to complete the form immediately after an assignment. In those instances, the completed time sheet may be submitted by the earlier of (a) 72 hours after completion of the assignment, or (b) 8 p.m. on the last day of the calendar month. If hours worked are not accounted for within these parameters, they usually will be counted in the next month; but in the case of flagrant or repeated violations, the hours may be disregarded and disciplinary action will result.

(c) If a reserve officer cannot deposit the time sheet in the time-sheet mailbox in a timely fashion, he or she shall be responsible for arranging an alternative manner of delivery, such as by e-mail or facsimile transmission to the Administrative Clerk or to the person assigned to tabulate hours. Hours that are submitted in this manner must contain all the information specified in the standard form, and must be submitted within the time parameters set forth in paragraph B.

(d) Paid assignments shall be logged on the special reserve time form provided for that purpose and forwarded to the Administrative Clerk.

(e) Subpoenas for court appearances, other than on-call subpoenas, must be time-stamped at the courthouse. The subpoena must be submitted to the Administrative Clerk along with the completed reserve time form for court and paid assignments.

(f) Paid assignments and court assignments may not also be counted as volunteer hours.

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324.10 COMMUNICATIONS AND ACCESSIBILITY

As sworn police personnel, all reserve officers shall provide the department with their home and work addresses. All reserve officers shall also provide the department with a telephone number where they can be reached on short notice in an emergency and a telephone number where messages may be left. These numbers shall be updated immediately whenever they change. Notice shall be given to the officer's immediate supervisor in the chain of command and to the Administrative Clerk.

324.10.1 RETURNING OFFICIAL PHONE CALLS

Reserve officers shall return official department telephone calls promptly. Calls should not be returned between 11 PM and 7 AM unless the caller requests otherwise.

324.10.2 CHANGE OF CONTACT INFORMATION

All reserve officers shall notify their immediate supervisor and the Reserve Coordinator or the Administration Bureau Clerk immediately by telephone of any change in their required addresses or telephone numbers. Telephonic notification should be followed up with a written memorandum to the Reserve Coordinator via the chain of command.

324.11 DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Upon finding good cause, the following forms of disciplinary action may be imposed and documented in a reserve officer's personnel file as appropriate:

(a) Verbal reprimand.

(b) Written reprimand.

(c) Extra assignments and/or restrictions from certain duties

(d) Additional training.

(e) Suspension or revocation of the reserve officer's permit to carry concealed weapons (CCW), if applicable.

(f) Suspension without department badge, identification or CCW permit.

(g) Dismissal for cause.

324.11.1 AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE DISCIPLINE

Members of the reserve staff superior in rank to the reserve officer may impose discipline at levels a through c (listed in Manual Section 350.11), and may recommend or initiate higher forms of disciplinary action to the Chief of Police. The Chief of Police (or his/her designee, including the on-duty Watch Commander) has sole authority to impose disciplinary action at levels d through g.

A reserve officer who has been the subject of disciplinary action or recommendation for disciplinary action, may submit a statement regarding the situation to the Reserve Coordinator to include in the recommendation to the Chief of Police. Such statements shall be submitted to the Reserve Coordinator in the form of an Interoffice Memorandum addressed to the Chief of Police via Chain of Command.

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324.12 RESERVE SERVICE AND RETIREMENT AWARDS

In recognition of the reserve officer's contribution and dedication to the City, the Department shall provide the below listed awards in recognition for the officer's years of service.

324.12.1 RESERVE SERVICE AWARDS

The following service awards are to recognize the reserve officer's satisfactory years of service to the City. "Satisfactory Service" is service that at least complies with all minimum requirements for reserve officers without serious disciplinary action.

(a) Five Years - A formal letter from the Chief of Police (suitable for framing).

(b) Ten Years - A Presentation Certificate from the Police Department (framed or mounted).

(c) Fifteen Years and each Five Years Thereafter - A Presentation Scroll from the City Council of the City of Monterey Park documenting and recognizing the officer's significant contributions during that 15-year or subsequent 5-year period of service.

324.12.2 RESERVE SERVICE RETIREMENT

Reserve officers with 20 years of satisfactory service to the City are eligible to retire as Reserve Officers from the Department, upon the approval of the Chief of Police. In exceptional circumstances, such as retirement for service-related disability, the Chief of Police may approve a reserve retirement with less than 20 years of service. The decision whether to approve a reserve retirement is entirely within the discretion of the Chief of Police.

324.12.3 BENEFITS OF RESERVE SERVICE RETIREMENT

Retirement does not qualify the reserve officer for any retirement benefits due a regularly paid employee of the City of Monterey Park, including those benefits accorded under any Memorandum of Understanding between an employee association and the City, or any benefits due to members of the Public Employee Retirement System or any other retirement systems to which the City may subscribe.

To recognize a reserve retiree's accomplishments in the Reserve Corps, the department will provide (in addition to the service awards listed above) the following honoraria according to the retiree's reserve rank:

(a) Reserve Officer - Retired Police identification card and badge.

(b) Reserve Staff Officer - Same as Reserve Officer above, with the additional honor of a retirement promotion to the next higher rank as an added recognition to the reserve staff officer's contribution to the development and management of the Reserve Corps. The retirement identification card and badge will reflect the promotion. Reserve Captains may be retired with the rank of Reserve Commander.

324.12.4 OPTIONAL SEMI-RETIRED STATUS

In lieu of immediate retirement, a reserve officer who is approved for retirement under Manual Section 350.12.2 may, with the approval of the Chief of Police, instead elect semi-retired status.

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A reserve staff member who elects semi-retired status will be given standard reserve officer identification without rank.

324.12.5 REAPPOINTMENT TO LEVEL 3 STATUS

Upon electing semi-retired status, a reserve officer will be reappointed to Level 3 status, unless the officer is in compliance with and agrees to fulfill the continuing professional training requirements for Level 1 or Level 2 status. An officer may maintain their Level 1 or Level 2 appointment for so long as they remain in good standing and comply with the continuing professional training requirements mandated by law and POST regulations.

324.12.6 DUTY REQUIREMENTS FOR SEMI-RETIRED RESERVE OFFICER

To remain in good standing, a semi-retired reserve officer shall:

(a) Work Play Days (parade and one park assignment) and one other major event (e.g., Lantern Festival, Cherry Blossom Festival, Fourth of July) as agreed to in advance with the officer's reserve supervisor.

(b) Attend at least one reserve meeting in each of the first and second halves of the calendar year. A semi-retired reserve officer may attend additional reserve meetings and training sessions, and shall complete the hours of training required by POST for the reserve level to which the officer is appointed.

(c) Any exception to either section (a) or (b) can be only obtained through prior approval from the Reserve Bureau Coordinator, pursuant to a prior written request forwarded through the reserve officer's chain of command.

324.12.7 PERMITTED OPTIONAL DUTIES

A semi-retired reserve officer shall not work in patrol or other field assignments, except as approved in advance by the Reserve Coordinator. Approval is not required for security, traffic control, recruiting or administrative functions.

324.12.8 CCW PERMIT

A semi-retired reserve officer who has been issued a CCW permit may continue to maintain a CCW permit provided he/she remains in good standing and complies with firearm qualification requirements of Manual Section 312.4.

324.12.9 SUBSEQUENT RETIREMENT

A semi-retired reserve officer in good standing may at any time apply for retirement in accordance with Manual Section 350.12.2. Upon retirement, he/she shall be accorded the same privileges and honors applicable to the rank held immediately before electing semi-retired status.

324.13 ABSENCE AND DISABILITY

324.13.1 NON-MEDICAL ABSENCE

Any reserve officer who will be unavailable for duty (including emergency call-outs) for five or more consecutive days shall give advance notice to the Reserve Coordinator via the reserve chain of

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command. Notice shall be in person or by telephone and include a follow-up written memorandum. Notice shall include applicable dates and the reason for the absence. The reserve officer should also provide location/telephone number(s) where the officer can be reached, if possible.

324.13.2 MEDICAL/DISABILITY LEAVE

(a) Any reserve officer who incurs any physical, medical or mental condition that has an adverse effect on his/her ability to safely perform all duties to which he/she may ordinarily be assigned shall notify the Reserve Coordinator in writing of any medical restrictions. Any reserve officer shall also report the use of any over-the-counter medications or prescribed drugs, which the employee knows or reasonably should know, may alter the employee's physical or mental ability, or the employee knows or reasonably should know, may interfere with the safe and effective performance of the employee's duties. This information is needed by the Reserve Coordinator to evaluate any duty modifications, such as limited duty or disability leave, that may be made available to accommodate the reserve officer.

(b) Promptly upon recovering from any condition referred to in Subsection (a) above, the reserve officer shall provide to the Reserve Coordinator via the chain of command a written release from the attending physician or other applicable practitioner specifically stating that the reserve officer is cleared to perform the essential duties of a police officer. In addition, whenever the recovery period exceeds 30 days, the reserve officer shall, upon request, provide a written update of the information specified in Subsection (a).

324.13.3 PERSONAL LEAVE

Whenever family or other personal, non-medical considerations will preclude a reserve officer from meeting minimum standards for a period of 30 days or more, a reserve officer may request a leave of absence or partial exemption from the monthly requirements. Such requests shall be submitted, in writing, to the Reserve Coordinator via the chain of command. Requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration factors such as numbers of years of satisfactory service, reason(s) for the leave, the length requested, and the likelihood of return. Ordinarily, if leave is granted, the officer will be required to surrender his Department identification and CCW permit, if any. A reserve officer on leave of absence remains a reserve officer is not exempt from complying with POST-mandated continuing professional training requirements to maintain Level I or Level II status. Reserve officers whose leave of absence results in missing mandated training may be required to complete sufficient additional training to meet POST requirements, at their own expense.

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Outside Agency Assistance

325.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to members when requesting or responding to a request for mutual aid or when assisting another law enforcement agency.

325.2 EAST LOS ANGELES COLLEGE: LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

To define the responsibilities for law enforcement investigations in and around East Los Angeles College, the following guidelines have been agreed to by the Monterey Park Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff Department. It is hoped that these procedures will enhance law enforcement service to the public through more clearly defined responsibilities for both departments.

325.2.1 INITIAL CRIME REPORTS

Initial crime reports will generally be taken by college police officers for all crimes occurring on the campus. Monterey Park P.D. will issue file numbers to college police officers for their crime reports.

MPPD will be notified and will handle the following calls and investigations:

(a) 187 PC - Homicide

(b) 207 PC - Kidnap

(c) Shots Fired

(d) Dead Bodies

(e) Injury Traffic Accidents

(f) Other cases requested by the Captain of the College Police or his/her designee.

325.2.2 IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION

The College Police Department will immediately notify the Monterey Park Police Department in the below listed cases:

(a) When the Monterey Park Police Department will take the initial report.

(b) Sex crimes.

(c) Crimes against children; child endangering.

(d) Crimes with serious injury to the victim.

325.2.3 INVESTIGATION OF CASES

(a) Misdemeanors - College investigators will investigate these crimes and handle their own complaint filings. Both College and Monterey Park investigators will keep each other informed on case progress and will work jointly when appropriate. Misdemeanor sex crimes will always be investigated jointly.

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(b) Juveniles - Monterey Park Police will handle all juvenile follow-ups and filings.

(c) Felonies - Monterey Park Police Department will work jointly with the College Police in both the investigation and the complaint filing.

325.2.4 EMERGENCY CALLS
Emergency calls will be responded to by the agency receiving the call until there is a "Code 4" condition, then jurisdictional matters will be resolved. Another circumstance might be that one department would arrive first, determine it was their jurisdiction and notify the other department if their assistance wasn't needed.

325.3 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CHILDREN'S COURT: LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

To define the responsibilities for law enforcement investigations in and around the Edmond D. Edelman Children's Court, 201 Center Plaza Drive, the following guidelines have been agreed to by the Monterey Park Police Department and the Los Angeles Sheriff Department (LASD). It is hoped that these procedures will enhance law enforcement service to the public through more clearly defined responsibilities for both departments.

325.3.1 INITIAL REPORTS, INVESTIGATIONS AND COMPLAINT FILINGS BY LASD
LASD will investigate, complete required reports, make arrests, and/or file any complaints regarding minor crimes and traffic situations occurring on Children's Court property. LASD will use MPPD booking facilities, file numbers, procedures and report forms or, where applicable, CHP forms. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department will have jurisdiction within the courtrooms and in the court detention or "lock-up" facility.

MPPD will be called in to investigate and complete reports on all major crimes except in areas under the jurisdiction of the Sheriff's Department. MPPD shall also investigate and file necessary complaints on all traffic collisions involving major property damage or injuries (including fatalities).

325.3.2 PARKING ENFORCEMENT
LASD will enforce parking regulations and issue MPPD Parking Violation citations on Children's Court property. These citations will be transported to MPPD for processing within one business day by LASD personnel or, if necessary, by MPPD Traffic Bureau personnel. MPPD personnel may also enforce Vehicle Code parking regulations on Children's Court property as necessary.

325.4 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to promptly respond to requests for assistance by other law enforcement agencies, subject to available resources and consistent with the applicable laws and policies of this department.

325.5 ASSISTING OUTSIDE AGENCIES

Generally, requests for any type of assistance from another agency should be routed to the Watch Commander’s office for approval. In some instances, a memorandum of understanding or other established protocol may exist that eliminates the need for approval of individual requests.

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When another law enforcement agency requests assistance from this department, the Watch Commander may authorize, if available, an appropriate number of personnel to assist. Members are reminded that their actions when rendering assistance must conform with applicable laws and be consistent with the policies of this department.

Officers may respond to a request for emergency assistance, however, they shall notify a supervisor of their activity as soon as practicable.

Arrestees may be temporarily detained by this department until arrangements for transportation are made by the outside agency. Probation violators who are temporarily detained by this department will not ordinarily be booked at this department. Only in exceptional circumstances, and subject to supervisor approval, will this department provide transportation of arrestees to other facilities on behalf of another agency.

When transportation assistance is rendered, a report shall be prepared and submitted by the handling member unless otherwise directed by a supervisor.

325.5.1 INITIATED ACTIVITY

Any on-duty officer who engages in law enforcement activities of any type that are not part of a mutual aid request and take place outside the jurisdiction of the Monterey Park Police Department shall notify his/her supervisor or the Watch Commander and Dispatch as soon as practicable. This requirement does not apply to special enforcement details or multi-agency units that regularly work in multiple jurisdictions.

325.6 REQUESTING OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE

If assistance is needed from another agency, the member requesting assistance should, if practicable, first notify a supervisor. The handling member or supervisor should direct assisting personnel to where they are needed and to whom they should report when they arrive.

The requesting member should arrange for appropriate radio communication capabilities, if necessary and available, so that communication can be coordinated between assisting personnel.

325.7 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Incidents of outside assistance or law enforcement activities that are not documented in a crime report shall be documented in a general case report or as directed by the Watch Commander.

325.8 MANDATORY SHARING

Equipment and supplies purchased with federal funds or grants that require such equipment and supplies be shared with other agencies should be documented and updated as necessary by the Administration Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The documentation should include:

(a) The conditions relative to sharing.

(b) The training requirements for:

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2. The members trained in the use of the supplies and equipment.

(c) Any other requirements for use of the equipment and supplies.

Copies of the documentation should be provided to Dispatch and the Watch Commander to ensure use of the equipment and supplies is in compliance with the applicable sharing agreements.

The Training Officer should maintain documentation that the appropriate members have received the required training.

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Registered Offender Information

326.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines by which the Monterey Park Police Department will address issues associated with certain offenders who are residing in the jurisdiction and how the Department will disseminate information and respond to public inquiries for information about registered sex, arson and drug offenders.

326.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to identify and monitor registered offenders living within this jurisdiction and to take reasonable steps to address the risks those persons may pose.

326.3 REGISTRATION

The Investigation Bureau supervisor shall establish a process to reasonably accommodate registration of certain offenders. The process should rebut any allegation on the part of the offender that the registration process was too confusing, burdensome, or difficult for compliance. If it is reasonable to do so, an investigator assigned to related investigations should conduct the registration in order to best evaluate any threat the person may pose to the community. Those assigned to register offenders should receive appropriate training regarding the registration process.

Upon conclusion of the registration process, the investigator shall ensure that the registration information is provided to the California Department of Justice (DOJ) in accordance with applicable law (Penal Code § 457.1; Penal Code § 290 et seq.).

The refusal of a registrant to provide any of the required information or complete the process should initiate a criminal investigation for failure to register.

326.3.1 CONTENTS OF REGISTRATION

The information collected from the registering offenders shall include a signed statement as required by the California DOJ, fingerprints and a photograph, and any other information required by applicable law (Penal Code § 457.1; Penal Code § 290 et seq.).

326.4 MONITORING OF REGISTERED OFFENDERS

The Investigation Bureau supervisor should establish a system to periodically, and at least once annually, verify that a registrant remains in compliance with his/her registration requirements after the initial registration. This verification should include:

(a) Efforts to confirm residence using an unobtrusive method, such as an internet search or drive-by of the declared residence.

(b) Review of information on the California DOJ website for sex offenders.

(c) Contact with a registrant's parole or probation officer.

Any discrepancies should be reported to the California DOJ.

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The Investigation Bureau supervisor should also establish a procedure to routinely disseminate information regarding registered offenders to Monterey Park Police Department personnel, including timely updates regarding new or relocated registrants.

326.5 DISSEMINATION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Members will not unilaterally make a public notification advising the community of a particular registrant's presence in the community. Members who identify a significant risk or other public safety issue associated with a registrant should promptly advise their supervisor. The supervisor should evaluate the request and forward the information to the Chief of Police if warranted. A determination will be made by the Chief of Police, with the assistance of legal counsel as necessary, whether such a public alert should be made.

Members of the public requesting information on sex registrants should be provided the Megan's Law website or the Monterey Park Police Department's website. Information on sex registrants placed on the Monterey Park Police Department's website shall comply with the requirements of Penal Code § 290.46.

The Records Manager may release local registered offender information to residents only in accordance with applicable law and in compliance with a California Public Records Act request (Government Code § 7920.000 et seq.; Penal Code § 290.45; Penal Code § 290.46; Penal Code § 457.1).

326.5.1 LIMITED RELEASE WITHIN COLLEGE CAMPUS COMMUNITY

California law allows the following additional information regarding a registered sex offender on campus, whose information is not available to the public via the internet website, to be released to a campus community (Penal Code § 290.01(d)):

(a) The offender’s full name

(b) The offender’s known aliases

(c) The offender’s sex

(d) The offender’s race

(e) The offender’s physical description

(f) The offender’s photograph

(g) The offender’s date of birth

(h) Crimes resulting in the registration of the offender under Penal Code § 290

(i) The date of last registration

For purposes of this section, campus community shall be defined as those persons present at or regularly frequenting any place constituting campus property, satellite facilities, laboratories, public areas contiguous to the campus and other areas set forth in Penal Code § 290.01(d).

326.5.2 RELEASE NOTIFICATIONS

Registrant information that is released should include notification that:

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(a) The offender registry includes only those persons who have been required by law to register and who are in compliance with the offender registration laws.

(b) The information is provided as a public service and may not be current or accurate.

(c) Persons should not rely solely on the offender registry as a safeguard against offenses in their communities.

(d) The crime for which a person is convicted may not accurately reflect the level of risk.

(e) Anyone who uses information contained in the registry to harass registrants or commit any crime may be subject to criminal prosecution.

(f) The purpose of the release of information is to allow members of the public to protect themselves and their children from sex offenders (Penal Code 290.45).

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Major Incident Notification

327.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to members of this department in determining when, how and to whom notification of major incidents should be made.

327.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department recognizes that certain incidents should be brought to the attention of supervisors or other specified personnel of this department to facilitate the coordination of activities and ensure that inquiries from the media and the public may be properly addressed.

327.3 MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR NOTIFICATION

Most situations where the media show a strong interest are also of interest to the Chief of Police and the affected Division Commander. The following list of incident types is provided as a guide for notification and is not intended to be all inclusive:

- Homicides
- Traffic accidents with fatalities
- Officer-involved shooting - on or off duty (see Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths Policy for special notifications)
- Significant injury or death to employee - on or off duty
- Death of a prominent Monterey Park official
- Arrest of a department employee or prominent Monterey Park official
- Aircraft crash with major damage and/or injury or death
- In-custody deaths

327.4 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITY

The Watch Commander is responsible for making the appropriate notifications. The Watch Commander shall make reasonable attempts to obtain as much information on the incident as possible before notification. The Watch Commander shall attempt to make the notifications as soon as practicable. Notification should be made by calling the home telephone number first and then by any other available contact numbers.

327.4.1 STAFF NOTIFICATION

In the event an incident occurs described in the Major Incident Notification Policy, the Chief of Police shall be notified along with the affected Division Commander and the Detective Lieutenant if that bureau is affected.

327.4.2 DETECTIVE NOTIFICATION

If the incident requires that a detective respond from home, the immediate supervisor of the appropriate detail shall be contacted who will then contact the appropriate detective.

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327.4.3 TRAFFIC BUREAU NOTIFICATION

In the event of a traffic fatality or major injury, the Traffic Sergeant shall be notified who will then contact the appropriate accident investigator.

327.4.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)

The Public Information Officer shall be called after members of staff have been notified that it appears the media may have a significant interest in the incident.

327.5 NOTIFICATION TO INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU: DEFINITION

A "detective call out" is an assignment by an Investigations Bureau staff officer for one or more detectives to respond to the police facility or other location and immediately conduct or assist in an investigation, upon request by the Watch Commander or other Commanding Officer. In the absence of Investigations Bureau staff officers, the Watch Commander may order such detectives to respond.

A "hot lead" shall mean relevant information developed during an investigation which requires immediate follow-up to identify, locate and/or apprehend a suspect.

327.5.1 NOTIFICATION TO INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU: POLICY FOR DETECTIVE CALL OUTS

The Watch Commander shall notify the Investigations Bureau or Traffic Bureau commander (as applicable) or their assigned assistant bureau commander or designee in any situation where there is an indication that investigative personnel are immediately needed to provide expertise, conduct an investigation, locate or collect crucial evidence, or apprehend a suspect, and no on-duty personnel are qualified or available. Such situations may include but are not limited to:

(a) Any homicide or kidnapping, including attempts and suspected occurrences, or any traffic collisions resulting in fatalities or major injuries. All Division Commanders and the Chief of Police shall also be advised of these major incidents.

(b) Any other serious felony, and a hot lead exists which requires immediate follow-up beyond the on-duty resources available to the watch commander.

(c) Any other serious felony, and expertise beyond the on-duty resources available to the Watch Commander is required to collect evidence or interview persons involved.

(d) Arrest of any person suspected of committing serial crimes currently under Department investigation.

(e) Any other serious felony, and the case requires a long period of time to conduct the initial investigation. The determining factor shall be the availability of patrol strength, the workload being handled by the Field Services Bureau at that time, and overtime costs involved.

(f) There is a need to immediately effect a felony arrest and a felony complaint and warrant is required (pursuant to People vs. Ramey).

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(g) Any time an officer fires or accidentally fires a firearm except in approved animal control situations or when training at a gun range.

(h) Any other situation where the Watch Commander or other Commander believes detective assistance is advisable or is of Investigations Bureau interest.

327.5.2 NOTIFICATION TO INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU: PROCEDURE FOR DETECTIVE CALL OUT

The procedure to be followed in a detective call out is as follows:

(a) Field Services Bureau

1. Requests for detective call outs shall be made by the Watch Commander or at the Watch Commander's direction.
2. It shall be incumbent upon the Watch Commander to provide the Investigations Bureau Commander with all relevant information regarding the situation so that the specific need for the detectives can be determined.
3. Either the Investigations Bureau Commander or Traffic Bureau Commander (as applicable), Assistant Bureau Commander-Investigations or Assistant Bureau Commander-Crime Impact Team (or Traffic Investigator) or an assigned designee shall be notified by the Watch Commander in that order. When no bureau supervisors can be reached, the Line Operations Division Commander shall be contacted prior to calling out personnel directly.

(b) Investigations Bureau

1. Upon being notified by the Watch Commander of the need for investigative personnel, the Investigations Bureau Commander shall make arrangements for investigators to respond, then re-contact the Watch Commander and apprise him/her of the name of the investigator(s) responding and estimated time of arrival. Investigations personnel will respond to a call out by the Investigations Bureau Commander, supervisor, or other appointed person as soon as possible. Upon arrival at the station or at the scene of the crime, the responding investigator(s) shall notify the Watch Commander of their arrival either by phone or police radio. Investigator(s) shall also notify Communications of their arrival, and Communications shall make a notation of the arrival in the CAD Incident Report..
2. If investigative personnel assume responsibility for the investigation at the scene, they shall have the authority commensurate with that responsibility.
3. In the case of a suspected homicide, the Investigations Bureau Commander or his/her designee will be responsible for requesting the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Homicide Bureau as necessary.

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327.5.3 ARREST NOTIFICATION

Whenever a field supervisor approves a major felony arrest or an arrest of interest to investigative personnel, the supervisor shall, without delay, ensure that an on-duty Investigations Bureau supervisor (or Traffic Bureau supervisor, if applicable) is notified of the arrest, if it occurs while detective personnel are also on duty.

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Death Investigation

328.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for situations where officers initially respond to and investigate the circumstances of a deceased person.

Some causes of death may not be readily apparent, and some cases differ substantially from what they appeared to be initially. The thoroughness of death investigations and use of appropriate resources and evidence gathering techniques is critical.

328.1.1 HOMICIDES

Officers discovering or confirming a homicide shall notify the Watch Commander or his/her designee as soon as possible. An assigned patrol officer shall be responsible for the preliminary investigation, which may include conducting, documenting, and/or coordinating the various aspects of the preliminary investigation such as searching for and taking into custody any persons involved or possible evidence, interviewing witnesses, protecting the crime scene, protecting or collecting evidence, etc.

The Watch Commander or his/her designee shall comply with the Department notification requirements. The Investigations Bureau Commander or his/her designee shall notify the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Homicide Bureau, if necessary. Investigators shall assist field units in crime scene investigations and shall complete follow-up reports on their findings.

328.2 INVESTIGATION CONSIDERATIONS

Emergency medical services shall be called in all suspected death cases unless the death is obvious (e.g., decapitated, decomposed).

A supervisor shall be notified as soon as possible to assist and provide appropriate personnel and resources. The on-scene supervisor should determine whether follow-up investigation is required and notify the Investigation Bureau Commander as necessary. The Watch Commander will make notification to command staff in accordance with the Major Incident Notification Policy.

328.2.1 CORONER REQUEST

Government Code § 27491 and Health and Safety Code § 102850 direct the Coroner to inquire into and determine the circumstances, manner, and cause of certain deaths. The Coroner shall be called in any of the following cases:

(a) Unattended deaths (No physician in attendance or during the continued absence of the attending physician. This also includes all deaths outside hospitals and nursing care facilities.)

(b) Deaths where the deceased has not been attended by either a physician or a registered nurse who is a member of a hospice care interdisciplinary team, as defined by Health and Safety Code § 1746, in the 20 days prior to death

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(c) Deaths where the physician is unable to state the cause of death. Unwillingness does not apply. This includes all sudden, unexpected, and unusual deaths, and fetal deaths when the underlying cause is unknown.

(d) Known or suspected homicide

(e) Known or suspected suicide (including suicide where the deceased has a history of being victimized by domestic violence)

(f) Deaths involving any criminal action or suspicion of a criminal act. This includes child and dependent adult negligence and abuse.

(g) Deaths related to or following known or suspected self-induced or criminal abortion

(h) Deaths associated with a known or alleged rape or crime against nature

(i) Deaths following an accident or injury (primary or contributory). This includes deaths known or suspected as resulting (in whole or in part) from or related to accident or injury, either old or recent.

(j) Deaths from drowning, fire, hanging, gunshot, stabbing, cutting, starvation, exposure, alcoholism, drug addiction, strangulation, or aspiration

(k) Deaths from accidental poisoning (e.g., food, chemical, drug, therapeutic agents)

(l) Deaths from occupational diseases or occupational hazards

(m) Deaths from known or suspected contagious disease and constituting a public hazard

(n) All deaths in operating rooms and all deaths where a patient has not fully recovered from an anesthetic, whether in surgery, recovery room, or elsewhere

(o) Deaths that occur in prison or while under sentence. This includes all in-custody and police-involved deaths.

(p) All deaths of unidentified persons

(q) All deaths of state hospital patients

(r) Suspected Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) deaths

(s) All deaths where the patient is comatose throughout the period of the physician's attendance. This includes patients that are admitted to hospitals unresponsive and expire without regaining consciousness.

The body shall not be disturbed or moved from the position or place of death without permission of the Coroner.

328.2.2 SEARCHING DEAD BODIES

(a) The Coroner or a designee is generally the only person permitted to search a body known to be dead from any of the circumstances set forth in Government Code § 27491. The only exception is that an officer is permitted to search the body of a person killed in a traffic collision for the limited purpose of locating an anatomical donor card. If such a donor card is located, the Coroner or a designee shall be promptly notified (Government Code § 27491.3).

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(b) The Coroner, with the permission of the Department, may take property, objects, or articles found on the deceased or in the immediate vicinity of the deceased that may be necessary for conducting an investigation to determine the identity of the deceased or the cause or manner of death (Government Code § 27491.3).

(c) Should exigent circumstances indicate to an officer that any other search of a known dead body is warranted prior to the arrival of the Coroner or a designee, the investigating officer should first obtain verbal consent from the Coroner or a designee (Government Code § 27491.2).

(d) Whenever reasonably possible, a witness, preferably a relative to the deceased or a member of the household, should be requested to remain nearby the scene and available to the officer pending the arrival of the Coroner or a designee. The name and address of this person shall be included in the narrative of the death report.

(e) Whenever personal effects are removed from the body of the deceased by the Coroner or a designee, a receipt shall be obtained. This receipt shall be attached to the death report.

328.2.3 REPORTING

All incidents involving a death shall be documented on the appropriate form.

328.2.4 SUSPECTED HOMICIDE

If the initially assigned officer suspects that the death involves a homicide or other suspicious circumstances, the officer shall take steps to protect the scene. The Investigation Bureau shall be notified to determine the possible need for an investigator to respond to the scene.

If the on-scene supervisor, through consultation with the Watch Commander or Investigation Bureau supervisor, is unable to determine the manner of death, the investigation shall proceed as though it is a homicide.

The investigator assigned to investigate a homicide or death that occurred under suspicious circumstances may, with the approval of their supervisor, request the Coroner to conduct physical examinations and tests, and to provide a report.

328.2.5 EMPLOYMENT-RELATED DEATHS OR INJURIES

Any member of this agency who responds to a death, serious illness, or serious injury and determines that it has occurred as a result of an accident at or in connection with the victim's employment shall ensure that the nearest office of Cal-OSHA is notified by telephone immediately or as soon as practicable with all pertinent information (8 CCR 342(b)).

328.2.6 DEATHS OF VICTIMS WITH AN IDENTIFIABLE HISTORY OF VICTIMIZED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Prior to making any findings as to the manner and cause of death of a deceased individual with an identifiable history of being victimized by domestic violence, investigating officers should consider factors identified in Penal Code § 679.07 (e.g., premature or untimely death, partner wanting to end relationship, scene gives appearance of death due to suicide or accident) and proceed with the investigation according to the code's requirements.

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328.3 REPORTING DEATH OF ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL

When a deceased person is a member of the armed forces, a notification shall be made to the Watch Commander by the officer reporting the death. The notification shall, when practicable, include:

(a) Name, rank, and serial number of the deceased.

(b) Branch of service.

(c) Name and location of decedent's military unit.

(d) Location, date, and time of death.

(e) Whether wearing civilian clothes or in uniform.

(f) Location where deceased has been or will be moved to.

(g) Any instructions from the Coroner.

328.4 SUICIDE

Even where the suicide appears obvious, the case will be handled as a homicide. All original suicide notes, possible weapons and other evidence shall collected and retained by the Coroner's investigators. The investigating officer should attempt to obtain a known exemplar of the victim's handwriting for comparison with the suicide note. If a copy of the note is desired by an investigator, it may be obtained from the Coroner's Office. If the original note is desired for crime laboratory study, it can be picked up at the Coroner's Office by an authorized representative of the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department Crime Lab.

328.5 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to respond to, document, and investigate incidents where a person is deceased. Investigations involving the death of a person, including deaths from natural causes, accidents, workplace incidents, suicide, and homicide, shall be initiated, conducted, and properly documented.

328.6 UNIDENTIFIED DEAD BODY

If the identity of a dead body cannot be established, the handling officer will request from the Coroner a unique identifying number for the body. The number shall be included in any report.

328.7 DEATH NOTIFICATION

When reasonably practicable, and if not handled by the Coroner's Office, notification to the next-of-kin of the deceased person shall be made, in person, by the officer assigned to the incident. If the next-of-kin lives in another jurisdiction, a law enforcement official from that jurisdiction shall be requested to make the personal notification.

If a deceased person has been identified as a missing person, this department shall attempt to locate family members and inform them of the death and location of the deceased missing person's remains. All efforts to locate and notify family members shall be recorded in appropriate reports.

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Identity Theft

329.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Identity theft is a growing trend that frequently involves related crimes in multiple jurisdictions. This policy is intended to provide guidelines for the reporting and investigation of such crimes.

329.2 REPORTING

(a) In an effort to maintain uniformity in reporting, officers presented with the crime of identity theft (Penal Code § 530.6) shall initiate a report for victims residing within the jurisdiction of this department when the crime occurred. For incidents of identity theft occurring outside this jurisdiction, officers should observe the following:

1. For any victim not residing within this jurisdiction, the officer may either take a courtesy report to be forwarded to the victim's residence agency or the victim should be encouraged to promptly report the identity theft to the law enforcement agency where he or she resides.

(b) While the crime of identity theft should be reported to the law enforcement agency where the victim resides, officers of this department should investigate and report crimes occurring within this jurisdiction which have resulted from the original identity theft (e.g., the identity theft occurred elsewhere, but the credit card fraud occurred and is reported in this jurisdiction).

(c) Officers should include all known incidents of fraudulent activity (e.g., credit card number applied for in victim's name when the victim has never made such an application).

(d) Officers should also cross-reference all known reports made by the victim (e.g., U.S. Secret Service, credit reporting bureaus, U.S. Postal Service and DMV) with all known report numbers.

(e) The reporting officer should inform victims of identity theft that the California Identity Theft Registry is available to help those who are wrongly linked to crimes. The registry can be checked by law enforcement and other authorized persons to investigate whether a criminal history or want was created in the victim's name (Penal Code § 530.7). Information regarding the California Identity Theft Registry can be obtained by calling toll free (888) 880-0240.

(f) Following supervisory review and departmental processing, the initial report should be forwarded to the appropriate detective for follow up investigation, coordination with other agencies and prosecution as circumstances dictate.

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Private Persons Arrests

330.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance for the handling of private person's arrests made pursuant to Penal Code § 837.

330.2 ADVISING PRIVATE PERSONS OF THE ARREST PROCESS

Penal Code § 836(b) expressly mandates that all officers shall advise victims of domestic violence of the right to make a private person's arrest, including advice on how to safely execute such an arrest. In all other situations, officers should use sound discretion in determining whether or not to advise an individual of the arrest process.

(a) When advising any individual regarding the right to make a private person's arrest, officers should refrain from encouraging or dissuading any individual from making such an arrest and should instead limit advice to the legal requirements for such an arrest as listed below.

(b) Private individuals should be discouraged from using force to effect a private person's arrest, and absent immediate threat to their own safety or the safety of others, private individuals should be encouraged to refer matters to law enforcement officials for further investigation or arrest.

330.3 ARRESTS BY PRIVATE PERSONS

Penal Code § 837 provides that a private person may arrest another:

(a) For a public offense committed or attempted in his or her presence;

(b) When the person arrested has committed a felony, although not in his or her presence;

(c) When a felony has been in fact committed, and he or she has reasonable cause for believing the person arrested has committed it.

Unlike peace officers, private persons may not make an arrest on suspicion that a felony has been committed - the felony must in fact have taken place.

330.4 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Any officer presented with a private person wishing to make an arrest must determine whether or not there is reasonable cause to believe that such an arrest would be lawful (Penal Code § 847).

(a) Should any officer determine that there is no reasonable cause to believe that a private person's arrest is lawful, the officer should take no action to further detain or restrain the individual beyond that which reasonably appears necessary to investigate the matter, determine the lawfulness of the arrest and protect the public safety.

1. Any officer who determines that a private person's arrest appears to be unlawful should promptly release the arrested individual pursuant to Penal Code § 849(b)(1). The officer must include the basis of such a determination in a related report.

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2. Absent reasonable cause to support a private person's arrest or other lawful grounds to support an independent arrest by the officer, the officer should advise the parties that no arrest will be made and that the circumstances will be documented in a related report.

(b) Whenever an officer determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that a private person's arrest is lawful, the officer may exercise any of the following options:

1. Take the individual into physical custody for booking
2. Release the individual pursuant to a Notice to Appear
3. Release the individual pursuant to Penal Code § 849

330.5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

In all circumstances in which a private person is claiming to have made an arrest, the accepting officer shall direct the arresting citizen to write a written statement. Oral statements may be taken in circumstances where a written statement is not possible or feasible.

In addition to the written statement (and any other related documents such as citations, booking forms, etc.), officers shall complete a narrative report regarding the circumstances and disposition of the incident.

330.6 AID TO PRIVATE PERSON MAKING AN ARREST

When orally summoned by the arresting private person, officers shall render aid in the private person's arrest per Penal Code Section 839.

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Limited English Proficiency Services

332.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance to members when communicating with individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) (42 USC § 2000d).

332.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Authorized interpreter - A person who has been screened and authorized by the Department to act as an interpreter and/or translator for others.

Interpret or interpretation - The act of listening to a communication in one language (source language) and orally converting it to another language (target language), while retaining the same meaning.

Limited English proficient (LEP) - Any individual whose primary language is not English and who has a limited ability to read, write, speak or understand English. These individuals may be competent in certain types of communication (e.g., speaking or understanding) but still be LEP for other purposes (e.g., reading or writing). Similarly, LEP designations are context-specific; an individual may possess sufficient English language skills to function in one setting but these skills may be insufficient in other situations.

Qualified bilingual member - A member of the Monterey Park Police Department, designated by the Department, who has the ability to communicate fluently, directly and accurately in both English and another language. Bilingual members may be fluent enough to communicate in a non-English language but may not be sufficiently fluent to interpret or translate from one language into another.

Translate or translation - The replacement of written text from one language (source language) into an equivalent written text (target language).

332.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to reasonably ensure that LEP individuals have meaningful access to law enforcement services, programs and activities, while not imposing undue burdens on its members.

The Department will not discriminate against or deny any individual access to services, rights or programs based upon national origin or any other protected interest or right.

332.3 LEP COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police shall delegate certain responsibilities to an LEP Coordinator. The LEP Coordinator shall be appointed by, and directly responsible to, the Field Services Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the LEP Coordinator include, but are not limited to:

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(a) Coordinating and implementing all aspects of the Monterey Park Police Department's LEP services to LEP individuals.

(b) Developing procedures that will enable members to access LEP services, including telephonic interpreters, and ensuring the procedures are available to all members.

(c) Ensuring that a list of all qualified bilingual members and authorized interpreters is maintained and available to each Watch Commander and Communications Manager. The list should include information regarding the following:

1. Languages spoken
2. Contact information
3. Availability

(d) Ensuring signage stating that interpreters are available free of charge to LEP individuals is posted in appropriate areas and in the most commonly spoken languages.

(e) Reviewing existing and newly developed documents to determine which are vital documents and should be translated, and into which languages the documents should be translated.

(f) Annually assessing demographic data and other resources, including contracted language services utilization data and community-based organizations, to determine if there are additional documents or languages that are appropriate for translation.

(g) Identifying standards and assessments to be used by the Department to qualify individuals as qualified bilingual members or authorized interpreters.

(h) Periodically reviewing efforts of the Department in providing meaningful access to LEP individuals, and, as appropriate, developing reports, new procedures or recommending modifications to this policy.

(i) Receiving and responding to complaints regarding department LEP services.

(j) Ensuring appropriate processes are in place to provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of complaints and inquiries regarding discrimination in access to department services, programs and activities.

332.4 FOUR-FACTOR ANALYSIS

Since there are many different languages that members could encounter, the Department will utilize the four-factor analysis outlined in the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients, available at the DOJ website, to determine which measures will provide meaningful access to its services and programs. It is recognized that law enforcement contacts and circumstances will vary considerably. This analysis, therefore, must remain flexible and will require an ongoing balance of four factors, which are:

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(a) The number or proportion of LEP individuals eligible to be served or likely to be encountered by department members, or who may benefit from programs or services within the jurisdiction of the Department or a particular geographic area.

(b) The frequency with which LEP individuals are likely to come in contact with department members, programs or services.

(c) The nature and importance of the contact, program, information or service provided.

(d) The cost of providing LEP assistance and the resources available.

332.5 TYPES OF LEP ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE

Monterey Park Police Department members should never refuse service to an LEP individual who is requesting assistance, nor should they require an LEP individual to furnish an interpreter as a condition for receiving assistance. The Department will make every reasonable effort to provide meaningful and timely assistance to LEP individuals through a variety of services.

The Department will utilize all reasonably available tools, such as language identification cards, when attempting to determine an LEP individual's primary language.

LEP individuals may choose to accept department-provided LEP services at no cost or they may choose to provide their own.

Department-provided LEP services may include, but are not limited to, the assistance methods described in this policy.

332.6 WRITTEN FORMS AND GUIDELINES

Vital documents or those that are frequently used should be translated into languages most likely to be encountered. The LEP Coordinator will arrange to make these translated documents available to members and other appropriate individuals, as necessary.

332.7 AUDIO RECORDINGS

The Department may develop audio recordings of important or frequently requested information in a language most likely to be understood by those LEP individuals who are representative of the community being served.

332.8 QUALIFIED BILINGUAL MEMBERS

Bilingual members may be qualified to provide LEP services when they have demonstrated through established department procedures a sufficient level of skill and competence to fluently communicate in both English and a non-English language. Members utilized for LEP services must demonstrate knowledge of the functions of an interpreter/translator and the ethical issues involved when acting as a language conduit. Additionally, bilingual members must be able to communicate technical and law enforcement terminology, and be sufficiently proficient in the non-English language to perform complicated tasks, such as conducting interrogations, taking statements, collecting evidence or conveying rights or responsibilities.

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When a qualified bilingual member from this department is not available, personnel from other City departments, who have been identified by the Department as having the requisite skills and competence, may be requested.

332.9 AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS

Any person designated by the Department to act as an authorized interpreter and/or translator must have demonstrated competence in both English and the involved non-English language, must have an understanding of the functions of an interpreter that allows for correct and effective translation, and should not be a person with an interest in the department case or investigation involving the LEP individual. A person providing interpretation or translation services may be required to establish the accuracy and trustworthiness of the interpretation or translation in a court proceeding.

Authorized interpreters must pass a screening process established by the LEP Coordinator which demonstrates that their skills and abilities include:

(a) The competence and ability to communicate information accurately in both English and in the target language.

(b) Knowledge, in both languages, of any specialized terms or concepts peculiar to this department and of any particularized vocabulary or phraseology used by the LEP individual.

(c) The ability to understand and adhere to the interpreter role without deviating into other roles, such as counselor or legal adviser.

(d) Knowledge of the ethical issues involved when acting as a language conduit.

332.9.1 SOURCES OF AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS

The Department may contract with authorized interpreters who are available over the telephone. Members may use these services with the approval of a supervisor and in compliance with established procedures.

Other sources may include:

- Qualified bilingual members of this department or personnel from other City departments.
- Individuals employed exclusively to perform interpretation services.
- Contracted in-person interpreters, such as state or federal court interpreters, among others.
- Interpreters from other agencies who have been qualified as interpreters by this department, and with whom the Department has a resource-sharing or other arrangement that they will interpret according to department guidelines.

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332.9.2 COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS AND OTHER SOURCES OF LANGUAGE ASSISTANCE

Language assistance may be available from community volunteers who have demonstrated competence in either monolingual (direct) communication and/or in interpretation or translation (as noted in above), and have been approved by the Department to communicate with LEP individuals.

Where qualified bilingual members or other authorized interpreters are unavailable to assist, approved community volunteers who have demonstrated competence may be called upon when appropriate. However, department members must carefully consider the nature of the contact and the relationship between the LEP individual and the volunteer to ensure that the volunteer can provide neutral and unbiased assistance.

While family or friends of an LEP individual may offer to assist with communication or interpretation, members should carefully consider the circumstances before relying on such individuals. For example, children should not be relied upon except in exigent or very informal and non-confrontational situations.

332.10 CONTACT AND REPORTING

While all law enforcement contacts, services and individual rights are important, this department will utilize the four-factor analysis to prioritize service to LEP individuals so that such services may be targeted where they are most needed, according to the nature and importance of the particular law enforcement activity involved.

Whenever any member of this department is required to complete a report or other documentation, and interpretation services are provided to any involved LEP individual, such services should be noted in the related report. Members should document the type of interpretation services utilized and whether the individual elected to use services provided by the Department or some other identified source.

332.11 RECEIVING AND RESPONDING TO REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

The Monterey Park Police Department will take reasonable steps and will work with the Department of Human Resources to develop in-house language capacity by hiring or appointing qualified members proficient in languages representative of the community being served.

332.11.1 EMERGENCY CALLS TO 9-1-1

Department members will make every reasonable effort to promptly accommodate LEP individuals utilizing 9-1-1 lines. When a 9-1-1 call-taker receives a call and determines that the caller is an LEP individual, the call-taker shall quickly determine whether sufficient information can be obtained to initiate an appropriate emergency response. If language assistance is still needed, the language is known and a qualified bilingual member is available in Dispatch, the call shall immediately be handled by the qualified bilingual member.

If a qualified bilingual member is not available or the call-taker is unable to identify the caller's language, the call-taker will contact the contracted telephone interpretation service and establish a three-way call between the call-taker, the LEP individual and the interpreter.

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Dispatchers will make every reasonable effort to dispatch a qualified bilingual member to the assignment, if available and appropriate.

While 9-1-1 calls shall receive top priority, reasonable efforts should also be made to accommodate LEP individuals seeking routine access to services and information by utilizing the resources listed in this policy.

332.12 FIELD ENFORCEMENT

Field enforcement will generally include such contacts as traffic stops, pedestrian stops, serving warrants and restraining orders, crowd/traffic control and other routine field contacts that may involve LEP individuals. The scope and nature of these activities and contacts will inevitably vary. Members and/or supervisors must assess each situation to determine the need and availability of language assistance to all involved LEP individuals and utilize the methods outlined in this policy to provide such assistance.

Although not every situation can be addressed in this policy, it is important that members are able to effectively communicate the reason for a contact, the need for information and the meaning or consequences of any enforcement action. For example, it would be meaningless to request consent to search if the officer is unable to effectively communicate with an LEP individual.

If available, officers should obtain the assistance of a qualified bilingual member or an authorized interpreter before placing an LEP individual under arrest.

332.13 INVESTIGATIVE FIELD INTERVIEWS

In any situation where an interview may reveal information that could be used as the basis for arrest or prosecution of an LEP individual and a qualified bilingual member is unavailable or lacks the skills to directly communicate with the LEP individual, an authorized interpreter should be used. This includes interviews conducted during an investigation with victims, witnesses and suspects. In such situations, audio recordings of the interviews should be made when reasonably possible. Identification and contact information for the interpreter (e.g., name, address) should be documented so that the person can be subpoenaed for trial if necessary.

If an authorized interpreter is needed, officers should consider calling for an authorized interpreter in the following order:

- An authorized department member or allied agency interpreter
- An authorized telephone interpreter
- Any other authorized interpreter

Any *Miranda* warnings shall be provided to suspects in their primary language by an authorized interpreter or, if the suspect is literate, by providing a translated *Miranda* warning card.

The use of an LEP individual's bilingual friends, family members, children, neighbors or bystanders may be used only when a qualified bilingual member or authorized interpreter is unavailable and there is an immediate need to interview an LEP individual.

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332.14 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS

Miscommunication during custodial interrogations may have a substantial impact on the evidence presented in a criminal prosecution. Only qualified bilingual members or, if none is available or appropriate, authorized interpreters shall be used during custodial interrogations. *Miranda* warnings shall be provided to suspects in their primary language by the qualified bilingual member or an authorized interpreter.

In order to ensure that translations during custodial interrogations are accurately documented and are admissible as evidence, interrogations should be recorded whenever reasonably possible. See guidance on recording custodial interrogations in the Investigation and Prosecution Policy.

332.15 BOOKINGS

When gathering information during the booking process, members should remain alert to the impediments that language barriers can create. In the interest of the arrestee's health and welfare, the safety and security of the facility, and to protect individual rights, it is important that accurate medical screening and booking information be obtained. Members should seek the assistance of a qualified bilingual member whenever there is concern that accurate information cannot be obtained or that booking instructions may not be properly understood by an LEP individual.

332.16 COMPLAINTS

The Department shall ensure that LEP individuals who wish to file a complaint regarding members of this department are able to do so. The Department may provide an authorized interpreter or translated forms, as appropriate. Complaints will be referred to the LEP Coordinator.

Investigations into such complaints shall be handled in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy. Authorized interpreters used for any interview with an LEP individual during an investigation should not be members of this department.

Any notice required to be sent to an LEP individual as a complaining party pursuant to the Personnel Complaints Policy should be translated or otherwise communicated in a language-accessible manner.

332.17 COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Community outreach programs and other such services offered by this department are important to the ultimate success of more traditional law enforcement duties. This department will continue to work with community groups, local businesses and neighborhoods to provide equal access to such programs and services.

332.18 TRAINING

To ensure that all members who may have contact with LEP individuals are properly trained, the Department will provide periodic training on this policy and related procedures, including how to access department-authorized telephonic and in-person interpreters and other available resources.

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The Training Officer shall be responsible for ensuring new members receive LEP training. Those who may have contact with LEP individuals should receive refresher training at least once every two years thereafter. The Training Officer shall maintain records of all LEP training provided, and will retain a copy in each member's training file in accordance with established records retention schedules.

332.18.1 TRAINING FOR AUTHORIZED INTERPRETERS

All members on the authorized interpreter list must successfully complete prescribed interpreter training. To complete interpreter training successfully, an interpreter must demonstrate proficiency in and ability to communicate information accurately in both English and in the target language, demonstrate knowledge in both languages of any specialized terms or phraseology, and understand and adhere to the interpreter role without deviating into other roles, such as counselor or legal adviser.

Members on the authorized interpreter list must receive refresher training annually or they will be removed from the authorized interpreter list. This annual training should include language skills competency (including specialized terminology) and ethical considerations.

The Training Officer shall be responsible for coordinating the annual refresher training and will maintain a record of all training the interpreters have received.

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Mandatory Employer Notification

334.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to describe the requirements and procedures to follow when a public or private school employee (teacher and non-teacher) has been arrested under certain circumstances.

334.2 MANDATORY SCHOOL EMPLOYEE ARREST REPORTING

In the event a school employee is arrested for any offense enumerated below, the Chief of Police or his/her designee is required to report the arrest as follows.

334.2.1 ARREST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER

In the event a public school teacher is arrested for any controlled substance offense enumerated in Health and Safety Code § 11591 or Health and Safety Code § 11364, in so far as that section relates to Health and Safety Code § 11054(d)(12), or for any of the offenses enumerated in Penal Code § 290, Penal Code § 261(a), or Education Code § 44010, the Chief of Police or his/her designee is mandated to immediately notify by telephone the superintendent of the school district employing the teacher and to immediately give written notice of the arrest to the Commission on Teacher Credentialing and to the superintendent of schools in the county where the person is employed (Health and Safety Code § 11591; Penal Code § 291).

334.2.2 ARREST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL NON-TEACHER EMPLOYEE

In the event a public school non-teacher employee is arrested for any controlled substance offense enumerated in Health and Safety Code § 11591 or Health and Safety Code § 11364, in so far as that section relates to Health and Safety Code § 11054(d)(12), or for any of the offenses enumerated in Penal Code § 290, Penal Code § 261(a), or Education Code § 44010, the Chief of Police or his/her designee is mandated to immediately notify by telephone the superintendent of the school district employing the non-teacher and to immediately give written notice of the arrest to the governing board of the school district employing the person (Health and Safety Code § 11591; Penal Code § 291).

334.2.3 ARREST OF PRIVATE SCHOOL TEACHER

In the event a private school teacher is arrested for any controlled substance offense enumerated in Health and Safety Code § 11591 or Health and Safety Code § 11364, in so far as that section relates to Health and Safety Code § 11054(d)(12), or for any of the offenses enumerated in Penal Code § 290 or Education Code § 44010, the Chief of Police or his/her designee is mandated to immediately notify by telephone the private school authority employing the teacher and to immediately give written notice of the arrest to the private school authority employing the teacher (Health and Safety Code § 11591; Penal Code § 291.1).

334.2.4 ARREST OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR

In the event a teacher or instructor employed in a community college district school is arrested for any controlled substance offense enumerated in Health and Safety Code § 11591.5 or Health

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and Safety § 11364, in so far as that section relates to Health and Safety Code § 11054(d)(9), or for any of the offenses enumerated in Penal Code § 290 or in Penal Code § 261(a)(1), the Chief of Police or the authorized designee is mandated to immediately notify by telephone the superintendent of the community college district employing the person, and shall immediately give written notice of the arrest to the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (Health and Safety Code § 11591.5; Penal Code § 291.5).

334.3 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department will meet the reporting requirements of California law to minimize the risks to children and others.

334.4 ARREST OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN COMMUNITY CARE FACILITIES

In the event an employee of a community treatment facility, a day treatment facility, a group home, a short-term residential therapeutic program or a foster family agency is arrested for child abuse (as defined in Penal Code § 11165.6) and the employee is free to return to work where children are present, the investigating member shall notify the licensee of the charge of abuse (Health and Safety Code § 1522.2).

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Biological Samples

335.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the collection of biological samples from those individuals required to provide samples upon conviction or arrest for certain offenses. This policy does not apply to biological samples collected at a crime scene or taken from a person in conjunction with a criminal investigation. Nor does it apply to biological samples from those required to register, for example, sex offenders.

335.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department will assist in the expeditious collection of required biological samples from offenders in accordance with the laws of this state and with as little reliance on force as practicable.

335.3 PERSONS SUBJECT TO DNA COLLECTION

Those who must submit a biological sample include (Penal Code § 296):

(a) A person, including a juvenile, upon conviction or other adjudication of any felony offense.

(b) A person, including a juvenile, upon conviction or other adjudication of any offense if the person has a prior felony on record.

(c) An adult arrested or charged with any felony.

335.4 PROCEDURE

When an individual is required to provide a biological sample, a trained employee shall obtain the sample in accordance with this policy.

335.4.1 COLLECTION

The following steps should be taken to collect a sample:

(a) Verify that the individual is required to provide a sample pursuant to Penal Code § 296; Penal Code § 296.1.

(b) Verify that a biological sample has not been previously collected from the offender by querying the individual's criminal history record for a DNA collection flag or, during regular business hours, calling the California Department of Justice (DOJ) designated DNA laboratory. There is no need to obtain a biological sample if one has been previously obtained.

(c) Use a DNA buccal swab collection kit provided by the California DOJ to perform the collection and take steps to avoid cross contamination.

335.5 USE OF FORCE TO OBTAIN SAMPLES

If a person refuses to cooperate with the sample collection process, officers should attempt to identify the reason for refusal and seek voluntary compliance without resorting to using force. Force will not be used in the collection of samples except as authorized by court order and only

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with the approval of a supervisor. Methods to consider when seeking voluntary compliance include contacting:

(a) The person's parole or probation officer when applicable.

(b) The prosecuting attorney to seek additional charges against the person for failure to comply or to otherwise bring the refusal before a judge.

(c) The judge at the person's next court appearance.

(d) The person's attorney.

(e) A chaplain.

(f) Another custody facility with additional resources, where an arrestee can be transferred to better facilitate sample collection.

(g) A supervisor who may be able to authorize custodial disciplinary actions to compel compliance, if any are available.

The supervisor shall review and approve any plan to use force and be present to document the process.

335.5.1 VIDEO RECORDING

A video recording should be made anytime force is used to obtain a biological sample. The recording should document all staff participating in the process, in addition to the methods and all force used during the collection. The recording should be part of the investigation file, if any, or otherwise retained in accordance with the department’s records retention schedule (15 CCR 1059).

335.5.2 CELL EXTRACTIONS

If the use of force includes a cell extraction, the extraction shall be video recorded, including audio. Video shall be directed at the cell extraction event. The video recording shall be retained by the Department for the length of time required by statute. Notwithstanding the use of the video as evidence in a criminal proceeding, the tape shall be retained administratively (15 CCR 1059).

335.6 LEGAL MANDATES AND RELEVANT LAWS

California law provides for the following:

335.6.1 DOCUMENTATION RELATED TO FORCE

The Watch Commander or the on-duty authorized designee shall prepare prior written authorization for the use of any force (15 CCR 1059). The written authorization shall include information that the subject was asked to provide the requisite specimen, sample, or impression and refused, as well as the related court order authorizing the force.

335.6.2 BLOOD SAMPLES

A blood sample should only be obtained under this policy when:

(a) The California DOJ requests a blood sample and the subject consents, or

(b) A court orders a blood sample following a refusal.

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The withdrawal of blood may only be performed in a medically approved manner by health care providers trained and qualified to draw blood. A California DOJ collection kit shall be used for this purpose (Penal Code § 298(a); Penal Code § 298(b)(2)).

335.6.3 LITIGATION

The Chief of Police or authorized designee should notify the California DOJ's DNA Legal Unit in the event this department is named in a lawsuit involving the DNA Data Bank sample collection, sample use or any aspect of the state's DNA Data Bank Program.

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General Conduct

336.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy section will outline general conduct policies and procedures.

336.2 AUTHORITY CONDUCT: COMMANDING OFFICER

Authority in the Department shall be exercised with firmness and justice by any commanding officer. Commanders shall avoid censuring a subordinate in the presence of others unless circumstances warrant immediate action. Superior officers are forbidden to injure or discredit those under their authority by tyrannical or capricious conduct or by abusive language. Commanding officers are vested with the authority commensurate with their responsibility to take summary disciplinary action when necessary.

336.3 OBEDIENCE AND EXECUTION OF ORDERS

Officers shall strictly obey and promptly execute the lawful order(s) of their superior officer. Should such order conflict with any general or special order, provision of the Manual, or other previous order from any superior officer, the officer receiving the conflicting order shall promptly and respectfully bring such conflict to the attention of the superior officer issuing the conflicting order. Should the latter not change such order, it shall be obeyed and the officer shall not be held responsible for the violation of any other order or rule in obeying the conflicting order(s).

336.4 CHAIN-OF-COMMAND

All official business of the Department (including orders moving downward, requested information, suggestions, or complaints moving upward), shall be confined to the official chain-of-command. An employee of the Department shall transact all official business through proper channels commencing with his/her immediate supervisor. If the employee finds the matter cannot be handled by the immediate supervisor, that supervisor will give permission to the employee to submit the matter, in writing, to the proper authority; and the immediate superior shall forward the request to that authority via the next ranking officer with or without comment.

In emergencies, when the matter cannot be handled by the immediate superior, the employee shall contact the next available ranking officer.

This rule does not deny any employee the privilege of contacting the Chief of Police on matters of a strictly personal nature, after said officer has asked his/her supervisor for permission to go to the Chief. It is not necessary that the officer reveal what the personal matter is.

336.5 DECORUM, BEHAVIOR, INSUBORDINATION

All on-duty Department members shall maintain a professional business-like decorum in the workplace, whether at a City facility, in public, or at any other place. They shall treat other members of the Department civilly and respectfully and shall not publicly criticize or ridicule any official act of any member of this Department.

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A member shall not use threatening or insulting language nor behave in a disrespectful or insubordinate manner toward any other member of the Department.

A member shall always be respectful and not use coarse, profane, or insolent language to any person.

A member shall not act or behave officially or privately in such a manner as to dishonor or disgrace him or herself or the Department.

336.6 OFF DUTY INCIDENTS

Definitions:

(a) "Off Duty"- Anytime other than when the sworn or non-sworn employee is assigned or scheduled to perform tasks on behalf of the department or the city.

(b) "Participation"- Any employee who receives information about, witnesses, or is a party to any incident defined in this section.

(c) "Incident" -

1. Verbal disputes, where the employee expects or should reasonably know that the encounter may result in a complaint against the employee.
2. Physical altercations of any kind.
3. Any felony or misdemeanor crime.
4. Participation in an off duty arrest.
5. Any contact with a law enforcement officer who is carrying out his/her duties in an official capacity.
6. Providing assistance to any other law enforcement agency.
7. Any incident in which a law enforcement officer is summoned to act in his/her official capacity.
8. Any contact with other law enforcement agency that the employee should reasonably know may lead to a complaint against the employee.
9. Any other off-duty conduct which any employee knows or reasonably should know is unbecoming a member of the Department or which is contrary to good order, efficiency or morale, or which tends to reflect unfavorably upon the Department or its members.

(d) Exceptions: The receipt of a citation for minor traffic or parking violations where there is no reasonable expectation that the violation will lead to a complaint against the employee. Employees who are involved in non-injury or injury traffic collisions while off duty are not required to report under this policy, unless the incident may result in a complaint against the employee or the collision involves possible criminal conduct.

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Employees who are injured in any traffic collision should notify the department in the event that time off for recovery will affect their work schedule.

(e) "Report"- Valid and written provision of the date time and location of the incident, the circumstances surrounding the incident, the identity of all known participants (employee and/or non-employee) and the name of any law enforcement agency involved and the agency's case number if available.

Whenever an employee is involved in an off duty incident, the employee shall immediately report the incident to the on-duty watch commander by telephone. A written report shall then be made by the participating employee(s) and shall be delivered to the watch commander immediately after, or at the earliest practical time after the incident has been stabilized, dissolved, or diffused, but not later than the next day of duty. The written report will be turned in to the on duty watch commander unless the employee is directed to give to the report to his/her respective Bureau Commander. In determining whether or not a report (both verbal and written) has been made at the earliest practical time after the incident, convenience for the employee shall not be a factor.

The only exception to the requirement of immediately reporting an off duty incident is if the employee is physically incapacitated and unable to immediately make such a report.

Depending on the severity of the circumstances, the on-duty watch commander has the option to order the employee making such report by telephone to immediately respond to the Police Department to personally make the report.

In such cases where there is a delay receiving a written report from the involved employee, the watch commander shall prepare a memo to the Division Commander detailing the information he/she received from the employee.

When the on-duty watch commander receives a written or oral report from an employee regarding an off duty incident, the watch commander shall immediately prepare an off duty incident report and immediately submit all prepared written documents through the chain of command to the Chief of Police. Any appropriate follow up investigation will then be undertaken.

If the watch commander receives information that may pose significant liability (reasonably anticipated to result in litigation), he/she shall immediately contact and brief the respective Division Commander.

336.7 RANK: SENIORITY ACCORDING TO TIME AND GRADE

When two or more employees of equal rank in the Department are assigned to the same unit, detail, bureau. etc., the officer with the highest rank and most seniority in that rank will be in command and will be responsible, unless otherwise designated by superior authority.

When an employee is assigned to perform the duties of a higher rank, the employee shall be governed by all orders and rules affecting that rank and be responsible accordingly.

While on-duty and in the presence of the public, officers and employees of the Department should address ranking officers by their titles.

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336.8 RESPECT TO SUPERIOR OFFICERS AND FELLOW OFFICERS

Employees shall treat their associates with courtesy and respect. They shall not become party to any discrediting communication, except when such communications are necessary in making an official report of a willful neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, violation of law or other improper conduct. In order to maintain proper decorum in the eyes of the public, supervising officers, while on duty, shall be addressed by the title of their rank. The provision of this section shall extend to include persons of superior rank in any other governmental service or agency.

336.9 RIGHT OF REDRESS

A member of the Department deeming himself/herself aggrieved has the right of redress as per personnel rules and regulations.

336.10 SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT

Officers of the Department wishing to call attention to any matter of police business or neglect of duty or to make suggestions for the improvement or the Department, shall communicate directly and in writing to their immediate supervisor, who shall promptly forward such information through the proper channels.

336.11 CIVIL ACTIONS FILED

An employee served with a summons that he/she is being sued as a result of his/her actions while performing his/her official duties, shall immediately notify the office of the Chief of Police.

336.12 COURT CASES

Members of the Department shall not take part or be concerned, either directly or indirectly, with making or negotiating any compromise or arrangement for any criminal or any person with a view of permitting such criminal or other person to escape the penalty of law; nor shall they seek to obtain any continuance of any trial in court out of friendship for the defendant or otherwise interfere with the courts of justice.

336.13 EVIDENCE: NECESSITY TO PROMPTLY BOOK INTO THE PROPERTY SYSTEM

All officers seizing property in connection with their official duties (safe keeping, evidence or found property) shall book the property into the property system promptly and without undue delay.

An exception to this policy section shall apply to situations where an arrestee is brought to the jail for booking and is found to be in possession of a lighter, matches, or tobacco products. Non-disposable lighters shall be booked into the property system as "safe keeping" or if the lighter has evidentiary value, booked as "evidence." Disposable lighters, matches, and tobacco products that do not have evidentiary value shall be discarded with the subject's consent. If the subject does not consent, the items shall be booked into evidence as "safe keeping."

336.14 OFFICER'S SWORN DUTY AND THE DUTY TO COME TO THE AID OF A FELLOW OFFICER

Officers shall act together and assist, defend and protect each other from physical harm. Officers who fail to fulfill their sworn duties because of unjustified fear of physical injury, retaliation or

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other personal consequences to themselves, shall be deemed guilty of dereliction of duty and be subjected to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal.

336.15 OFFICERS LOITERING

Officers who are on duty and in uniform shall not loiter in any place of business, residence, or public area.

336.16 CONFIDENTIALITY OF OFFICIAL POLICE DEPARTMENT BUSINESS

All police employees shall treat as confidential any official Police Department business or activity, the dissemination of which is restricted by local, state or federal law or, if disseminated, would impact or disrupt the public service. They shall not give any information relating to such official business of the Department to anyone, except as authorized by the Policy Manual or as provided herein:

(a) Under due process of law.

(b) As directed by or with the permission of the Chief of Police.

(c) To those whom the officer is directed by proper Department authority.

336.16.1 POLICE OPERATIONS OUTSIDE OF THE DEPARTMENT

Officers shall not make known any proposed movement of the force in police operations nor communicate any police information respecting orders they may have received, nor any regulation that may be made for the government of the Department.

336.16.2 RECORD INFORMATION USE

Police employees shall not obtain or attempt to obtain any information from Department files or reports or through official Department channels or facilities, other than that to which they are entitled, in accordance with their official duties therein. They shall not use any information so obtained or any other official information received or acquired during the course of employment or duty, for their private purpose.

336.17 SUPPLYING INFORMATION TO CITIZENS

Employees of the Department shall give their name and serial number when requested by a citizen in the course of their official duties.

336.18 INJURY: POLICE PERSONNEL

Any member of the Department who suffers a physical injury while on duty shall report same to their supervisor immediately and is required to make the necessary written reports as soon as possible.

336.19 OFF DUTY REPORTING

Upon official notice, off-duty employees shall report for duty immediately and in compliance with the directions given at the time of notification.

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336.20 ARRESTS IN PERSONAL AND FAMILY DISPUTES

Members of the Department should avoid making arrests in their own disputes or those of their families, when practicable.

336.21 POLICE BUSINESS CARD

Officers and employees of this Department shall not utilize any business or personal card or any other form of communication bearing any inscription or message which purports to exempt the bearer from the processes of this or any other Department, or which purports to grant any special privileges not enjoyed by all individuals.

336.22 PUNCTUALITY

Employees of the Department shall be punctual in reporting for duty, and shall work their complete tour of duty, unless relieved by a supervisor.

336.23 RECOMMENDATIONS PROHIBITED

Employees shall not recommend or suggest any private person, firm or corporation to obtain bail bond, medical, legal, or any other personal service while on duty in an official capacity. This policy shall not hinder officers from referring individuals to public service agencies to obtain emergency, psychological, or social services when necessary.

336.24 SLEEPING WHILE DUTY

Employees shall not sleep while on tour of duty unless specifically authorized to do so.

336.25 SUBVERSIVE AFFILIATIONS

Officers and employees will not be permitted to maintain membership in, or a close association with, any organization which has been declared subversive by the Attorney General of the United States or of the government of the State of California.

336.25.1 LIMITATIONS UPON PERSONAL ASSOCIATIONS

No sworn or non-sworn employee shall knowingly, or in those circumstances where he/she should reasonably know, maintain any type of relationship with a person(s) who is a felon or suspected of committing a felony by any individual or entity known to the employee. This prohibition on relationships shall likewise apply to individuals who are known, or should reasonably be known, to be sexual offenders, to have been indicted, or to be the subject of a felony criminal complaint or to have a reputation in the community for involvement in the enumerated misconduct or suspected misconduct.

The prohibition contained in this policy shall not apply to personnel whose job assignment requires the creation of the illusion of any of the above prohibited relationships (i.e., narcotics and undercover officers, etc.).

336.26 RIDING IN CITY VEHICLES

No employee of the Department operating any City vehicle shall permit persons other than employees of the Department to ride in such vehicle, except persons as are required to be

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conveyed in the performance of duty or as are authorized by order of the Chief of Police or Bureau Commander who will assume responsibility for said permission. Employees shall not utilize City vehicles for personal transportation to and from work except in an emergency or as assigned.

336.27 USE OF DEPARTMENT FOR MAILING ADDRESS, NECESSITY TO CHECK DEPARTMENT MAILBOXES

Employees shall not use the Department as a personal mailing address or for the delivery of personal goods or merchandise purchased by them. Employees may use the department address as a mailing address in the event that they are crime victims, witnesses, or parties involved in an incident involving an outside agency. Employees shall check and empty their assigned Departmental mail receptacles regularly.

336.28 OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OR COMMUNICATIONS

An employee of the Department shall not enter into official Department correspondence over a signature other than that of the Chief of Police, except as otherwise authorized in Department instructions. An employee of the Department shall not use official Department or City stationery for personal use.

336.29 ACCEPTANCE OF GRATUITIES

No employee shall solicit, take, or accept a fee, gift, or other thing of value in the course of employment or in connection with employment. Exceptions to this rule require the express approval of the Chief of Police.

336.30 ENCUMBRANCES: CITY LIABILITIES AND EXPENSES

Employees shall not incur a liability chargeable against the Department or the City of Monterey Park without the knowledge and consent of the proper authority as designated by the Chief of Police.

336.31 CRIMINAL RECORDS

Contents of any criminal record shall not be exhibited or divulged to any person, other than to another duly authorized police officer during an official investigation or under due process of law. No employee shall permit the misuse of any police information either in his own interest or that of another. Nothing in this section shall be construed to interfere with release of information regarding daily police activities or other major or unusual incidents to the press, radio, and television, the Chief of Police or his designate.

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Chaplains

337.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the guidelines for Monterey Park Police Department chaplains to provide counseling or emotional support to members of the Department, their families and members of the public.

337.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department shall ensure that department chaplains are properly appointed, trained and supervised to carry out their responsibilities without financial compensation.

337.3 ELIGIBILITY

Requirements for participation as a chaplain for the Department may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Being above reproach, temperate, prudent, respectable, hospitable, able to teach, be free from addiction to alcohol or other drugs, and excessive debt.

(b) Managing their households, families and personal affairs well.

(c) Having a good reputation in the community.

(d) Successful completion of an appropriate-level background investigation.

(e) A minimum of five years of successful counseling experience.

(f) Possession of a valid driver license.

The Chief of Police may apply exceptions for eligibility based on organizational needs and the qualifications of the individual.

337.4 RECRUITMENT, SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT

The Monterey Park Police Department shall endeavor to recruit and appoint only those applicants who meet the high ethical, moral and professional standards set forth by this department.

All applicants shall be required to meet and pass the same pre-employment procedures as department personnel before appointment.

337.4.1 SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT

Chaplain candidates shall successfully complete the following process prior to appointment as a chaplain:

(a) Submit the appropriate written application.

(b) Include a recommendation from employers or volunteer programs.

(c) Interview with the Chief of Police and the chaplain coordinator.

(d) Successfully complete an appropriate-level background investigation.

(e) Complete an appropriate probationary period as designated by the Chief of Police.

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Chaplains are volunteers and serve at the discretion of the Chief of Police. Chaplains shall have no property interest in continued appointment. However, if a chaplain is removed for alleged misconduct, the chaplain will be afforded an opportunity solely to clear his/her name through a liberty interest hearing, which shall be limited to a single appearance before the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

337.5 IDENTIFICATION AND UNIFORMS

As representatives of the Department, chaplains are responsible for presenting a professional image to the community. Chaplains shall dress appropriately for the conditions and performance of their duties. Uniforms and necessary safety equipment will be provided for each chaplain. Identification symbols worn by chaplains shall be different and distinct from those worn by officers through the inclusion of "Chaplain" on the uniform and not reflect any religious affiliation.

Chaplains will be issued Monterey Park Police Department identification cards, which must be carried at all times while on-duty. The identification cards will be the standard Monterey Park Police Department identification cards, with the exception that “Chaplain” will be indicated on the cards. Chaplains shall be required to return any issued uniforms or department property at the termination of service.

Chaplains shall conform to all uniform regulations and appearance standards of this department.

337.6 CHAPLAIN COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police shall delegate certain responsibilities to a chaplain coordinator. The coordinator shall be appointed by and directly responsible to the Administration Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The chaplain coordinator shall serve as the liaison between the chaplains and the Chief of Police. The function of the coordinator is to provide a central coordinating point for effective chaplain management within the Department, and to direct and assist efforts to jointly provide more productive chaplain services. Under the general direction of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, chaplains shall report to the chaplain coordinator and/or Watch Commander.

The chaplain coordinator may appoint a senior chaplain or other designee to assist in the coordination of chaplains and their activities.

The responsibilities of the coordinator or the authorized designee include, but are not limited to:

(a) Recruiting, selecting and training qualified chaplains.

(b) Conducting chaplain meetings.

(c) Establishing and maintaining a chaplain callout roster.

(d) Maintaining records for each chaplain.

(e) Tracking and evaluating the contribution of chaplains.

(f) Maintaining a record of chaplain schedules and work hours.

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(g) Completing and disseminating, as appropriate, all necessary paperwork and information.

(h) Planning periodic recognition events.

(i) Maintaining liaison with other agency chaplain coordinators.

An evaluation of the overall use of chaplains will be conducted on an annual basis by the coordinator.

337.7 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Chaplains assist the Department, its members and the community, as needed. Assignments of chaplains will usually be to augment the Field Services Bureau . Chaplains may be assigned to other areas within the Department as needed. Chaplains should be placed only in assignments or programs that are consistent with their knowledge, skills, abilities and the needs of the Department.

All chaplains will be assigned to duties by the chaplain coordinator or the authorized designee.

Chaplains may not proselytize or attempt to recruit members of the Department or the public into a religious affiliation while representing themselves as chaplains with this department. If there is any question as to the receiving person's intent, chaplains should verify that the person is desirous of spiritual counseling or guidance before engaging in such discussion.

Chaplains may not accept gratuities for any service or any subsequent actions or follow-up contacts that were provided while functioning as a chaplain for the Monterey Park Police Department.

337.7.1 COMPLIANCE

Chaplains are volunteer members of this department, and except as otherwise specified within this policy, are required to comply with the Volunteer Program Policy and other applicable policies.

337.7.2 OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

(a) Chaplains will be scheduled to be on-call for a period of seven consecutive days during each month, beginning on Monday and ending on the following Sunday.

(b) Generally, each chaplain will serve with Monterey Park Police Department personnel a minimum of eight hours per month.

(c) At the end of each watch the chaplain will complete a chaplain shift report and submit it to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(d) Chaplains shall be permitted to ride with officers during any shift and observe Monterey Park Police Department operations, provided the Watch Commander has been notified and has approved the activity.

(e) Chaplains shall not be evaluators of members of the Department.

(f) In responding to incidents, a chaplain shall never function as an officer.

(g) When responding to in-progress calls for service, chaplains may be required to stand-by in a secure area until the situation has been deemed safe.

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(h) Chaplains shall serve only within the jurisdiction of the Monterey Park Police Department unless otherwise authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(i) Each chaplain shall have access to current department member rosters, addresses, telephone numbers, duty assignments and other information that may assist in his/her duties. Such information will be considered confidential and each chaplain will exercise appropriate security measures to prevent distribution of the data.

337.7.3 ASSISTING DEPARTMENT MEMBERS

The responsibilities of a chaplain related to department members include, but are not limited to:

(a) Assisting in making notification to families of members who have been seriously injured or killed and, after notification, responding to the hospital or home of the member.

(b) Visiting sick or injured members in the hospital or at home.

(c) Attending and participating, when requested, in funerals of active or retired members.

(d) Serving as a resource for members when dealing with the public in incidents, such as accidental deaths, suicides, suicidal subjects, serious accidents, drug and alcohol abuse and other such situations that may arise.

(e) Providing counseling and support for members and their families.

(f) Being alert to the needs of members and their families.

337.7.4 ASSISTING THE DEPARTMENT

The responsibilities of a chaplain related to this department include, but are not limited to:

(a) Assisting members in the diffusion of a conflict or incident, when requested.

(b) Responding to natural and accidental deaths, suicides and attempted suicides, family disturbances and any other incident that in the judgment of the Watch Commander or supervisor aids in accomplishing the mission of the Department.

(c) Responding to all major disasters, such as natural disasters, bombings and similar critical incidents.

(d) Being on-call and, if possible, on-duty during major demonstrations or any public function that requires the presence of a large number of department members.

(e) Attending department and academy graduations, ceremonies and social events and offering invocations and benedictions, as requested.

(f) Participating in in-service training classes.

(g) Willingness to train others to enhance the effectiveness of the Department.

337.7.5 ASSISTING THE COMMUNITY

The duties of a chaplain related to the community include, but are not limited to:

(a) Fostering familiarity with the role of law enforcement in the community.

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(b) Providing an additional link between the community, other chaplain coordinators and the Department.

(c) Providing liaison with various civic, business and religious organizations.

(d) Promptly facilitating requests for representatives or leaders of various denominations.

(e) Assisting the community in any other function as needed or requested.

(f) Making referrals in cases where specialized attention is needed or in cases that are beyond the chaplain's ability to assist.

337.7.6 CHAPLAIN MEETINGS

All chaplains are required to attend scheduled meetings. Any absences must be satisfactorily explained to the chaplain coordinator.

337.8 PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS

Department chaplains shall be familiar with state evidentiary laws and rules pertaining to the limits of the clergy-penitent, psychotherapist-patient and other potentially applicable privileges and shall inform members when it appears reasonably likely that the member is discussing matters that are not subject to privileged communications. In such cases, the chaplain should consider referring the member to a non-department counseling resource.

No chaplain shall provide counsel to or receive confidential communications from any Monterey Park Police Department member concerning an incident personally witnessed by the chaplain or concerning an incident involving the chaplain.

337.9 TRAINING

The Department will establish a minimum number of training hours and standards for department chaplains. The training, as approved by the Training Officer, may include:

- Stress management
- Death notifications
- Symptoms of post-traumatic stress
- Burnout for members of law enforcement and chaplains
- Legal liability and confidentiality
- Ethics
- Responding to crisis situations
- The law enforcement family
- Substance abuse
- Suicide
- Officer injury or death
- Sensitivity and diversity

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337.9.1 WORK RULES AND PATROL RIDE-A-LONG PROCEDURES FOR RESERVE POLICE CHAPLAINS

(a) Identification and department issued blue windbreaker jacket must be worn at all times when on duty or on ride-a-longs.

(b) A minimum of one week on call each month with one four (4) hour period devoted to reserve police chaplain duties, which may be riding with an officer(s), counseling, or participating in other official department functions.

(c) Prior to going on duty, notify the on-duty watch commander.

(d) Complete a Chaplain Time Sheet every time hours are volunteered. Time sheets will be submitted to the Chaplain Coordinator after each shift. Time sheets may be obtained from the watch commander's office.

(e) Attend meetings when the Health and Welfare Officer deems it necessary.

337.9.2 DEPARTMENT PROPERTY

All equipment issued, including the police chaplain identification card and any other property provided, shall remain the property of the Monterey Park Police Department.

Upon being notified that he/she is no longer a police chaplain, the member shall immediately return issued equipment and identification. When a police chaplain chooses to discontinue his/her service, he/she shall submit a letter of resignation and return all issued equipment and identification.

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Inspections

338.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This inspection process has been developed in an effort to ensure that the Department maintains the highest level of professional service possible to the citizens of Monterey Park. It is designed to provide a method through which problems can be identified, training needs evaluated, and high levels of performance recognized. Supervisors need to realize that the inspection process can best benefit the Department if it is conducted in a positive atmosphere. Although corrective action must be taken if indicated, it is also important that good, professional performance be recognized.

338.2 FIELD SERVICES BUREAU INSPECTIONS

338.2.1 RADIO CALL COVERAGE

All supervisors must constantly monitor radio traffic during their watch to ensure that:

(a) Proper radio procedures are being followed.

(b) Officers are responding to calls in a timely manner.

(c) Every effort is being made to reduce unnecessary radio traffic.

(d) Dispatchers are assigning calls to specific units, and not requesting "any unit to respond."

(e) Officers are not responding to calls where they are not needed.

338.2.2 PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisory officers shall review crime and incident reports thoroughly to ensure that police actions taken are as thorough as the situations warrant.

338.2.3 CALLS FOR SERVICE IN GENERAL

Patrol Sergeants shall randomly select at least one call per assigned officer quarterly, and audit the call for accuracy and completeness. A Call Audit Report will be prepared for each audit, noting the file number, or date and time of the call. The completed audit report will be reviewed with the officer who was being audited. The audited officer shall sign the Call Audit Report, acknowledging their review of the report. The audit reports will be filed in the Watch Commander's Office for review by supervisory officers. The Watch Lieutenants and Line Operations Commander may periodically evaluate the auditor's performance or the auditing process by reviewing selected audits. The audit should include:

(a) Contact with victims, witnesses, reporting parties, etc., to establish that officers obtained necessary information, and were professional and helpful.

(b) An examination of other pertinent aspects of the call, including collection of evidence, and any necessary information, and were professional and helpful.

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338.2.4 OFFICER ACTIVITY

Watch Commanders will review the below listed activities of their subordinate officers each month. An Inspection Report need not be prepared, as the information will be documented in the Monthly Report for review by the Line Operations Captain. The review should include:

(a) Arrests/citations, both quality and quantity.

(b) Investigative reports, both quality and quantity.

(c) Other indicators of activity, such as Field Interview Cards and Insecure Premise Reports, Community Policing events, etc.

338.2.5 REPORT COMPLETION

Field Supervisors will ensure that their officers submit all required reports on a timely basis, and that the necessary elements are contained to justify the classification. This should include regular reports, citations, and Field Interview Cards. No inspection Report need be prepared; any violations should be addressed through appropriate corrective action.

338.2.6 DRIVING/PARKING HABITS

This is an ongoing supervisory practice. All supervisors should ensure that their subordinates are practicing good driving procedures, and that vehicles are being parked in assigned locations at the station, and as appropriate elsewhere. No Inspection Report need be submitted.

338.2.7 VEHICLES

Field supervisors will inspect patrol units regularly and Watch Commanders will spot-check vehicles for compliance. Any discrepancies and the corrective actions taken will be noted on an Inspection Report, which will be forwarded to the Line Operations Captain.

The supervisor's inspection will include:

(a) Identifying any unreported damage.

(b) Verifying that vehicles are properly equipped and supplied.

(c) Ensuring that routine or other necessary maintenance is being performed.

(d) Seeing that vehicles are being kept clean.

(e) Ensuring that vehicle radios and emergency equipment are functioning.

338.2.8 PERSONNEL

Field Supervisors and Watch supervisory officers shall continuously monitor officers' personal appearance and equipment while supervising. Formal personnel inspections to check officer's appearance and grooming, uniform and equipment serviceability and conformity to policy will be conducted regularly on each Watch by a Watch Sergeant. An Inspection Report will be prepared by the sergeant and forwarded to the Watch Lieutenant.

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338.2.9 STAFFING THE WATCHES

Responsibility for maintaining adequate staffing for the individual Watches rests with the Scheduling Supervisor (Sergeant or Lieutenant) and Watch Commanders. Scheduled time off must be balanced so that appropriate staffing can be maintained each day. It is not desirable to habitually staff at minimum levels, as this affects the work-load, field coverage, and response times. Staffing levels will be spot-checked by the Line Operations Commander. No Inspection Report is required.

338.2.10 STATUS BOARDS

Field Supervisors will update the radio, shotgun, and vehicle status boards or rosters at the end of the Watch briefing. As a part of this process, they will ensure that all radios, weapons, and vehicles are accounted for. Any discrepancies will be noted on an Inspection Report and forwarded to the Line Operations Captain via the chain of command.

338.3 INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU INSPECTIONS

338.3.1 INVESTIGATOR'S UNIFORMS

The Investigations Sergeant and the Crime Impact Team Sergeant will conduct regular inspections of subordinate detectives to ensure that they are properly equipped and prepared for uniform duty. This inspection shall include verifying that they possess a serviceable, well-fitting uniform and proper safety equipment, including a Sam Browne utility belt with required equipment, helmet, baton, rain gear, etc. An Inspection Report will be prepared by each sergeant, and forwarded to the Investigations Lieutenant.

338.3.2 VEHICLES

Investigations Bureau Sergeants will inspect assigned vehicles. The Investigations Lieutenant will spot-check for compliance. Any discrepancies and corrective action will be noted on an Inspection Report, which will be forwarded to the Division Commander, via chain of command.

338.3.3 CASE LOGS

Investigations Bureau Sergeants will review detective case logs at least monthly, to ensure that cases are being properly addressed. This will include reviewing case work sheets, and verifying that supplemental reports are being submitted in a timely manner. The Investigations Lieutenant will spot-check for compliance. No Inspection Report need be prepared, but any necessary corrective action must be taken.

338.3.4 IMPOUNDED DRUGS

The Crime Impact Team sergeant will review narcotics impound procedures on a daily basis. This should include seeing that evidence is properly booked and stored and that impounded drugs are not being maintained in desks, offices, etc. Any failure to follow policy must be corrected immediately. An Inspection Report will be prepared only if violations are noted. If violations are noted, the report will be forwarded to the Investigations Lieutenant.

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338.3.5 SEIZED PROPERTY

Investigations Sergeants will ensure that their personnel are examining and booking (or releasing) seized property associated with their cases in a timely manner. The Sergeants will monitor this process daily, and the Investigations Lieutenant will spot-check for compliance. No Inspection Report need be prepared; corrective action should be taken if appropriate.

338.3.6 IN-CUSTODY PRISONERS

Investigations Sergeants will monitor the handling of cases involving prisoners who are in custody to ensure that the prisoners are sent to court in a timely manner as provided for in 825 P.C., and that associated cases are presented to the District Attorney for filing. No Inspection Report need be prepared.

338.3.7 CASE AUDITS

Each Investigations Sergeant shall conduct a quarterly partial case audit on each assigned investigator. An Inspection Report will be prepared for each audit, noting the file number of the case. The report will be forwarded to the Investigations Lieutenant. The Line Operations Captain will spot-check for proper auditing.

The audit should include:

(a) Contact with victims, witnesses, reporting parties, etc., as necessary to establish that a proper investigation was conducted.

(b) Establishing the professionalism of the investigation and investigator.

(c) An examination of other pertinent aspects of the investigation, including collection of evidence, and other legal process.

(d) Case disposition, i.e., complaint filing, conviction, dismissal, etc.

338.3.8 PERSONNEL

Investigations supervisors and Investigations Bureau supervisory officers shall continuously monitor the personal appearance and equipment of detectives while supervising. Formal personnel inspections to check personal appearance and grooming, uniform and equipment serviceability and conformity to policy will be conducted regularly by an Investigations Sergeant. An Inspection Report will be prepared by the Sergeant and forwarded to the Investigations Bureau Commander.

338.3.9 TARGET CRIMES

The Investigations Lieutenant is responsible for monitoring success in addressing target crimes. The inspection is this area should include a review of tactical plans, and successful methods of crime reduction, as well as the priority given to the problem in personnel assignment. No Inspection Report need be prepared.

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338.3.10 COMPLAINT REJECTION NOTICE AND TRACKING

The case detective is assigned the responsibility for controlling all complaint rejections from the District Attorney's office. If a case rejection is based on arrest problems, the case detective will provide a copy of the filing deputy DA's rejected complaint or felony rejection notice or otherwise inform the Investigations Bureau Commander. A memorandum will be routed from the Investigations Sergeant whose unit handled the case to the arresting officer's Watch Commander so that training problems can be addressed.

A log of complaint dispositions will be maintained so that any rejection trends or patterns can be identified and addressed. The log will be subject to regular inspection. An Inspection Report need not be prepared unless discrepancies are noted. The Investigations Lieutenant will spot check for compliance.

338.4 TRAFFIC BUREAU INSPECTIONS

The Traffic Bureau Commander shall conduct inspections of uniformed and non-uniformed personnel in accordance with the policies described for Field Services and Investigations Bureaus as they apply to motor, commercial, parking enforcement officers, the traffic investigator, the Bureau clerk, and all crossing guards assigned to the Traffic Bureau. Inspections shall include applicable officer activity as it applies to traffic matters, audits, and other aspects of officer/ employee performance.

The Bureau Commander may assign an officer or corporal to act as the Assistant Bureau Commander and direct that some or all of the inspections function be conducted by this Assistant. In addition, uniformed personnel shall be subject to the personnel inspection requirements of the Watch Commander on whose watch they are on duty.

338.5 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS, COMMUNITY RELATIONS, ANIMAL CONTROL, DISPATCH/RECORDS, AND JAIL

Bureau Commanders from Professional Standards, Community Relations, Animal Control, Dispatch/Records, and Jail shall conduct inspections of uniformed and non-uniformed bureau personnel in accordance with the policies described for Field Services and Investigations Bureaus as they apply to sworn and/or civilian personnel assigned to the respective bureaus.

The Bureau Commander may direct a bureau supervisor to perform some or all of the inspections. In addition, uniformed personnel shall be subject to the personnel inspection requirements of the Watch Commander on whose watch they are on duty if they are assigned field duties

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Swap Meet Procedures

339.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

In an effort to curtail the distribution of stolen property, the California Legislature has enacted new swap meet regulatory requirements to assist in the control of burglary and theft (Article 6, Chapter 9, Division 8, Business and Professions Code, Sections 21660-21667).

Assembly Bill 1513 requires the Statewide reporting of new or used personal property offered for sale or exchange at swap meets. The Bill requires every swap meet operator to furnish forms (prescribed by the Department of Justice containing specified information concerning the vendor) to swap meet vendors and requires completed forms to be submitted to local law enforcement officials. Local law enforcement officials are required to forward the original of such forms to the Department of Justice upon its request.

This Bill requires swap meet operators to retain copies of completed forms for one year and to make such copies available for inspection, upon request, by peace officers or State Board of Equalization representatives. Swap meet vendors are required to make completed copies of the form available for inspection.

339.1.1 PROCEDURES: SWAP MEET OPERATORS

The swap meet operator shall obtain sufficient blank forms from the Department of Justice and shall distribute them to vendors as needed. The vendor shall submit the completed form to the operator who shall note the vendor's copy that the vendor has submitted such a form. The operator shall collect the original to the police department within twenty-four hours or the first working day following the swap meet. Swap meet operators shall retain a copy of the reports collected by them for inspection, and upon request, by a peace officer and/or properly identified representative of the State Board of Equalization.

339.1.2 PROCEDURES: SWAP MEET VENDORS

Every vendor shall submit to the swap meet operator the form disclosing required information for each swap meet at which he is a vendor (exceptions see 21664 (b and c). Vendors shall have available for inspection during the swap meet a completed copy of the report form which was submitted to the swap meet operator describing the goods offered or displayed for sales or exchange at the swap meet.

339.1.3 PROCEDURES: POLICE DEPARTMENT

Record Bureau personnel receiving swap meet reports shall forward the original to the California Department of Justice when the Department of Justice specifically request the reports of a particular meet. The original shall also be available to the State Board of Equalization to permit them to detect sales tax evasion. Such reports shall not be utilized by a police agency or any other governmental agency for the purpose of providing a permanent record of property ownership. The records are to be used exclusively to assist in tracing and recovering stolen property or assist in detecting sales tax evasion.

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There is no specification in the law or legislature intent indicating how long law enforcement must retain their copy. Therefore, the Department Records Manager will make this determination according to proper record keeping practices.

339.1.4 SWAP MEET: DEFINITION
Swap meet shall mean any event:

(a) At which two or more persons offer personal property for sale or exchange; and

(b) At which a fee is charged for the privilege of offering or displaying personal property for sale or exchange; or

(c) At which a fee is charged to prospective buyers for admission to the area where personal property is offered or displayed for sale or exchange; or

Regardless of the number of persons offering or displaying personal property or the absence of fees, at which used personal property is offered or displayed for sale or exchange if such event is held more than six times in any twelve-month period.

339.2 SECTION TITLE

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Child and Dependent Adult Safety

340.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to ensure that children and dependent adults are not left without appropriate care in the event their caregiver or guardian is arrested or otherwise prevented from providing care due to actions taken by members of this department (Penal Code § 833.2(a)).

This policy does not address the actions to be taken during the course of a child abuse or dependent adult investigation. These are covered in the Child Abuse and Senior and Disability Victimization policies.

340.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this department to mitigate, to the extent reasonably possible, the stressful experience individuals may have when their parent or caregiver is arrested. The Monterey Park Police Department will endeavor to create a strong, cooperative relationship with local, state and community-based social services to ensure an effective, collaborative response that addresses the needs of those affected, including call-out availability and follow-up responsibilities.

340.3 PROCEDURES DURING AN ARREST

When encountering an arrest or prolonged detention situation, officers should make reasonable attempts to determine if the arrestee is responsible for children or dependent adults. In some cases this may be obvious, such as when children or dependent adults are present. However, officers should inquire if the arrestee has caregiver responsibilities for any children or dependent adults who are without appropriate supervision. The following steps should be taken (Penal Code § 13517.7(b)(1)):

(a) Inquire about and confirm the location of any children or dependent adults.

(b) Look for evidence of children and dependent adults. Officers should be mindful that some arrestees may conceal the fact that they have a dependent for fear the individual may be taken from them.

(c) Consider inquiring of witnesses, neighbors, friends and relatives of the arrestee as to whether the person is responsible for a child or dependent adult.

Whenever reasonably possible, officers should take reasonable steps to accomplish the arrest of a parent, guardian or caregiver out of the presence of his/her child or dependent adult. Removing children or dependent adults from the scene in advance of the arrest will generally ensure the best outcome for the individual.

Whenever it is safe to do so, officers should allow the parent or caregiver to assure children or dependent adults that they will be provided care. If this is not safe or if the demeanor of the parent or caregiver suggests this conversation would be non-productive, the officer at the scene should explain the reason for the arrest in age-appropriate language and offer reassurance to the child or dependent adult that he/she will receive appropriate care.

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340.3.1 AFTER AN ARREST

Whenever an arrest is made, the officer should take all reasonable steps to ensure the safety of the arrestee's disclosed or discovered children or dependent adults.

Officers should allow the arrestee reasonable time to arrange for care of children and dependent adults. Temporary placement with family or friends may be appropriate. However, any decision should give priority to a care solution that is in the best interest of the child or dependent adult. In such cases the following guidelines should be followed:

(a) Allow the person reasonable time to arrange for the care of children and dependent adults with a responsible party, as appropriate.

    1. Officers should consider allowing the person to use his/her cell phone to facilitate arrangements through access to contact phone numbers, and to lessen the likelihood of call screening by the recipients due to calls from unknown sources.

(b) Unless there is evidence to the contrary (e.g., signs of abuse, drug use, unsafe environment), officers should respect the parent or caregiver's judgment regarding arrangements for care. It is generally best if the child or dependent adult remains with relatives or family friends that he/she knows and trusts because familiarity with surroundings and consideration for comfort, emotional state and safety are important.

    1. Except when a court order exists limiting contact, the officer should attempt to locate and place children or dependent adults with the non-arrested parent, guardian or caregiver.

(c) Provide for the immediate supervision of children or dependent adults until an appropriate caregiver arrives.

(d) Notify Child Protective Services or the Division of Aging and Adult Services, if appropriate.

(e) Notify the field supervisor or Watch Commander of the disposition of children or dependent adults.

If children or dependent adults are at school or another known location outside the household at the time of arrest, the arresting officer should attempt to contact the school or other known location and inform the principal or appropriate responsible adult of the caregiver's arrest and of the arrangements being made for the care of the arrestee's dependent. The result of such actions should be documented in the associated report.

340.3.2 DURING THE BOOKING PROCESS

During the booking process the arrestee shall be allowed to make additional telephone calls to relatives or other responsible individuals as is reasonably necessary to arrange for the care of any child or dependent adult. These telephone calls should be given as soon as practicable and are in addition to any other telephone calls allowed by law (Penal Code § 851.5(c)).

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If an arrestee is unable to resolve the care of any child or dependent adult through this process, a supervisor should be contacted to determine the appropriate steps to arrange for care. These steps may include additional telephone calls or contacting a local, county or state services agency.

340.3.3 REPORTING

(a) For all arrests where children are present or living in the household, the reporting member will document the following information:

1. Name
2. Sex
3. Age
4. Special needs (e.g., medical, mental health)
5. How, where and with whom or which agency the child was placed
6. Identities and contact information for other potential caregivers
7. Notifications made to other adults (e.g., schools, relatives)

(b) For all arrests where dependent adults are present or living in the household, the reporting member will document the following information:

1. Name
2. Sex
3. Age
4. Whether he/she reasonably appears able to care for him/herself
5. Disposition or placement information if he/she is unable to care for him/herself

340.3.4 SUPPORT AND COUNSELING REFERRAL

If, in the judgment of the handling officers, the child or dependent adult would benefit from additional assistance, such as counseling services, contact with a victim advocate or a crisis telephone number, the appropriate referral information may be provided.

340.4 DEPENDENT WELFARE SERVICES

Whenever an arrestee is unwilling or incapable of arranging for the appropriate care of any child or dependent adult, the handling officer should contact the appropriate welfare service or other department-approved social service to determine whether protective custody is appropriate (Welfare and Institutions Code § 305).

Only when other reasonable options are exhausted should a child or dependent adult be transported to the police facility, transported in a marked patrol car, or taken into formal protective custody.

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Under no circumstances should a child or dependent adult be left unattended or without appropriate care.

340.5 TRAINING

The Training Officer is responsible to ensure that all personnel of this department who may be involved in arrests affecting children or dependent adults receive approved POST-approved training on effective safety measures when a parent, guardian or caregiver is arrested (Penal Code § 13517.7).

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Vehicle Related Calls/Investigations

341.1 MOTOR VEHICLE FALSE ALARMS

A vehicle false alarm is an alarm which is sounding for no valid reason and which will not reset to silence within five minutes in the presence of Department personnel. A valid reason for a vehicle alarm sounding is an actual, verifiable vehicle tampering per VC Section 10852, PC Section 594 or 487.3, or a significant collision. Officers may use their discretion in situations where natural disasters or Police/Fire Department radio transmissions in continuous close proximity to a vehicle may have caused the alarm to sound for more than five minutes.

341.1.1 ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

Sworn and non-sworn officers will follow the procedures listed below when any vehicle is parked on any public or private property and the vehicle is emitting a false alarm for a period of more than five minutes in violation of Monterey Park Municipal Code (MPMC) Section 9.28.040:

(a) Make reasonable attempt(s) to abate the nuisance by contacting the owner or driver of the vehicle and requesting voluntary compliance with the City Ordinance. Officers generally should not attempt to mechanically disable a vehicle alarm (refer to Subsection C below).

(b) If voluntary compliance cannot be obtained, issue a parking citation for violation of the Municipal Code Section listed herein. Citations will be handwritten as described below; computer-generated Auto-Cite citations cannot be used.

1. Citing officers shall use UCR 51.04.00 for data entry.
2. Since the actual fine for a violation of this section is determined by the number of previous violations occurring within one year and cannot be determined in the field, the fine for the first time offense shall be listed on all citations.
3. A Department file number will be obtained for the violation, and the officer will document the incident utilizing a Continuation of Notice to Appear form. In order to establish that the vehicle alarm has been continuously sounding for at least five minutes, the issuing officer must document the exact time period he or she heard the vehicle alarm, using Communications Dispatch time, when practical.

(c) In aggravating situations, the officer may elect to store the vehicle after the alarm has sounded (whether a false alarm or for a valid reason) continuously in the officer's presence for the prescribed length of time per VC Section 22651.5. A vehicle alarm that sounds, resets, then sounds again in the officer's presence shall be considered to be sounding continuously.

341.1.2 CLERICAL PROCEDURE

Records Bureau will be responsible for processing and tracking all documentation for vehicle false alarm violations. Records Bureau personnel will also amend the fine on citations where there have

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been previous violations of this section by the same registered owner with the same vehicle, in accordance with the Municipal Code.

341.2 VEHICLE REPORT PROCEDURES

Reports shall be made on all stolen, embezzled, recovered abandoned, stored, and impounded vehicles, and lost, stolen and recovered license plates and Auto Status Teletypes shall be sent on all of them.

Prior to taking a stolen or embezzled report, an officer shall attempt to determine the validity of the report. When there is reason to believe that it is not authentic or that essential information is being withheld or that a theft does not exist, the reporting person shall be advised as to the criminal consequences of making a false report as provided for in Penal Code Section 148.5. However, if the person insists, a report shall be taken. The officer taking such a report shall then cause Investigations Bureau personnel to be aware of the possibility of deception on the particular report by providing all known or suspected information on the case to them.

On all reports, particular care shall be exercised in recording vehicle license and identification numbers. Out of state license numbers shall show the location of the dash or other symbol.

341.2.1 DEFINITIONS

(a) Stolen Vehicle - A stolen vehicle is one which has been taken without the consent of the owner and all the elements of the appropriate California Penal Code sections and/or California Vehicle Code sections are present.

(b) Embezzled Vehicle - An embezzled vehicle is one which has been fraudulently appropriated by a person to whom it was entrusted (Penal Code Section 503).

(c) Recovered Vehicle - A recovered vehicle is one which has been located and identified as a vehicle previously reported stolen or embezzled and which has been stored or returned to the owner.

(d) Abandoned Vehicle - An abandoned vehicle is one which has been parked on the highway in excess of seventy-two hours without having been moved or has been parked on private property without the consent of the person in lawful control of the property or which is obviously abandoned on the highway or on public or private property.

(e) Stored Vehicle - A stored vehicle is one that has been removed from the highway or from public or private property under the authority of Vehicle Code (VC), as specified in specific subsections of Sections 22651, 22652, 22653, 22654, 22656, 22657, or 22702. Such vehicles are not impounded and are not held subject to a written release. It is the responsibility of the garage owner to release the vehicle to the rightful owner, upon receipt of proof that the owner has paid all City required storage fees.

(f) Impounded Vehicle - An impounded vehicle is one which is being held for investigation of hit and run per VC Section 22655(a), for evidence or investigation in connection with

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another crime per VC Sections 22655.3 or 22655.5(a) or (b), a stolen vehicle which has been recovered per VC Section 22651(c), or held for licensing or registration violations per specific subsections of VC Section 22651, and Section 14602.6 which calls for a thirty day impoundment when the driver has a suspended or revoked driver's license or has never been issued a license.

341.2.2 STOLEN AND EMBEZZLED VEHICLE REPORTS

All reports of stolen and embezzled vehicles shall be documented with a California Highway Patrol Form 180 and include the written signature of the person reporting the theft/embezzlement. Stolen vehicle reports will not be accepted over the telephone.

The completed California Highway Patrol Form 180 will be immediately taken to Record Bureau personnel for processing and an Auto Status Teletype sent as soon as possible.

341.2.3 ATTEMPT GRAND THEFT AUTO: DOCUMENTATION PURPOSE

Any attempted automobile theft occurring within the City shall be documented in a narrative fashion on a Department crime report alleging California Vehicle Code Section 10852, Breaking or Removing Vehicle Parts -- Vehicle Tampering.

(a) An attempted automobile theft should not be confused with a burglary or theft from vehicle. For example, if a vehicle's front wind wing window is broken out, but there is no evidence of an attempted automobile theft (punched or defaced ignition switch, hot-wired ignition, etc.), even though no property is missing from the concerned vehicle, it can be assumed that the crime is burglary from a vehicle and the appropriate crime report should be initiated.

(b) If an attempted automobile theft occurs where the victims' vehicle is moved from one position to another but is recovered at the scene either by the victim or by police personnel, the responsibility for taking either a stolen/recovered vehicle report or a VC Section 10852 Crime Report shall be discretionary on the part of the handling officer based on each individual case. The following are examples of some of the factors that should be considered in determining whether or not a stolen/recovered vehicle report should be taken:

1. The distance the vehicle is moved.
2. Whether or not the vehicle is located at a time and place in close proximity to where it was stolen.
3. Suspect(s) observed or detained.

341.3 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES AFTER RECOVERY OF STOLEN VEHICLES

10500 CVC requires the notification of owners within 48 hours after recovery of their stolen vehicle (excluding weekends and holidays). The recovering agency notifies the registered owner or reporting person, the originating agency and the Stolen Vehicle System (SVS) immediately by

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telephone/teletype as appropriate. It is the originating agency's responsibility to notify the victim by mail.

(a) If We Recover Our Own Stolen:

1. Reporting Officer's Responsibility - The reporting officer shall notify the Registered Owner (R/O), and/or reporting party by telephone AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Although the reporting officer is responsible for the notification, the Communications dispatcher may be directed to place the necessary phone call, but the officer must verify its completion. If notification is made while officers are still at the scene, the officer shall document the fact (who and when) on the vehicle recovery report. Communications dispatcher shall document the notification on a MPPD Stolen Vehicle Recovery Notification form and also make a log entry if the notification was made by Communications personnel. The MPPD Notification form shall be added to the vehicle recovery report.

2. Records Bureau Responsibility - Upon receipt of the vehicle recovery report, Records Bureau personnel shall immediately enter the recovery via JDIC into the SVS. Records personnel will immediately check the vehicle recovery report to verify if the R/O or reporting party has been notified. If not, the Records clerk will do so and document the fact on the vehicle recovery report. The DOJ "Notice of Stored Vehicle" form will be completed by Records personnel on all vehicles recovered and stored for safekeeping. A copy of the form will be sent by mail to the registered owner, and/or reporting party, the legal owner, (if different from R/O), and the proprietor of the storage garage. Records personnel will insert the vehicle mileage under the section "Condition of Vehicle."

(b) If We Recover an Outside Agency's Stolen:

1. Communications Dispatcher's Responsibility - The Communications Dispatcher will notify the originating agency immediately by phone and document the notification or attempt on the MPPD Stolen Vehicle Recovery Notification form. The Communications Dispatcher shall attempt to have the victim notified of the recovery by phone as soon as possible to preclude unnecessarily towing an unreported owner-recovered vehicle. The notification or attempted notification will also be documented as a log entry.

2. Records Clerk Responsibility - Upon receipt of the vehicle recovery report, Records personnel will immediately enter the "locate" message via JDIC into the Stolen Vehicle System (SVS). He/she will then check to verify that the victim has been notified and if it has not been done, he/she will do so. The clerk shall also mail a copy of the DOJ notice to the victim and he/she will also send a copy of this notice and a copy of the recovery to the originating agency.

(c) If an Outside Agency Recovers Our Stolen:

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1. Responsibility of Communications Dispatcher - Upon phone notification from the outside agency, the Communications dispatcher will verify the vehicle status and then telephonically notify R/O, and/or the reporting party. The dispatcher will complete a MPPD Stolen Vehicle Recovery Notification form indicating that telephonic notification has been or could not be made, and also make a log entry to that effect.
2. Responsibility of Records Clerk - The clerk will receive a locate teletype from the recovering agency. This information is also received by SVS in Sacramento. The clerk will photocopy a copy of the teletype and transmit it to the Investigations Bureau. She will check the original stolen report and send a letter notifying the R/O, and/or the reporting party, and the legal owner of the recovery in regards to who is to be contacted for the release of the vehicle.

341.4 STORED/IMPOUNDED VEHICLE PROCEDURE

Employees shall only store or impound vehicles per Vehicle Code Sections 22651 through 22658. Inasmuch as the officer requesting the tow service is responsible for the safekeeping of the vehicle and the contents, and to facilitate tow service operation, the officer shall remain with the vehicle and complete CHP form 180 (in duplicate) at the scene whenever possible. If the officer must leave the scene, he or she will first make certain that another officer remains until the tow service has arrived and taken the vehicle. Upon the decision to remove a vehicle, employees shall adhere to the following:

(a) A California Highway Patrol Form 180 will be completed in the field on each vehicle stored or impounded by the Department. Vehicle registration data, vehicle description and condition, and a complete inventory of the contents of the vehicle will be listed. Valuable property such as cash, jewelry, firearms, etc. will never be left in the vehicle. Such property shall be inventoried with other vehicle contents and then taken for safekeeping. A Monterey Park Police Property Report documenting the safekeeping shall be completed and attached to the CHP Form 180 or other appropriate report. The tow truck driver will sign the form and the officer will provide him with a copy of the report at the time the vehicle is removed.

(b) To protect an owner's property from being lost, stolen or vandalized, it is the policy of this Department that whenever a vehicle is stored or impounded, the officer will complete an inventory of the interior of the vehicle including glove compartments, consoles, and contents of all closed containers. In addition, all items in the trunk including contents of closed containers will also be inventoried.

(c) When a vehicle is stored per Vehicle Code Section 22651(h), the name of the arrestee (driver or person in control), the arrest charge(s), and the names of any other occupants will be listed on the CHP Form 180.

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(d) When a vehicle is impounded per Vehicle Code Section 22651(p), the names of the occupants and the citation number issued to the driver for the relevant unlicensed driving violation shall be recorded on the CHP Form 180.

(e) A storage or impound vehicle teletype will be sent immediately to update the vehicle's status.

(f) Records Bureau Responsibility - The completed CHP Form 180 and copies of all teletypes related to it will be forwarded to the Records Bureau. Records personnel will distribute copies of the form to the registered owner, the legal owner (if different than the registered owner), and any other persons, agencies or businesses as required. Records personnel will forward a copy of the CHP Form 180 and relevant teletypes to the Investigations Bureau for review, if applicable. It shall be the Record Bureau's responsibility to mail the "Notice of Stored Vehicle" to the registered and legal owners of record within forty-eight hours, excluding weekends and holidays.

(g) Whenever an officer determines that a vehicle meets the criteria for vehicle storage per the Vehicle Code, the officer may elect to legally park and secure the vehicle or release it to a capable, licensed person designated by the driver or owner. A vehicle shall only be left at the location under the following conditions:

1. The driver or owner is capable of making a valid decision to leave the vehicle at the location or to release it to another person.
2. The vehicle can be secured and legally parked at the scene or a short distance from the scene. If the vehicle is to be moved, the employee securing it shall advise Communications so that the location is logged.
3. In the case of a vehicle being left secured at the scene, the officer will never leave money or valuables in the vehicle. The officer shall take such property for safekeeping and articulate such in the narrative of the storage/impound report.

(h) On DUI arrests resulting in the storage of vehicles, the officer shall refer to Manual Section 514 for "Vehicle Storage" policy and procedure.

341.4.1 RELEASE OF STORED AND IMPOUNDED VEHICLES

Officers and employees of the Police Department are authorized to release vehicles when the below listed procedures have been complied with.

(a) When a vehicle is impounded for evidence or investigation, the assigned investigator or a Investigations Bureau supervisor must sign a release on the vehicle before it can be released

(b) When a vehicle has been impounded for a license or registration violation, driver's licenses or vehicle registration certificates submitted to show the correction of the violation shall be inspected by the employee and verified by teletype.

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(c) The owner or agent must present proper personal identification and proof of ownership and must sign the release to acknowledge receipt. Agents must have authorization in writing. Legal owners or agents must show authority for repossession and indemnify the Department by signing the release.

341.4.2 POST STORAGE HEARINGS

The Department shall provide upon demand, a prompt and fair post storage hearing to determine the validity of storing or impounding a vehicle as required by Section 22852 of the California Vehicle Code, except when the vehicle was stored or impounded pursuant to any VC section listed in Subsection 22852 (f) and (g).

The "Notice of Stored Vehicle," "Vehicle Storage Hearing," and "Hearing Officer's Findings" forms are hereby adopted.

The officer conducting the hearing shall assume the role of an impartial representative of the Department and will be the Field Services Commander or Traffic Investigator and, in their absence, the Watch Commander. The Hearing Officer's role is not that of an adversary, but rather that of a mediator.

The following procedures are hereby adopted:

(a) The vehicle storage hearing is to be an informal process to determine whether or not a vehicle has been stored lawfully. Therefore, the hearing need not follow technical rules relating to evidence and witnesses; any relevant evidence shall be admitted. Although the hearing is to be informal, it must be conducted in a professional, businesslike manner.

(b) Hearings must be held in a comfortable setting free from interruption.

(c) Storing officers need not be present as all the information necessary to conduct the hearing should be on the storage report.

(d) Upon the conclusion of the hearing, a determination or finding must be made. Additionally, the vehicle owner shall be advised of the decision and provided copies of the hearing reports.

(e) Findings - The Hearing Officer conducting the hearing can only make a determination or finding based on facts, not on law. In cases where the validity of a law is concerned, the Hearing Officer shall consider the law valid. The Hearing Officer is limited to two findings; the storage was lawful, or the storage was unlawful.

1. Where the storage was lawful, the owner has the following options:

   Pay the towing and storage fee and retrieve the vehicle.

   Allow the vehicle to be sold to satisfy the lien per California Vehicle Code Section 22851.

   Appeal the decision through the appropriate court.

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2. Where the storage was unlawful, the following procedures are to be followed:

   The vehicle must be released immediately.

   The City of Monterey Park shall pay the towing and storage fees.

   Payment of fees shall be made to the garage or tow company rather than the owner.

   If the vehicle was previously stored and has subsequently been released to the owner upon payment of the towing and storage fees, the vehicle owner will be reimbursed by the City of Monterey Park.

(f) The copy of the Vehicle Storage Hearing Report Form 2A and 2B, including the Hearing Officer's Findings, shall be placed with the original storage report in the Records Bureau.

341.5 STORAGE OF VEHICLES FROM PRIVATE PROPERTY

Owners or managers of private property parking lots, including apartments, commercial business firms, shopping centers, etc., that have posted the proper signs required by VC Section 22658, may cause the removal and storage of vehicles parked in violation of that section. No owner of private property which is open to the public for parking, at no fee, will be allowed to have a vehicle towed away within one hour after being parked except if parked in specific locations, per VC Section 22953.

(a) Proper Sign Posting - Property shall be considered properly posted if it meets the requirements of VC Section 22658. Signs shall indicate the storage authority as Vehicle Code Section 22658, the agency as the Monterey Park Police Department, and the phone number to inquire about stored vehicles as (626) 573-1311.

(b) Completing the Vehicle Storage Report, CHP Form 180 - To assist the property owner or manager who is requesting the storage, the responding officer will complete the Vehicle Storage Report Form, CHP 180, including the name, home address, and telephone number of the person requesting storage. The property owner or manager shall be requested to sign the form prior to tow service being requested. The property owner or manager shall also be advised that the tow service will request payment from the owner of the vehicle being stored. If the registered owner of the vehicle refuses to pay tow and storage fees, the property owner or manager will be responsible for the incurred indebtedness for removing the vehicle from his or her property.

(c) Advising the Person Requesting Storage - The officer storing the vehicle shall advise the person requesting (or "causing") the vehicle storage that VC Section 22658(b) requires that person to notify the vehicle's registered and legal owners by mail of the vehicle's storage, reason, mileage and location of storage; and provide a copy of the notification to the public garage where the vehicle may be stored. If the person who causes removal of the vehicle cannot determine the owner of the vehicle, the

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person shall give written notice to the Department of Justice, Post Office Box 13417, Sacramento, California 95813 per VC Subsection 22853(c).

341.6 ASSISTANCE TO STRANDED MOTORIST

In compliance with Section 20018 of the Vehicle Code, officers and employees of the Department shall adhere to the following policy to provide assistance to stranded motorists:

(a) All officers driving marked police vehicles will stop and offer aid to a stranded motorist found upon a highway within the City of Monterey Park. Officers, whether in marked or unmarked police vehicles, who observe a stranded motorist outside the City of Monterey Park shall either request that Communications personnel notify the agency having jurisdiction of the situation, or they may stop and render assistance.

(b) Officers who observe a stranded motorist, but are en route to an assigned radio call or involved in other enforcement action, shall notify Communications of the details. Communications will then assign another unit as available to offer aid.

(c) Officers who stop to render assistance will remain with a stranded motorist until the disabled vehicle is no longer a traffic hazard, and the motorist no longer requires further assistance.

(d) Aid includes inquiring if the motorist needs assistance, utilizing a police patrol or parking enforcement vehicle's push bars to push a disabled vehicle to a position of safety, or requesting tow service, automobile club, taxicab, a relative or friend of the motorist to come to the location to assist. Aid may also include transporting the stranded motorist or occupant(s) to a telephone or other location within the City if that is reasonable under the circumstances.

(e) Officers shall not use the police vehicle to "jump start" or "push start" a citizen's disabled vehicle and shall not push a vehicle unless the push vehicle is equipped with vehicle push bars. Officers may jump-start City vehicles as necessary.

(f) Officers should not change a tire or attempt any similar mechanical repair of a disabled vehicle.

341.6.1 REQUESTING TOW SERVICE AT THE REQUEST OF THE MOTORIST

When a stranded motorist requests assistance by a tow service, officers shall relay the request through Communications. The following information will be provided to Communications for the tow service:

(a) The name of the person specifically requesting the tow service (generally the driver or owner of the vehicle).

(b) The name of the tow service if the requestor has a specific preference. When an automobile club is requested, the current automobile club membership identification number.

(c) Exact location of the vehicle.

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(d) Description and license number of the disabled vehicle.

(e) Number of occupants (tow trucks can carry a limited number of passengers and occupants are not permitted to ride in vehicles being towed).

(f) The apparent trouble with the vehicle, if possible (e.g., vehicle will not start, vehicle has a flat left-rear tire, etc.).

NOTE: This policy does not apply to established procedures for the storage or impound of vehicles per Vehicle Code Section 22651 et seq.

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Service Animals

342.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide the guidelines necessary to ensure that the rights of individuals who use service animals to assist with disabilities are protected in accordance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

342.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Service animal - A dog that is trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. The work or tasks performed by a service animal must be directly related to the individual's disability (28 CFR 35.104; Civil Code § 54.1; Health and Safety Code § 113903).

Service animal also includes a miniature horse if the horse is trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities, provided the horse is housebroken, is under the handler's control, the facility can accommodate the horse's type, size, and weight, and the horse's presence will not compromise legitimate safety requirements necessary for safe operation of the facility (28 CFR 35.136(i)).

342.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to provide equal access to services, programs, and activities of the Department to persons with service animals. Department members shall protect the rights of persons assisted by service animals in accordance with state and federal law. This protection extends to a person authorized to train a service dog (Civil Code § 54.2).

342.3 IDENTIFICATION AND USE OF SERVICE ANIMALS

Service animals that are assisting individuals with disabilities are permitted in all public facilities and areas where the general public is allowed. Department members are expected to treat individuals with service animals with the same courtesy and respect that the Monterey Park Police Department affords to all members of the public (28 CFR 35.136).

Some service animals may be readily identifiable. However, many do not have a distinctive symbol, harness, or collar.

Service animals may be used in a number of ways to provide assistance, including:

- Guiding people who are blind or have low vision.
- Alerting people who are deaf or hard of hearing.
- Retrieving or picking up items, opening doors, or flipping switches for people who have limited use of their hands, arms, or legs.
- Pulling wheelchairs.
- Providing physical support and assisting with stability and balance.

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- Doing work or performing tasks for persons with traumatic brain injury, intellectual disabilities, or psychiatric disabilities, such as reminding a person with depression to take medication.
- Alerting a person with anxiety to the onset of panic attacks, providing tactile stimulation to calm a person with post-traumatic stress disorder, assisting people with schizophrenia to distinguish between hallucinations and reality, and helping people with traumatic brain injury to locate misplaced items or follow daily routines.

342.4 INQUIRIES REGARDING SERVICE ANIMALS

If it is apparent or if a member is aware that an animal is a service animal, the individual generally should not be asked any questions as to the status of the animal. If it is unclear whether an animal meets the definition of a service animal, the member should ask the individual only the following questions (28 CFR 35.136(f)):

- Is the animal required because of a disability?
- What task or service has the service animal been trained to perform?

If the individual explains that the animal is required because of a disability and has been trained to work or perform at least one task, the animal meets the definition of a service animal and no further questions as to the animal's status should be asked. The individual should not be questioned about their disabilities nor should members ask any individual to provide any license, certification, or identification card for the service animal.

342.5 CONTACT WITH SERVICE ANIMALS

Service animals are not pets. Department members should not interfere with a service animal by talking to, petting, or otherwise initiating contact.

342.6 REMOVAL OF SERVICE ANIMALS

If a service animal is not housebroken, exhibits vicious behavior, poses a direct threat to the health of others, or unreasonably disrupts or interferes with normal business operations, a department supervisor may direct the handler to remove the animal from the premises. Barking alone is not a threat nor does a direct threat exist if the person takes prompt, effective action to control the service animal (28 CFR 35.136 (b); 28 CFR 35.139).

Each incident must be considered individually, and past incidents alone are not cause for excluding a service animal. Removal of a service animal may not be used as a reason to refuse access to services, programs, and activities to an individual with a disability. Members are expected to provide all services, programs, and activities that are reasonably available to an individual with a disability, with or without a service animal.

342.7 COMPLAINTS

When handling calls of a complaint regarding a service animal, members should remain neutral and should be prepared to explain the ADA requirements concerning service animals to the concerned parties. Businesses are required to allow service animals to accompany their handlers into the same areas that other customers or members of the public are allowed (28 CFR 36.302).

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Service Animals

Absent a violation of law independent of the ADA, officers should take no enforcement action beyond keeping the peace. Individuals who believe they have been discriminated against as a result of a disability should be referred to the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ).

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Building Security/Maintenance

343.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of building security is to prevent damage to structures, theft, and equipment damage, to protect confidential information, and to maintain jail security and control of operational areas.

343.1.1 BUILDING SECURITY: INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY

It is the responsibility of each individual employee to see that his or her assigned work is protected against the hazards listed in Section 383.1. Building security shall be promoted by strict adherence to the following measures:

(a) Doors to all offices except the outer Investigations Bureau office shall be locked when offices are unattended.

(b) Money and other small items of value shall be kept locked when unattended.

(c) Files containing confidential information shall be secured when unattended.

(d) Personal equipment lockers shall be locked at all times when not in actual use.

(e) The locked door schedule set forth in Manual Section 383.1.3.

(f) Jail security regulations per this Manual.

(g) Firearms, ammunition, other weapons, and portable police radios will be secured in designated areas. Detectives will not leave portable radios unattended and unsecured on desks located in the Investigations Bureau office.

(h) Employees will inquire as to the identity and/or purpose of persons found in a non-public area of the police facility unless the person(s) are escorted by department employees or have been otherwise authorized to be in the police facility. The non-public area of the police facility includes all offices or areas of the department except the Administration Foyer in front of the office of the Chief of Police, during normal business hours. After normal business hours, the non-public area of the police facility includes the entire second floor. Suspicious subjects will be immediately escorted to the Watch Commander's office or reported to a police officer.

(i) Employees of outside agencies with business in the non-public areas of the police building will be asked to display their employee identification.

343.1.2 BUILDING SECURITY: WATCH COMMANDER'S RESPONSIBILITY

The Watch Commander shall have responsibility for general building security during his/her tour of duty. In addition to the responsibilities enumerated under Section 383.1.1, the Watch Commander shall be responsible for enforcing the Locked Door Schedule listed below (383.1.3).

Bureau and Watch Commanders shall make regular inspections of their respective areas of the police building and take such measures as are necessary to ensure that areas under their supervision are neat, clean, and in good repair.

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343.1.3 LOCKED DOOR SCHEDULE
The following doors shall be closed and locked at all times except as noted:

(a) North first floor employee door, upper level parking lot employee doors.

(b) North and East City Hall doors should be locked during non-City Hall business hours unless otherwise directed by the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

(c) All equipment room doors.

(d) Jail entrance door numbers 204, 206 and 216, and Sallyport gates and door.

(e) Both glass doors between the second floor Administration Foyer and the other parts of the second floor Police Department area when City Hall is closed for regular business.

(f) Elevator during non-business hours. The Watch Commander will check its security after business hours.

343.1.4 PRIVATE CONTRACTORS: CONTROL
The employment status and identity of private contractors shall be verified before they are permitted to enter restricted areas to install or service equipment.

343.2 REQUEST FOR MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

All requests for routine maintenance, repairs and construction should be made via the City's Service Request System.

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Volunteer Program

344.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

It is the policy of this department to use qualified volunteers for specified tasks and duties in order to create efficiencies for the Department and improve services to the community. Volunteers are intended to supplement and support, rather than supplant, sworn officers and civilian personnel. Volunteers can be an important part of any organization and are proven to be a valuable asset to law enforcement agencies. Volunteers help to increase department responsiveness, delivery of services and information input, and provide new program opportunities. In addition, volunteers bring new skills and expertise to the Department and prompt new enthusiasm.

344.1.1 DEFINITION OF VOLUNTEER

An individual who performs a service for the Department without promise, expectation or receipt of compensation for services rendered. This may include unpaid chaplains, unpaid reserve officers, interns, persons providing administrative support and youth involved in a law enforcement Explorer Post, among others.

344.2 VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT

344.2.1 RECRUITMENT

Volunteers should be recruited on a continuous and ongoing basis consistent with department policy on equal opportunity nondiscriminatory employment. A primary qualification for participation in the application process should be an interest in, and an ability to assist the Department in serving the public.

Requests for volunteers should be submitted in writing by interested staff to the Volunteer Coordinator through the requester's immediate supervisor. A complete position description and a requested time-frame should be included in the request. All parties should understand that the recruitment of volunteers is enhanced by creative and interesting assignments. The Volunteer Coordinator may withhold assignment of any volunteer until such time as the requesting unit is prepared to make effective use of volunteer resources.

344.2.2 SCREENING

All prospective volunteers should complete the volunteer application form. The Volunteer Coordinator or designee should conduct a face-to-face interview with an applicant under consideration.

A documented background investigation shall be completed on each volunteer applicant and shall include but not limited to the following:

(a) Local, state, and national criminal history background check. Fingerprints shall be obtained from all applicants and submitted to the California Department of Justice (Penal Code § 11105.05; Penal Code § 11105.002).

(b) Traffic history check

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(c) Employment

(d) References

(e) Credit check

A polygraph exam may be required of each applicant depending on the type of assignment.

344.2.3 SELECTION AND PLACEMENT

Service as a volunteer with the Department shall begin with an official notice of acceptance or appointment to a volunteer position. Notice may only be given by an authorized representative of the DepartmentDepartment, who will normally be the Volunteer Coordinator. No volunteer should begin any assignment until they have been officially accepted for that position and completed all required screening and paperwork. At the time of final acceptance, each volunteer should complete all required enrollment paperwork and will receive a copy of their position description and agreement of service with the Department. All volunteers shall receive a copy of the volunteer handbook and shall be required to sign a volunteer agreement.

Volunteers should be placed only in assignments or programs that are consistent with their knowledge, skills, abilities and the needs of the Department.

344.2.4 TRAINING

Volunteers will be provided with an orientation program to acquaint them with the Department, personnel, policies and procedures that have a direct impact on their work assignment.

Volunteers should receive position-specific training to ensure they have adequate knowledge and skills to complete tasks required by the position and should receive periodic ongoing training as deemed appropriate by their supervisor or the Volunteer Coordinator.

Training should reinforce to volunteers that they may not intentionally represent themselves as, or by omission infer that they are sworn officers or other full-time members of the Department. They shall always represent themselves as volunteers.

All volunteers shall comply with the rules of conduct and with all orders and directives, either oral or written, issued by the Department.

344.2.5 FITNESS FOR DUTY

No volunteer shall report to work or be on-duty when his/her judgment or physical condition has been impaired by alcohol, medication, other substances, illness or injury.

Volunteers shall report to their supervisor any changes in status that may affect their ability to fulfill their duties. This includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) Driver license

(b) Medical condition

(c) Arrests

(d) Criminal investigations

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All volunteers shall adhere to the guidelines set forth by this department regarding drug and alcohol use.

344.2.6 DRESS CODE

As representatives of the Department, volunteers are responsible for presenting a professional image to the community. Volunteers shall dress appropriately for the conditions and performance of their duties.

Volunteers shall conform to department-approved dress consistent with their duty assignment. Uniforms authorized for volunteers should be readily distinguishable from those worn by sworn officers. The uniform or identifiable parts of the uniform shall not be worn while off-duty except volunteers may choose to wear the uniform while in transit to or from official department assignments or functions provided an outer garment is worn over the uniform shirt so as not to bring attention to the volunteer while he/she is off duty.

Volunteers shall be required to return any issued uniform or department property at the termination of service.

344.3 SUPERVISION OF VOLUNTEERS

Each volunteer who is accepted to a position with the Department must have a clearly identified supervisor who is responsible for direct management of that volunteer. This supervisor will be responsible for day-to-day management and guidance of the work of the volunteer and should be available to the volunteer for consultation and assistance.

A volunteer may be assigned as and act as a supervisor of other volunteers provided that the supervising volunteer is under the direct supervision of a paid staff member.

Functional supervision of volunteers is the responsibility of the supervisor in charge of the unit where the volunteer is assigned. Following are some considerations to keep in mind while supervising volunteers:

(a) Take the time to introduce volunteers to employees on all levels.

(b) Ensure volunteers have work space and necessary office supplies.

(c) Make sure the work is challenging. Do not hesitate to give them an assignment or task that will tap these valuable resources.

344.4 CONFIDENTIALITY

With appropriate security clearance, volunteers may have access to confidential information such as criminal histories or investigative files. Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor or department policy, all information shall be considered confidential. Only that information specifically identified and approved by authorized personnel shall be released. Confidential information shall be given only to persons who have a need and a right to know as determined by department policy and supervisory personnel.

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Each volunteer will be required to sign a nondisclosure agreement before being given an assignment with the Department. Subsequent unauthorized disclosure of any confidential information, verbally, in writing or by any other means, by the volunteer is grounds for immediate dismissal and possible criminal prosecution.

Volunteers shall not address public gatherings, appear on radio or television, prepare any article for publication, act as correspondents to a newspaper or other periodical, release or divulge any information concerning the activities of the Department, or maintain that they represent the Department in such matters without permission from the proper department personnel.

344.5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Volunteers will be issued an identification card that must be worn at all times while on-duty. Any fixed and portable equipment issued by the Department shall be for official and authorized use only. Any property or equipment issued to a volunteer shall remain the property of the Department and shall be returned at the termination of service.

344.5.1 VEHICLE USE

Volunteers assigned to duties such as vacation house checks or other assignments that require the use of a vehicle must first complete the following:

(a) A driving safety briefing and department approved driver safety course.

(b) Verification that the volunteer possesses a valid California Driver License.

(c) Verification that the volunteer carries current vehicle insurance.

The Volunteer Coordinator should insure that all volunteers receive safety briefing updates and license and insurance verification at least once a year.

When operating a Department vehicle, volunteers shall obey all rules of the road, including seat belt requirements. Smoking is prohibited in all Department vehicles.

Volunteers should not operate a marked patrol car unless there is a prominently placed sign indicating that it is out of service and are not authorized to operate a Department vehicle Code-3.

344.5.2 RADIO AND MDC USAGE

Volunteers shall successfully complete CLETS and radio procedures training prior to using the police radio or MDC and comply with all related provisions. The Volunteer Coordinator should ensure that radio and CLETS training is provided for volunteers whenever necessary.

344.6 DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES/TERMINATION

A volunteer may be removed from the volunteer program at the discretion of the Chief of Police or the Volunteer Coordinator. Volunteers shall have no property interests in their continued appointment. However, if a volunteer is removed for alleged misconduct, the volunteer will be afforded an opportunity solely to clear his/her name through a liberty interest hearing which shall be limited to a single appearance before the Chief of Police or authorized designee.

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Volunteers may resign from volunteer service with the Department at any time. It is requested that volunteers who intend to resign provide advance notice of their departure and a reason for their decision.

344.6.1 EXIT INTERVIEWS

Exit interviews, where possible, should be conducted with volunteers who are leaving their positions. The interview should ascertain why the volunteer is leaving the position and solicit the volunteer's suggestions on improving the position. When appropriate, the interview should also include a discussion on the possibility of involvement in some other capacity with the Department.

344.7 EVALUATION

An evaluation of the overall volunteer program will be conducted on an annual basis by the Volunteer Coordinator. Regular evaluations should be conducted with volunteers to ensure the best use of human resources available, to ensure personnel problems can be identified and dealt with promptly and fairly, and to ensure optimum satisfaction on the part of volunteers.

344.8 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department shall ensure that volunteers are properly appointed, trained, and supervised to carry out specified tasks and duties in order to create an efficient department and improve services to the community.

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Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions

345.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The decision to become involved in a law enforcement action when off-duty can place an officer as well as others at great risk and must be done with careful consideration. This policy is intended to provide guidelines for officers of the Monterey Park Police Department with respect to taking law enforcement action while off-duty.

345.2 POLICY

Initiating law enforcement action while off-duty is generally discouraged. Officers should not attempt to initiate enforcement action when witnessing minor crimes, such as suspected intoxicated drivers, reckless driving or minor property crimes. Such incidents should be promptly reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

Officers are not expected to place themselves in unreasonable peril. However, any sworn member of this department who becomes aware of an incident or circumstance that he/she reasonably believes poses an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death, or significant property damage may take reasonable action to minimize the threat.

When public safety or the prevention of major property damage requires immediate action, officers should first consider reporting and monitoring the activity and only take direct action as a last resort.

345.3 FIREARMS

Officers of this department may carry firearms while off-duty in accordance with federal regulations and department policy. All firearms and ammunition must meet guidelines as described in the department Firearms Policy. When carrying firearms while off-duty officers shall also carry their department-issued badge and identification.

Officers should refrain from carrying firearms when the consumption of alcohol is likely or when the need to carry a firearm is outweighed by safety considerations. Firearms shall not be carried by any officer who has consumed an amount of an alcoholic beverage or taken any drugs or medications or any combination thereof that would tend to adversely affect the officer’s senses or judgment.

345.4 DECISION TO INTERVENE

There is no legal requirement for off-duty officers to take law enforcement action. However, should officers decide to intervene, they must evaluate whether the action is necessary or desirable, and should take into consideration the following:

(a) The tactical disadvantage of being alone and the fact there may be multiple or hidden suspects.

(b) The inability to communicate with responding units.

(c) The lack of equipment, such as handcuffs, OC or baton.

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(d) The lack of cover.

(e) The potential for increased risk to bystanders if the off-duty officer were to intervene.

(f) Unfamiliarity with the surroundings.

(g) The potential for the off-duty officer to be misidentified by other peace officers or members of the public.

Officers should consider waiting for on-duty uniformed officers to arrive, and gather as much accurate intelligence as possible instead of immediately intervening.

345.4.1 INTERVENTION PROCEDURE

If involvement is reasonably necessary the officer should attempt to call or have someone else call 9-1-1 to request immediate assistance. The dispatcher should be informed that an off-duty officer is on-scene and should be provided a description of the officer if possible.

Whenever practicable, the officer should loudly and repeatedly identify him/herself as an Monterey Park Police Department officer until acknowledged. Official identification should also be displayed.

345.4.2 INCIDENTS OF PERSONAL INTEREST

Officers should refrain from handling incidents of personal interest, (e.g., family or neighbor disputes) and should remain neutral. In such circumstances officers should call the responsible agency to handle the matter.

345.4.3 CIVILIAN RESPONSIBILITIES

Civilian personnel should not become involved in any law enforcement actions while off-duty except to notify the local law enforcement authority and remain at the scene, if safe and practicable.

345.4.4 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

When encountering a non-uniformed officer in public, uniformed officers should wait for acknowledgement by the non-uniformed officer in case he/she needs to maintain an undercover capability.

345.5 REPORTING

Any off-duty officer who engages in any law enforcement activity, regardless of jurisdiction, shall notify the Watch Commander as soon as practicable. The Watch Commander shall determine whether a report should be filed by the employee.

Officers should cooperate fully with the agency having jurisdiction in providing statements or reports as requested or as appropriate.

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Cross Jurisdictional Surveillance Procedures

346.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is enacted to address the increasing potential for danger and concern for officer safety when conducting cross-jurisdictional surveillances. It is based on a proposed draft by the Los Angeles County Peace Officers Association in conjunction with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and other California law enforcement agencies.

The nature of undercover investigations and the proliferation of task forces and teams involved in cross-jurisdictional surveillance emphasize the importance of an accepted protocol for inter-agency notifications.

Equally important is the need for recognized procedures in the event of field contact or confrontation between uniformed and plainclothes officers.

346.1.1 DEFINITIONS

(a) Service Agency - the law enforcement agency initiating an investigation or planned event which enters another agency's jurisdiction.

(b) Venue Agency - the law enforcement agency having primary responsibility for the delivery of police services in a geographical area.

(c) Planned Event - a law enforcement activity which can be or is planned in advance, such as the service of a search or arrest warrant, a money or narcotics show, a protracted surveillance, etc.

346.1.2 NOTIFICATIONS

(a) Prior to a planned event, the service agency shall notify the venue agency, in a timely manner, of the proposed event. Notification will normally be made to the venue agency's watch commander. Such notification should include:

1. The time and location of the planned event and the names of the involved persons, if applicable.
2. The nature of the planned event, such as a search warrant, arrest warrant, etc.
3. An assessment of the potential for problems.
4. What assistance, if any, is or may be requested of the venue agency.

(b) Upon notification from a service agency this agency is responsible for:

1. Maintaining the confidentiality of the information.
2. Making any intra-department notifications which are deemed appropriate.
3. Providing reasonable assistance, if requested.

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(c) At the conclusion of the planned event, the service agency shall make an exit notification to advise of the event's termination. If possible, this notification should be made to the same individual or his relief. Should the event result in a noteworthy incident, this information shall likewise be conveyed to the venue agency. Press notifications should be handled by the service agency.

346.1.3 FIELD CONTACT/CONFRONTATIONS

By following the below listed guidelines, the safety of the uniformed and plainclothes officer can alleviate the potential for confrontation and ensure better relations.

(a) Uniformed Officer - Because plainclothes/undercover officers are not readily identifiable as law enforcement members, contacts between them and uniformed personnel include the potential for confrontation. The uniformed officer's conduct and deployment in such situations will go far in preventing lingering feelings of animosity. A concern for one's safety is of primary importance, and reasonable requests intended to provide for that safety will be understood. However, unusual requests or unreasonable tactics tend to generate resistance and should be avoided. The uniformed officer should:

1. Ensure that verbal instructions are clear and concise.
2. Request credentials and examine them thoroughly.
3. Contact the plainclothes officer's unit of assignment when there are doubts as to the authenticity of credentials.
4. Request a uniformed field supervisor, if necessary.

(b) Plainclothes Officer - The primary responsibility for avoiding or defusing the potential for confrontation lies with the non-uniformed officer(s). The plainclothes or undercover officer's actions and deportment when contacted by a uniformed officer is critically important. The following suggestions are intended to assist in avoiding or alleviating the tension possible in such contact. The plainclothes officer(s) should:

1. Carry his/her firearm well concealed, rather than partially or completely exposed to view.
2. When stopped, identify himself/herself verbally and indicate where credentials and weapons are located.
3. Follow the instructions of the uniformed officer explicitly.
4. Avoid any sudden movement which could be interpreted as suspicious or threatening. Keep hands in sight and open.
5. Comply with any requests of the uniformed officer without hesitation.

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6. Be prepared to provide the phone number and name of a supervisor or other agency member who may be contacted for verification as requested by the uniformed officer.

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Cases Involving Animals

347.1 ANIMAL BITES

When a fowl or animal bites a person breaking the skin, an animal bite report shall be completed.

347.1.1 DEAD ANIMALS

When dead animals are found in the street, field units shall notify the communications operator who shall contact Animal Control or San Gabriel Valley Humane to remove the body. With the Watch Commander's approval, patrol officers may be assigned to remove dead animals.

347.1.2 DISPATCHING OFFICERS FOR ANIMAL CONTROL CALLS

In the absence of an Animal Control Officer, a San Gabriel Valley Humane Officer shall be dispatched and will handle any sick, injured, or dead animal call.

347.1.3 STOLEN ANIMALS

A person requesting that a report be taken of a stolen privately owned animal should be referred to the Animal Control Unit. If an Animal Control Officer is not on duty, an officer may be assigned to take the report.

347.1.4 FOUND ANIMALS

An officer receiving a found dog or other domestic, privately owned animal, shall secure said animal without delay and notify Animal Control. The notification shall include, when practicable, the name and address of the person who found the animal.

347.1.5 DESTROYING ANIMALS

When an animal is critically injured and Animal Control personnel are not readily available, the owner's permission shall be obtained, if applicable, prior to destroying the animal.

With vicious or rabid animals, the owner's permission shall be obtained prior to destroying a vicious or rabid animal unless obtaining the permission results in a delay which exposes officers or others to attack by the animal. Animals suspected of being rabid should not be shot in the head, except in an emergency.

347.1.6 CARE OF ANIMALS: OWNER ARRESTED

When a person having an animal in his possession is arrested, the arresting officer shall, if unable to make any other arrangements for its care:

(a) Cause notification to be made to Animal Control to pick up the animal and obtain receipt for it.

(b) Place the copy of the receipt with the arrestee's property.

(c) When an animal is to be held as evidence, the Animal Control Officer shall be notified and an entry to that effect will be made on the Arrest Report.

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Public Safety Hazards

348.1 ISOLATION OF SCENE OF HAZARD

If a hazardous condition is observed which endangers life or property, or which might create a civil liability to the City, the scene shall be isolated.

348.1.1 EMERGENCY STREET REPAIRS

Requests for emergency service on any of the below listed hazards shall be made to Communications. Requesting officers shall advise Communications of the type of hazard and the specific location of the hazard including which side of the street it's on.

(a) Damaged streets or sidewalks

(b) Broken guard rails

(c) Oil spills, glass, and other debris constituting a hazard in the street.

(d) Landslides on the street

(e) Fallen trees on the street

(f) Any other hazard on the street which might create a civil liability to the City.

348.1.2 RESPONSIBILITY FOR REMOVING HAZARDOUS DEBRIS

Debris in the street which constitutes a public hazard shall be removed by the person responsible. If the responsible person cannot be located or is otherwise unable to remove the debris, the officer observing the condition shall:

(a) Cause the Street Department to be contacted, provided the debris is not a substance that is highly flammable or otherwise hazardous to health.

(b) Depending on the extent of the spill and other factors, cause the Fire Department to be contacted for removal of spilled gasoline, oil, or chemicals which might create a fire or health hazard and/or comply with Manual Section 391.2.4.

348.1.3 STREET LIGHTS

Malfunctioning or damaged street lights shall be reported to Communications.

348.1.4 ABANDONED ICE BOXES

Officers learning of a discarded or abandoned ice box, refrigerator, or deep freeze locker, falling within the provisions of Section 402(b) of the Penal Code, shall:

(a) Inform the owner, or person responsible for the hazard, of the violation and request him to take prompt action to correct it.

(b) When unable to contact the owner or person responsible, take appropriate action to correct any obvious hazard to children.

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(c) When an arrest appears necessary, proceed by application for complaint to the District Attorney.

348.2 FIRE SCENE AND MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

348.2.1 PERMISSIBLE COURSE OF ACTION AT FIRE SCENES

Officers at fire scenes may assist other public safety personnel in the following functions:

(a) Protection of life, limb, and property.

(b) Traffic and crowd control, clearance for emergency vehicles.

(c) Security and protection of the fire scene, the fire fighters, and their emergency equipment.

(d) Maintaining an atmosphere of safety for all emergency personnel and bystanders at the fire scene.

348.2.2 PERMISSIBLE COURSE OF ACTION AT MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

Officers at a medical emergency may provide assistance as follows:

(a) Determination that the appropriate call for medical assistance has been made.

(b) Traffic and crowd control, clearance for emergency vehicles.

(c) Security and protection of the medical emergency scene, the firefighters or other medical aid personnel, and their emergency equipment.

(d) Maintaining an atmosphere of safety for all emergency personnel and bystanders at the medical emergency.

(e) Administering Medical Aid - After determining that the appropriate call for medical assistance has been made, an officer at a medical emergency where emergency medical technicians are unavailable may make a personal choice to render medical aid if such officer believes he or she has the necessary skills to significantly improve or maintain a victim's condition.

348.2.3 RESPONSE TO FIRE SCENES AND MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

When responding to and arriving at the scene, officers should bear in mind the fact that because of their superior speed and maneuverability, police automobiles may well arrive at the location prior to the arrival of fire equipment. Thus, when parking police vehicles, officers should attempt to park far enough from the scene to permit the easy ingress and parking of fire trucks, and the maneuvering of fire vehicles in relation to hydrants and natural obstacles such as walls, fences, and trees around and/or over which fire hoses may be laid or stretchers may be carried. The Fire Department has requested that the officers park their vehicles no closer to the fire scene then two houses on either side of the scene in a single-family unit residential area, or a distance of one hundred feet on either side of the location in a non-single-family unit residential area.

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348.2.4 RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPILLS

Officers observing a possible hazardous material spill should immediately evacuate approximately 500 feet from the site and notify Communications of the situation, including location, types of vehicles or equipment involved, general description of the material spilled, number of possible injured victims at the scene, and the Department of Transportation HazMat Placard code number, if this information is readily apparent. (Officers should use binoculars and not physically approach or re-enter the spill site to obtain information or for any other reason.)

The officer initially observing the spill shall then set up a basic perimeter with other officers to isolate the area and deny entry to or exit from the exposure site by any persons.

(a) To avoid increasing the extent of contamination, officers not wearing protective clothing and using breathing equipment should not attempt to contact possible victims of direct exposure. Such victims should be directed by public address loudspeaker to move away from the site, but not approach the officers or other uncontaminated persons while awaiting Fire Department personnel. If an officer(s) believes he or she may have been directly exposed and contaminated by contact with the hazardous material or with a direct exposure victim, the officer shall evacuate from the exposure source but keep away from unprotected persons. The officer shall then notify Communications of possible self-contamination and provide his or her secondary location. The officer shall remain isolated until rescued by Fire Department personnel.

(b) Officers should then coordinate with Fire Department personnel to establish an uncontaminated safety perimeter (or "cold" zone) that safely surrounds both the exposure site (the "hot" zone), and the area immediately surrounding the exposure site (the "warm" zone) where rescue workers will assist exposure victims in decontamination. Officers shall not approach the exposure site and shall not establish or maintain the "hot" zone perimeter. The "warm" zone shall also surround areas likely to be contaminated by chemical runoff or wind as additional "hot" zones and shall also contain the secondary locations of any victims of direct exposure who may have left the exposure site without being properly decontaminated.

(c) Officers shall maintain perimeter positions only in the "cold" zone to isolate the inner "warm" zone and deny persons who are not emergency responders from inadvertently entering without proper protective clothing and breathing equipment. Officers shall only enter the "warm" zone when specifically directed by a supervisory officer, and only with proper protective clothing and breathing equipment. Officers shall not allow anyone near the perimeter of the "warm" zone to have open sparks or flames (e.g., smoking or laying flares) or to start or run any combustion-driven equipment, unless operated by emergency personnel or authorized by the Fire Department Incident Commander or designee.

(d) After the situation has been secured, a designated officer shall complete a "Assist Government" report, documenting pertinent details of the incident including all officers involved and the material that had been spilled. Officers who believe they were

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contaminated shall advise their supervisor and complete a Hazardous Material Exposure Report in addition to any other report that may be required.

348.2.5 ASSISTING FIREFIGHTERS ON SCENE

Upon arrival of Fire Department/HazMat personnel, officer assistance should be as described herein. Officers should not engage in actually handling firefighting or hazardous material equipment or rendering medical aid unless they are qualified, properly equipped and specifically directed by a supervisory officer.

348.2.6 CHECKING FOR VICTIMS

The first thing an officer will do at the scene of a fire will be to quickly determine if any person is in the building involved, and if so, do everything in his or her power to get them out to safety. Officers must exercise acute judgment in this area and should not attempt the rescue of persons when firefighters with special rescue equipment are in close proximity. If the fire is at a hospital, home for the aged, or other similar type establishment, the officer will so advise Communications and request additional assistance before taking any other action.

Once the fire scene has been protected and preserved and/or firefighters have arrived and taken charge of the scene, officers will focus on providing traffic and crowd control and any other assistance that the fire department may require or request.

348.2.7 MAINTENANCE OF POLICE ASSISTANCE

The Watch Commander or the field supervisor may direct that all requests by the Fire Department officer in charge at the fire scene be acted on by any officer involved. Officers will remain at the fire scene until they are relieved or secured by their immediate supervisor or by the Fire Department officer in charge.

During vehicle fires or at gasoline or chemical spills, officers will make certain that the scene is properly controlled to prevent injury or damage to fire fighters, citizens, and to emergency equipment. Do not allow anyone to smoke at or near the scene and do not lay down flare patterns near the location of the gasoline or chemical spill.

348.2.8 EXTRACTION MISSIONS BY POLICE PERSONNEL

An "extraction" is an action taken by police personnel to ensure the safe withdrawal of fire suppression personnel and equipment from areas affected by a civil disturbance. The purpose of these missions is to provide fire suppression elements operating in the area immediately affected by the disturbance with security and a safe escort to a designated staging area. Law enforcement assets generally will not be sufficient to escort fire units from their fire stations to staging area, as this will create a critical draw down of police assets during a critical response time to the disturbance.

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348.2.9 FIRE DEPARTMENT EXTRACTION REQUESTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The fire suppression agency (or another law enforcement agency via mutual aid) will request an extraction mission by the Police Department. The firefighting units that are deployed and their exact location in the affected area will be provided.

348.2.10 LAW ENFORCEMENT EXTRACTION MISSION RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon receipt of the request from the Fire Department (or from another law enforcement agency via mutual aid) for an extraction mission, Communications will immediately assign that mission on a Priority-1 basis to field units, who shall provide security for the Fire Department elements, and escort them back to their designated staging area, upon completion of the Fire Department's current mission in that area.

348.2.11 ESCORT MISSIONS

Generally, escort missions will be requested by the Fire Department when responding into an area affected by a civil disturbance. Fire personnel will generally not attempt to enter an area that law enforcement deems is a significant risk due to the level of violence within that area unless the Fire Department is sending additional resources in response to firefighters already in the area who are requesting assistance. Procedures for requesting law enforcement escort are as follows:

(a) The Fire Department or other fire suppression agency will request Police Department units for security/escort duty.

(b) Escort missions will be performed by a minimum of two 2-officer cars (or a minimum of four motor officers) for each deployed fire element. The escort will have one police vehicle leading and one as rear guard. The police escort will remain with the fire element during their activities and provide security as needed at the scene and then escort the fire personnel back to their staging area.

(c) When the Department cannot meet the present and/or anticipated needs of the Fire Department, a request for mutual aid will be made to the Sheriff's Department, identifying the mission as "fire security/escort." Upon receipt of a request for "fire escort mutual aid," the Sheriff's representative will initiate the necessary procedures to obtain mutual aid resources.

348.2.12 ARSON PROCEDURE AT FIRE SCENE

Fires that are determined to be arson shall be investigated by the Monterey Park Fire Department. The Fire Marshall or designee shall be responsible for the investigation of the crime scene and preparation of reports concerning the arson, including the original arson report.

348.2.13 POLICE OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY

In cases where the fire fighter in charge and/or police officer assigned to the scene suspect that the fire was deliberately set, the police officer shall take charge of the arson scene as soon as the fire fighter in charge declares the scene safe. The police officer shall preserve the arson scene. As soon as possible, the Fire Marshal or, in his stead, the Fire Chief, shall be notified of the suspected

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arson. The Fire Marshal will assume command of the arson scene upon his arrival. If the Fire Marshal requests assistance in maintaining the arson scene, the police department will assist.

348.2.14 EVIDENCE

The fire department will be responsible for the collection, booking, and processing of arson related evidence. The fire department will obtain a police file number from dispatch for the main arson report which will be utilized for the booking of related evidence.

348.2.15 INVESTIGATIVE ASSISTANCE

The Investigations Bureau will render assistance as needed to the Fire Marshal. Any assistance requested by the Fire Marshal will be made through the Investigations Bureau Supervisor. The filing of arson cases will be the responsibility of the Fire Marshal. All bookings by the Fire Marshal shall be in compliance with the Monterey Park Police Department Manual.

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Ill and Injured Persons

349.1 PRE-BOOKING MEDICAL TREATMENT

Officers having custody of an unbooked prisoner who is, or becomes, ill or injured, or complains of illness or injury, should request paramedics and notify their immediate supervisor. If the illness or injury is obviously minor in nature and not in need of urgent medical care, upon approval from the supervisor, the officer may transport the prisoner to a City contract hospital for medical treatment. Officers should error on the side of caution and call for paramedic assistance when the extent or seriousness of the injury or illness is in question.

If the officer transports the prisoner to a medical facility, the officer shall also be responsible for filling out a "Certificate of Medical Treatment for Persons in Custody" form (in triplicate) and writing the words "Arrested - Not booked" printed in bold letters on the form. All copies of the Medical Treatment form shall then be forwarded with the report.

349.1.1 ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL

The officer making the preliminary investigation of an attempted suicide or a serious illness or injury of a member of the armed forces shall notify the Watch Commander who will notify the military as provided in Manual Section 360.

349.1.2 INJURY OR DEATH DUE TO POLICE ACTIONS

When any person dies or is seriously injured due to action by a member of the Department, the officer involved, when practicable, or the investigating officer shall request that a supervisor respond to the scene. If the supervisor is unavailable, the Bureau Commander or Watch Commander shall be requested to respond to the scene. The Watch Commander will then notify the concerned Division Commander or, if he/she is not available, the Chief of Police as necessary.

349.1.3 RELIGIOUS ASSISTANCE

When a person suffering from a serious illness or injury while under police care or custody requests the services of a clergyman, Communications shall be notified immediately. Communications shall also be notified as to whether the clergyman is to be directed to the scene of the incident or to a particular hospital.

349.1.4 CLERGYMEN AND DOCTORS AT SCENE

Clergymen and doctors shall be permitted to approach dead or dying persons. They shall be cautioned, however, to avoid destroying any evidence.

349.1.5 MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR JUVENILES

In cases of juveniles, it is required that the consent of the parent or guardian be obtained before a physician gives medical treatment. Under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 625(c), a juvenile found in any street or public place suffering from any sickness or injury which requires care, medical treatment, hospitalization, or other remedial care can be taken into protective custody;

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however, this does not authorize medical care, nor does taking a minor into custody authorize treatment.

A juvenile, whether a prisoner or a dependent, who is in need of medical treatment should be transported to the contract hospital.

Every effort should be made to locate the parents so that they may sign any necessary consent. In cases of life or death, the physician may give treatment as necessary without parental permission. Other exceptions to the need for parental consent include:

(a) A juvenile may give consent for his own treatment if he is lawfully married even if the marriage is later annulled.

(b) A juvenile on active duty with the United States armed forces may give consent for medical treatment.

(c) An "emancipated juvenile" who is legally supporting himself, independent of his parents or guardians, may give consent for his own treatment.

(d) When the parents of a juvenile in custody for Welfare and Institutions Code Section 6258 cannot be located and the attending physician determines that emergency medical care short of life-saving treatment is necessary, the investigating officer shall contact the Probation Department at Juvenile Hall. They will make arrangements to obtain an immediate court order authorizing the necessary care.

349.1.6 POLICY FOR TAKING MENTALLY ILL PERSONS INTO CUSTODY

No person shall be taken into custody because of a mental condition unless the person is a danger to himself or herself, a danger to others, or is gravely disabled as defined in Welfare and Institutions Code Section 5150. Before taking a person into custody because of a mental condition, the Watch Commander or field supervisor shall be notified, when practicable, for advice and instruction.

Persons wishing to commit a non-emergency case should be advised to proceed through a private physician.

349.1.7 PROCEDURE FOR TAKING MENTALLY ILL PERSONS INTO CUSTODY

The primary consideration in the commitment of mentally disordered subjects by police personnel is the protection of the public as well as the subject. The primary procedure for officers who contact an individual fitting the criteria of Welfare and Institutions Code Section 5150 shall be to transport him/her to an approved facility for evaluation.

Depending on the specific situation and with approval of the field supervisor or watch commander, the following alternatives may also be considered:

(a) Contacting the subject's relative or attending psychiatric care provider and assisting them with the voluntary commitment of the subject.

(b) Requesting a county psychiatric evaluator to respond to the scene (usually when the situation occurs in a family environment).

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(c) Transporting the subject to his or her attending psychiatric care provider (with the subject's permission).

349.1.8 DOCUMENTATION FOR 5150 W.I.C. DETENTION

In cases where the officer completes the application for seventy-two hour detention, the officer shall make a duplicate copy and issue a file number to same. The application itself will suffice for Departmental reporting purposes. In cases where mental health personnel complete the application on a police-related incident, officers will briefly document the incident on a Miscellaneous Incident report form.

349.1.9 REQUIREMENTS OF A PEACE OFFICER TO ADVISE A PESRON DETAINED PER 5150 W.I.C.

Whenever a person is taken into custody under the provisions of Section 5150 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, the following shall be read to the subject and documented in the commitment report pursuant to 5157(a) WIC:

"My name is _____ I am a Police Officer with the Monterey Park Police Department. You are not under criminal arrest, but I am taking you for examination by mental health professionals at the Los Angeles County - University of Southern California Medical Center. You will be told your rights by the mental health staff.

If the person is taken into custody from his/her residence, the following shall also be read to the subject and documented on the report:

"You may bring a few personal items with you which I will have to approve. You can make a telephone call and/or leave a note to tell your friends and/or family where you have been taken."

349.1.10 DEPARTMENT CUSTODY OF MENTALLY ILL PERSONS

No person who is known to be mentally ill shall be detained in the Department jail for any extended period of time. Mentally ill persons shall be transported as soon as practicable to an authorized mental health facility within the Los Angeles County area.

349.1.11 TRANSPORTATION OF VIOLENT OR UNCOOPERATIVE MENTALLY ILL PERSONS

When a person who is known to be mentally ill is taken into custody pursuant to 5150 W.I.C. and becomes violent or uncooperative, the officer shall contact the Monterey Park Fire Department to arrange transportation of the mentally ill person by ambulance to an authorized mental facility. A police officer will accompany the mentally ill person in the ambulance. This will be done to ensure the safety of the officer(s) and the mentally ill person.

349.1.12 MENTALLY ILL PERSONS: CRIMINAL CHARGES

When a person who appears to be suffering from a mental illness has committed a crime and is taken into custody, he/she shall be booked on the criminal charge. The officer shall complete the "Application for 72-Hour Detention for Evaluation" form and then have the Central Jail notified that a prisoner who may be mentally disturbed must be booked into a County facility.

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349.1.13 MENTALLY ILL PERSONS IN NEED OF MEDICAL TREATMENT

Mentally ill persons being who are also in need of medical treatment shall be transported by Paramedics or ambulance service to the appropriate medical facility for the necessary treatment.

349.1.14 TRANSPORTATION OF INJURED OR ILL PERSONS

Seriously injured or ill persons who are not ambulatory, who have possible bone fractures, who have injuries of the head, neck or back, who are or had been unconscious, or are otherwise seriously injured or ill should generally not be transported by police personnel.

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Warrant Arrests/Bail Bond Agent Assist

350.1 OUTSIDE JURISDICTION WANTED, FUGITIVE, AND WARRANT ARREST AND BOOKING

All fugitive want and warrant arrests shall be confirmed by teletype abstract or other means prior to booking. Before a person is booked on a fugitive or outside jurisdiction "want," the arresting officer shall notify the Watch Commander without delay and give the following information:

(a) Name of the fugitive

(b) Jurisdiction requesting the fugitive want

(c) Charge against the suspect

(d) How the "Wanted" status was verified valid with agency (unless validity was confirmed by a valid warrant abstract received by the Department)

350.2 BAIL BOND RECOVERY ASSISTANCE: ACCEPTING ARRESTEES

Pursuant to Penal Code Section 1300, at any time before a bail or deposit is ordered to be forfeited by the court in which a defendant is due to appear, the bailing person, the depositor, or a person assisting them in the recovery of the bail or deposit, may surrender the defendant who had been released on such bail or deposit to the authorities.

Pursuant to Penal Code Section 1301, the bailing person, the depositor, or a person assisting them in recovering bail or deposits may arrest the defendant and surrender him or her to the Department in the absence of an arrest warrant, provided the arresting person has a certified copy of the bail bond with an "Authorization to Arrest on Bail Bond," at the time of the arrest. Department personnel shall not accept any individual who is being surrendered by bail representatives without a valid arrest warrant, unless the individual was originally bailed out from this Department. Such individual shall be re-booked on the original charge(s).

350.2.1 BAIL RECOVERY ASSISTANCE

Bailing persons, depositors, or persons assisting in the recovery of bail or deposits may request assistance from the Department in apprehending a subject located within the Department's jurisdiction who may or may not have caused the bond to be forfeited by the court. Before any assistance is provided, Department personnel shall verify if an arrest warrant for the subject has been issued. If no warrant has been issued, Department personnel shall decline to provide assistance and advise such bail bond representatives to obey all applicable laws.

If a valid arrest warrant has been issued:

(a) The Watch Commander shall assign the Field Supervisor to take charge of executing the warrant.

(b) The Watch Commander shall advise the persons requesting assistance to wait at the Police Facility until the warrant has been served. Under no circumstances will the bail representative(s) be allowed to participate in the execution of the warrant.

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(c) If the warrant is served, the apprehended subject shall be booked per standard procedure. The bail representative shall be advised of the booking and file numbers.

(d) Whether the subject is apprehended or not, a log report shall be prepared and a copy of the report forwarded to the Line Operations Commander.

350.3 ARRESTS OF PERSONS PURSUANT TO WANTS/WARRANTS ABSTRACT

Officers conducting automated warrant inquiries should obtain and provide the following information for each subject:

(a) Name; Last, first, middle, suffix.

1. If a subject is Spanish surnamed, the officer shall ask for both the patronymic and matronymic portion of the name and shall submit both segments, with the matronymic surname last and the patronymic surname as a middle name, unless the subject states that he/she uses only one segment. If necessary, inquiries could be made using each name as the surname.
2. If a subject has an entirely Asian name consisting of two or more separate words, the officer should attempt to determine which is the surname. If necessary, inquiries could be made using all possible combinations.

(b) Gender and Race (use official California Department of Justice race codes)

(c) Date of Birth

Some or all of the following additional identifiers may be requested to further define a name search and should be obtained prior to initiating the inquiry to avoid tying up radio air time unnecessarily:

- California Driver's License or Identification Number if available
- Address
- Hair Color
- Eye Color
- Height and Weight
- Social Security Number

If the subject refuses to state his/her address or other information, the query may be initiated without the specific information. Officers shall estimate the subject's age and physical descriptors and may use other full or partial addresses resulting from their investigation or interview of the subject.

350.3.1 INQUIRY MATCH

While an inquiry match or "hit" response may constitute cause to detain briefly for further investigation, the match does not, in itself, constitute probably cause for arrest or to believe that the suspect is the wanted person. The arrest, transportation, or booking of any subject based solely on the basis of an inquiry match or "hit" response is prohibited. The decision to arrest, transport

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or book a subject in response to a warrant inquiry must be based on an officer's comparison of the subject with the descriptive information returned by a valid warrant abstract in response to the inquiry.

350.3.2 PROCEDURE FOR ARREST BASED ON A WARRANT ABSTRACT

An officer seeking to further detain or to arrest, transport, book or in any other way intrude on a subject's personal liberty, privacy or property must be informed of and review all of the following, to the extent that it is contained in the warrant abstract. The officer must:

(a) Compare the identifiers and physical descriptors that are listed in the warrant abstract to the subject.

(b) Independently determine on the basis of that comparison that probable cause exists to believe that the subject is the wanted person.

Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit an officer from taking such reasonable measures to protect his own safety and the safety of others as are otherwise authorized by law.

350.3.3 COUNTYWIDE WARRANT SYSTEM PROCEDURES

The Monterey Park Police Department is linked to the Los Angeles Countywide Warrant System (CWS). All administrative procedures regarding the Department's use of or input to CWS shall be in compliance with the Policy and Procedures Manual for the Los Angeles Countywide Warrant System ,November 4, 1988 edition, or any supplements, revisions or bulletins derived from the CWS Manual or from the Warrant Unit or any other unit of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department that is responsible for administering the CWS.

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Miranda Rights

351.1 WORDING OF THE ADMONITION

In compliance with the United States Supreme Court ruling in Miranda v. Arizona, the following admonition shall be given to the person to be interrogated prior to any custodial interrogation.

(a) You have the right to remain silent.

(b) Anything you say can be used against you in court.

(c) You have the right to talk to a lawyer before and during any questioning.

(d) If you cannot afford a lawyer, one will be appointed for you without cost if you wish.

(e) Do you understand these rights?

351.1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRING ADMONITION AND EXCEPTIONS

(a) Persons Under Formal Arrest or Detained - Persons who are formally arrested shall be advised of their Miranda Rights per Manual Section 397.1, prior to being interrogated by police officers. A knowing, intelligent, and voluntary waiver must be obtained prior to the interrogation. Detained persons who are restrained from movement to the degree associated with a formal arrest and who will be interrogated by the police at that time shall be advised of their Miranda Rights per Manual Section 397.1 above. A knowing, intelligent, and voluntary waiver must be obtained prior to the interrogation. Whether a person has been restrained from freedom of movement to the degree associated with a formal arrest depends on the totality of the circumstances, and not merely whether physical restraints such as handcuffs have been applied. Adults (18 yrs. and older) who are arrested or restrained to the degree associated with arrest, do not normally need to be advised of their Miranda Rights if they are not going to be immediately interrogated.

(b) Arrestees Under Eighteen Years of Age - All juveniles who are formally arrested under Sections 601 and 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code or are in violation of any juvenile court commitment shall be advised of their Miranda Rights per Manual Section 397.1 (above). A waiver will not be sought unless a custodial interrogation is to follow immediately. Arrested juveniles do not need to be advised of their rights promptly following arrest. However, the arresting or investigating officer shall ensure that the arrested juveniles are advised of their rights prior to being transferred or released from Monterey Park Police custody.

(c) Exceptions - The Miranda requirement applies only to the custodial interrogation of arrestees and persons restrained to the degree associated with arrest. It is not applicable to:

1. Questioning persons who are neither formally arrested nor restrained to the degree associated with formal arrest.

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2. Questioning persons who have been released from custody, are no longer restrained from movement and have been advised that they are not, or are no longer, under arrest.
3. Routine identification or booking questions.
4. Obtaining physical evidence from a suspect's person such as body fluid, handwriting, finger or voice print exemplars, gunshot or other residues, etc.

351.1.2 PRECAUTION

The arresting or investigating officer should be aware of the custodial interrogation rule, "Once a refusal, always a refusal." Once a suspect has invoked his right to silence under Miranda, interrogation about the case at hand must cease and may not be resumed unless the suspect initiates the conversation. Once a suspect has invoked his right to an attorney, all interrogation must cease unless his attorney is present.

351.1.3 CITATION OF MANUAL SECTION FOR REPORTS

In those cases where a subject is warned of his or her Miranda Rights, the warning should be documented in the report in the proper chronological order of events. The reporting officer will state in the report the fact that the subject was advised of his or her Miranda Rights per Department Manual Section 397.1 and the subject's responses in acknowledging they were understood.

351.1.4 USE OF MIRANDA RIGHTS ADMONITION CARD AND WAIVER FORM

Officers shall advise suspects of their Miranda Rights by reading verbatim from the Department issued Miranda Rights Admonition Card, the Miranda Rights Waiver form or a word-for-word copy of them. Only the verbatim admonition in Section 397.1 shall be used. A copy of the above admonition shall be carried by officers while on duty.

The Miranda Rights per Section 397.1are also available in prevailing local area foreign languages. Only officers fluent in a foreign language will advise non-English speaking subjects of their Miranda Rights in that language.

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Juvenile Arrests/Investigations/SCAR Reports

352.1 AUTHORITY

Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) Section 625 provides the authority for the temporary custodial detention of a minor:

(a) When there is reasonable cause to believe that the minor is a juvenile as described within WIC Sections 601 or 602.

(b) When there is reasonable cause to believe that the minor is a ward of the court and has violated a juvenile court order or escaped from juvenile court commitment.

(c) When the minor is a juvenile who is found in public suffering from a sickness or injury requiring care or medical treatment.

352.1.1 ARREST PROCEDURES

In situations where minors are alleged to have committed misdemeanor offenses other than in the officer's presence, a member of this Department shall advise victims or witnesses of their right to make a private person's arrest as authorized by Penal Code Section 837.

When a private person's arrest is effected, the statement of private persons shall be recorded on the arrest report and signed by the person making the arrest. The private person making the arrest shall be advised that investigators will make contact at a later time regarding the case.

Following the private person's arrest process, the juvenile shall be advised of his/her Miranda Rights. The arrested subject may be transported to the station for booking or handled in any other appropriate manner. The fact that a minor is arrested by a private person does not preclude police personnel from utilizing other dispositions currently available, such as booking and release to a parent.

352.1.2 NOTIFICATION

The parent, guardian, or other person who has the care, custody, and control of the juvenile shall be notified of the arrest by the arresting officer. If not so notified, the reason for not doing so shall be indicated on the arrest report.

352.1.3 CLASSIFICATION OF JUVENILE ARRESTS

(a) Dependent - Non-delinquent arrests in which juveniles are victims of neglect, mistreatment, or are in need or protective custody.

(b) Pre-Dependent - Non-delinquent arrests in which the juvenile persistently or habitually refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his parents, guardian, or other lawful authority; or when the juvenile is a habitual truant or from any cause is in danger of leading an idle, lewd or dissolute life.

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(c) Delinquent - Any person under the age of eighteen years who violates any law of this state or of the United States or any ordinance of this City, or who violates an order of the juvenile court.

352.1.4 DETENTION OF JUVENILES (WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE 602)
A juvenile taken into custody on a misdemeanor or felony charge may be detained in custody if it appears that he is dangerous to himself or others, or is not likely to appear for a subsequent hearing and may leave the jurisdiction of the court or Los Angeles County if released. Generally, those not in the above categories should be released to their guardian pending any follow-up investigation.

If a guardian refuses to accept custody of an arrested juvenile and his appearance at a court hearing cannot be guaranteed, he may be detained under the authority described above.

The age of the subject is also a factor in determining whether a juvenile should be released or detained. Generally, a juvenile under fourteen years of age should not be detained unless his guardian refuses to accept custody or guarantee that he will be available for subsequent proceedings.

352.1.5 DETENTION OF JUVENILES (WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE 601)
Whenever a juvenile is taken into custody pursuant to the provisions of Section 301 of the Welfare and Institutions Code (runaway, incorrigible, truant, etc.), the following procedures shall be followed to aid the officer in properly handling 301 WIC subjects:

(a) 301 WIC truant offenders shall generally be returned to their respective school or residence.

(b) Juveniles who violate Section 301 (including curfew) may be transported to the station at the discretion of the officer. Parents will be notified and requested to respond to resume custody.

(c) If it appears evident that it would be inadequate for a 301 offender to be released to his home environment, or the juvenile refuses to be released to his parents, then the Intercept Officer shall be contacted to assist in placement of the juvenile. After contacting the Intercept Officer, the arresting officer shall complete the appropriate arrest and/or juvenile contact reports. If the Intercept Officer arrives at the Department and assumes custody of the 301 offender, then he shall be responsible for initiating the Juvenile Hall Entrance form, if needed. Otherwise, it shall be the arresting officer or the assigned Juvenile Officer's responsibility to complete the entrance form, if applicable, prior to transportation to the appropriate juvenile detention facility.

(d) While in Department custody, 301 offenders shall be segregated from adults and from juveniles who are criminal offenders.

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352.1.6 CITATION/BOOKING OF JUVENILES

(a) When a juvenile is detained in the field for an offense that allows for a citation release without booking, the officer will:

1. Confirm the juvenile's identity.
2. Complete a citation and a continuation sheet (including all elements of the crime); Give juvenile his/her copy.
3. Complete an evidence page as necessary.
4. Obtain a file number from communications and place it on the citation.
5. No crime report (no suspect sheet or juvenile court affidavit and petition request) is required. The citation and continuation sheet are all that are needed for court.

(b) When a juvenile is detained for an offense that allows or requires booking, the officer will:

1. Transport the juvenile to the station.
2. Confirm the juvenile's identity.
3. Process the juvenile as with any booking. After booking is complete, the juvenile may be released on a citation to a parent or guardian using the following procedure: In misdemeanor cases not noted in the exceptions listed below, a citation shall be issued for the offense. The date of appearance will be 60 days from the citation date. The parent or guardian of the juvenile will also be issued a citation separate from the juveniles citation. It shall have the same appearance date and shall be cross referenced with the juvenile's citation. The juveniles name and information shall also appear on the charge section of the parent=s citation. No charges will be listed on the parents citation. All citations will have an appearance location of Eastlake Juvenile Court. All juvenile co-defendants and their parent or guardian shall be cited in on the same date unless the citations are issued on different dates. In felony cases, the same juvenile citation procedure will apply unless the juvenile is to be detained or housed in a custody facility subsequent to booking.

(c) Exceptions:

1. Non felony Vehicle Code violations (in L.A. County excluding 23152 C.V.C.)
2. 602m P.C.
3. Non felony Fish and Game Code violations
4. Harbors and Navigation Code violations, equipment and registration
5. State or local traffic offenses, loitering, curfew, evasion of fares on public trust
6. 27176 Street and Highway Code

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7. 640 or 640a P.C.
8. 5003,5008, 33211.6 Public Resources Code
9. 25658, 25658.5, 25661, 25662 Business and Professions Code
10. 647f P.C.
11. 594 P.C. involving paint or liquid
12. 594.1(b), (d) (e) P.C.
13. 11357(b) Health and Safety Code
14. Any infraction

It is important that only the offenses listed above are cited into informal court. They are described under 256 W.I.C. In the event a juvenile is arrested for multiple offenses and one or more of the offenses are delinquency court matters while the others are informal court matters, all the offenses will be cited into delinquency court. This will preclude dismissal of the delinquency case due to claims of multiple prosecutions. All juvenile citations will have an appearance date of 60 calendar days after the date of issue unless the 60th day is a non-court day. In such cases the officer will use the next available court date. In the event either the parent or the juvenile refuse to sign the citation, the officer will write "refused to sign" in the signature portion of the citation and forward the citation through the normal channels. Be sure to document the refusal in the narrative portion of the report. Officers must complete their reports prior to securing from their shift. Investigators then have seven days from the date of issuance to forward the case to the Eastlake District Attorney's Office.

A crime report is required when juveniles are booked. Note: If a juvenile is causing a problem or disturbance at the location (602 PC/415 PC violations), he/she should be removed from the location and released on a citation from the station.

352.1.7 DEPENDENCY CASES

In cases where juveniles must be removed from the home for their own protection (unfit homes, abuse by parents, etc.) and a petition apparently will be filed in their behalf to declare them a ward of the Juvenile Court, the investigating officer shall notify the Los Angeles County Department of Child Services (DCS). DCS representatives will specify the location of placement.

Under these circumstances, it is not necessary that the juvenile be formally booked. The investigating officer shall complete the Juvenile Entrance form record, which is to be delivered to the location of placement specified by DCS. Transportation of the subject to the location of placement is the responsibility of the investigating officer unless DCS specifies otherwise.

In cases where a parent is arrested, or is not physically or mentally capable of supervising his children, and a petition will not be filed in behalf of the children (parent arrested on a criminal charge not related to unfit home, child abuse, etc.), the investigating officer, with the parent's consent, may make arrangements for a relative or other responsible adult to accept custody of the

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children. If no such person can be located, or if the parent refuses permission for such care, the investigating officer shall notify DCS to make arrangements for placement. Thereafter, the same procedure as specified above shall be followed.

352.2 PLACES OF DETENTION

Juveniles may be detained at the following places:

(a) City Jail - All juveniles (boys and girls) for temporary detention of less than six hours.

(b) Juvenile Hall - Central Facility or Other Designated Facility. All arrested juveniles including those who are under the influence of a narcotic or drug.

(c) Shelter Homes - Private residences licensed for child care and specified as a place of detention by DCFS for dependents only.

352.3 ORDERS TO SEAL JUVENILE RECORDS UNDER WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE 781

In situations involving a Superior Court order to seal juvenile records, the following guidelines shall be followed:

(a) Any order from the Superior Court to seal juvenile records pursuant to Section 781 Welfare and Institutions Code refers to any and all records of any and all offenses within the custody of this Department. The sealing of such records is not to be interpreted as having a piecemeal effect. All juvenile records in the possession of the Department, whether or not they were specified in the original request, are to be sealed, in compliance with WIC Section 781.

(b) Prior to March 4, 1972, the age of majority in Civil Code Section 25 was twenty-one years of age. Any minor born on or before March 3, 1951, who was arrested for a violation occurring within twenty-one years of that birth date, and prior to March 4, 1972, is a minor for all purposes relating to that offense and comes under Section 781 WIC.

(c) Section 781 WIC governs the sealing of juvenile records. Once an order to seal records has been issued from the Juvenile Court, the fact the minor was handled as a juvenile on all offenses during that period of minority is established. Any burden of establishing the minor was certified to adult court is upon the Department, and not the Juvenile Court.

352.4 JUVENILE CASES: INVESTIGATION RESPONSIBILITY

The officer assigned to a call involving a juvenile shall be responsible for the disposition of the call unless is specifically relieved by Investigations Bureau personnel.

352.4.1 JUVENILE COURT AFFIDAVIT AND PETITION REQUEST (JUVENILE CONTACT SHEET)

Arresting officers shall complete a Juvenile Court Affidavit and Petition Request whenever a juvenile is arrested. The form shall be completed regardless of whether a detained or non-detained

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petition request is to be filed. The Juvenile Court affidavit and Petition Request will then be forwarded with the arrest report.

352.4.2 NOTIFICATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL
When a juvenile is arrested for a violation of the laws normally enforced by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, the Investigations Bureau detective assigned to the case shall forward a copy of the arrest report or Juvenile Contact Report to the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. This report shall contain the information regarding any licensed premises connected with the juvenile's arrest (Section 24202 B and P).

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Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation

353.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended to ensure the protection and security of ancient or historic grave sites, including notification of personnel responsible for cultural items, in compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (25 USC § 3001 et seq.).

353.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include (43 CFR 10.2):

Funerary objects - Objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally at the time of death or later with or near individual human remains. Funerary objects are either associated funerary objects or unassociated funerary objects.

Associated funerary objects are any funerary objects related to removed human remains, where the location of the human remains is known. This includes objects that were made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains, regardless of the physical location or existence of any related human remains.

Unassociated funerary objects are any other funerary objects that are identified by a preponderance of the evidence such as:

- Related to human remains but the remains were not removed, or the location of the remains is unknown.
- Related to specific individuals or families.
- Removed from specific burial sites with Native American cultural affiliation.
- Removed from an area where such burial sites are known to have existed, but the site no longer exists.

Native American human remains - Any physical part of the body of a Native American individual.

Objects of cultural patrimony - Objects having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance that is central to the Native American group or culture itself and, therefore, cannot be appropriated or conveyed by any individual, including members of the Native American group or Native Hawaiian organization. Such objects must have been considered inalienable by the Native American group at the time the object was separated from the group.

Sacred objects - Specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions.

353.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department that the protection of Native American human remains, funerary objects, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects,

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sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony is the responsibility of all members. Such protection includes minimizing destruction, contamination, inadvertent disruption, or complicated custody transfer processes.

353.3 COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT

Upon discovery or arrival upon a scene where it reasonably appears that a Native American grave, human remains, funerary objects, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are exposed or otherwise unsecured, members shall secure the site in the same manner as a crime scene. All activity at the scene other than scene preservation activity must cease (43 CFR 10.5).

No photography or video recording may be permitted by the media or any group or individual who may wish to exhibit the remains.

Without delay, the appropriate agency or group shall be notified to respond and take control of the scene. These include the following (43 CFR 10.5):

- Federal land - Appropriate agency at the U.S. Department of the Interior or U.S. Department of Agriculture
- State land/Private land - Coroner, when appropriate (Health and Safety Code § 7050.5)
- Tribal land - Responsible Indian tribal official

353.4 EVIDENCE AND PROPERTY

If the location has been investigated as a possible homicide scene prior to identification as a NAGPRA site, investigators shall work with other appropriate agencies and individuals to ensure the proper transfer and repatriation of any material collected. Members shall ensure that any remains or artifacts located at the site are expediently processed (43 CFR 10.7).

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Gun Violence Restraining Orders

354.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for petitioning and serving gun violence restraining orders and accounting for the firearms obtained pursuant to those orders (Penal Code § 18108).

354.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Gun violence restraining order - Civil restraining order prohibiting a named person from controlling, owning, purchasing, possessing, receiving, or otherwise having custody of any firearms or ammunition, including an ammunition magazine (Penal Code § 18100).

354.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to petition for and serve gun violence restraining orders in compliance with state law and to properly account for firearms and ammunition obtained by the Department pursuant to such orders.

354.3 GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

An officer who reasonably believes a person is a present danger to self or another person by controlling, owning, purchasing, possessing, receiving, or otherwise having custody of a firearm may request permission from the officer's supervisor to petition the court for a gun violence restraining order.

Officers petitioning the court should use the forms established by the Judicial Council (Penal Code § 18105). The petition should describe the number, types, and locations of any firearms and ammunition that the officer believes to be possessed or controlled by the person (Penal Code § 18107). The petition should also describe why less-restrictive alternatives are ineffective or inadequate for the circumstances (Penal Code § 18125; Penal Code § 18150; Penal Code § 18175).

If it is not practical under the circumstances to submit a written petition, an officer may submit the petition electronically or orally request a temporary order (Penal Code § 18122; Penal Code § 18140).

354.3.1 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Officers should also consider requesting permission to petition the court for a gun violence restraining order (Penal Code § 18108):

(a) When responding to a residence that is associated with a firearm registration or record.

(b) When responding to any call or incident when a firearm is present or when one of the involved parties owns, possesses, or expresses an intent to acquire a firearm.

(c) During a contact with a person exhibiting mental health issues, including suicidal thoughts, statements, or actions, if that person owns or possesses a firearm.

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Officers should consider obtaining a mental health evaluation if the encounter involves a situation where there is a reasonable cause to believe that the person poses an immediate and present danger of causing personal injury to themself or another person by having custody or control of a firearm or expresses intent to obtain a firearm (see the Mental Illness Commitments Policy) (Penal Code § 18108).

354.4 SERVICE OF GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

An officer serving any gun violence restraining order shall:

(a) Verbally ask the subject of the order if he/she has any firearm, ammunition, or magazine in his/her possession or under his/her custody or control (Penal Code § 18160).

(b) Request that any firearms or ammunition be immediately surrendered and issue a receipt for the surrendered items (Penal Code § 18120).

(c) Take into temporary custody any firearm or other deadly weapon discovered in plain view or pursuant to consent or other lawful search (Penal Code § 18250).

(d) Inform the restrained person of any scheduled hearing regarding the order (Penal Code § 18160).

(e) Transmit the original proof of service form to the issuing court as soon as practicable but within one business day (Penal Code § 18115).

(f) As soon as practicable, but by the end of his/her shift, submit proof of service to the Records Manager for prompt entry into the California Restraining and Protective Order System (Penal Code § 18115).

The officer should also inform the restrained person that he/she is required, within 24 hours, to surrender to a law enforcement agency any other firearms and ammunition he/she owns or that are in his/her custody or control or sell them to a firearms dealer. This notification should be documented.

All firearms and ammunition collected shall be handled and booked in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

354.4.1 TEMPORARY EMERGENCY GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

An officer requesting a temporary emergency gun violence restraining order shall (Penal Code § 18140):

(a) For oral requests, sign a declaration under penalty of perjury reciting the oral statements provided to the judicial officer and memorialize the order of the court on the form approved by the Judicial Council.

(b) Serve the order on the restrained person if the person can be reasonably located.

(c) Forward a copy of the order to the Records Manager for filing with the court and appropriate databases.

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354.5 SEARCH WARRANTS

If a person who has been served with a gun violence restraining order refuses to surrender any firearm or ammunition, the officer should consider whether to seek a search warrant. If a search warrant is to be obtained, the preparation and service of the search warrant shall be done in accordance with the Warrant Service Policy. Additionally, (Penal Code § 1542.5):

(a) The officer serving the warrant shall take custody of any firearm or ammunition that is controlled, possessed or owned by the person who is the subject of the gun violence restraining order, including any discovered pursuant to the warrant, a consensual search or other lawful search.

(b) If the location being searched is jointly occupied and the firearm or ammunition is owned by a person other than the restrained person, the firearm or ammunition should not be seized if the following conditions are met:

1. The firearm or ammunition can be stored in a manner that does not allow the restrained person to have control or access.
2. There is no evidence that the owner unlawfully possesses the firearm or ammunition.

(c) If a locked gun safe belonging to someone other than the subject of a gun violence restraining order is discovered, the officer shall not search the contents of the safe unless the owner consents or there is a valid search warrant for the safe. Any search of the safe must be done in the owner's presence.

354.6 RECORDS MANAGER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Records Manager is responsible for ensuring:

(a) Proof of service of any gun violence restraining order served by an officer or received from the clerk of the court is entered in the computer database system for protective and restraining orders maintained by the Department of Justice within one business day of service if served by an officer, or within one business day of receipt of proof of service if served by a person other than a law enforcement officer (Penal Code § 18115).

(b) Temporary orders are entered into the California Restraining and Protective Order System (Penal Code § 18140).

(c) Copies of temporary orders are filed with the court as soon as practicable, but no later than three court days, after issuance (Penal Code § 18140).

(d) Copies of receipts of surrendered firearms or ammunition issued by other agencies for gun violence restraining orders issued by the Department are properly maintained (Penal Code § 18120).

(e) Any relinquishment of firearm rights form received from the court is entered into the California Restraining and Protective Order System within one business day of receipt (Penal Code § 18115).

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354.7 COURT-ORDERED FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION SURRENDERS

Authorized members shall accept firearms and ammunition from any individual who is the subject of a gun violence restraining order. The member receiving any firearm or ammunition shall:

(a) Record the individual's name, address and telephone number.

(b) Record the serial number of the firearm.

(c) Prepare an incident report and property report.

(d) Provide a property receipt to the individual who surrendered the firearms and ammunition.

(e) Package and submit the firearms and ammunition in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

354.8 STORAGE AND RELEASE OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

Firearms and ammunition that were taken into temporary custody or surrendered pursuant to a gun violence restraining order shall be stored in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

Firearms and ammunition shall be returned to the restrained person upon the expiration of the order in accordance with Penal Code § 18120 and the Property and Evidence Policy (Penal Code § 18108).

354.9 GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDER COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police will appoint a gun violence restraining order coordinator. The responsibilities of the coordinator include:

(a) Developing and maintaining procedures for the filing of a petition for an order or a renewal of an order by department members, also including procedures for requesting and serving (Penal Code § 18108):

1. A temporary emergency gun violence restraining order.
2. An ex parte gun violence restraining order.
3. A gun violence restraining order issued after notice and hearing.
4. Renewal orders.

(b) Developing and maintaining factors to consider when assessing the need to seek an order, including (Penal Code § 18108; Penal Code § 18155):

1. Whether threats have been made, and if so, whether the threats are credible and specific.
2. Whether the potential victim is within close proximity.
3. Whether the person has expressed suicidal tendencies.
4. Whether the person has access to firearms.
5. The criminal history of the person, in particular any history of criminal violence, including whether the person is currently on parole, probation, or monitored release.

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6. The mental health history of the person, in particular whether the person has any history of mental illness or has ever been detained for being a danger to themselves or others.
7. Any upcoming holidays, anniversaries, or other dates of significance that may serve as a trigger for the person, such as the death of a family member.
8. Whether the person has any history of drug or alcohol abuse.

(c) Developing and maintaining procedures for the receipt and service of orders consistent with the requirements of Penal Code § 18115; Penal Code § 18120; Penal Code § 18135; Penal Code § 18140; and Penal Code § 18160. Procedures should include:

1. Evaluation of an order to determine appropriate service and necessary precautions (see the Warrant Service Policy and the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy).
2. Forwarding orders to the Records Manager for recording in appropriate databases and required notice to the court, as applicable.
3. Preparing or obtaining a search warrant prior to attempting service of an order, when appropriate (Penal Code § 18108).
4. Seizure procedures of firearms and ammunition at the time of issuance of a temporary emergency gun violence restraining order.
5. Verification procedures for the removal of firearms and ammunition from the subject of a gun violence restraining order (Penal Code § 18108).

(d) Coordinating with the Training Officer to provide officers who may be involved in petitioning for or serving orders with training on such orders. Training should include determining when a petition is appropriate, the process for seeking an order, and the service of such orders.

(e) Reviewing each petition and any associated court documents for an order prepared by members, for compliance with this policy, department procedures, and state law.

(f) Developing and maintaining procedures for members to accept voluntarily surrendered prohibited items at times other than when an order is being served by the Department.

1. Procedures should include preparing and providing a receipt identifying all prohibited items to the person surrendering the items.

(g) Coordinating review of notices of court hearings and providing notice to the appropriate officer of the hearing date and the responsibility to appear and participate in the evidence presentation process (Penal Code § 18108).

(h) Coordinating with the Training Officer to ensure officers remain current with the following (Penal Code § 18108):

1. Types of evidence a court considers when determining whether grounds exist for the issuance of a gun violence restraining order as provided in Penal Code § 18155 (Grounds for gun violence restraining order; examination by court).

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2. The different procedures and protections afforded by different types of firearm-prohibiting emergency protective orders that are available to law enforcement petitioners.

(i) Establishing standards and procedures for addressing violations of a gun violence restraining order (Penal Code § 18108).

(j) Establishing procedures for officers to provide information about mental health referral services during contact with persons exhibiting mental health issues (Penal Code § 18108).

354.10 RENEWAL OF GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

The Investigation Bureau supervisor is responsible for the review of a gun violence restraining order (including temporary or ex parte orders) obtained by the Department to determine if renewal should be requested within the time prescribed by law (Penal Code § 18190).

354.11 POLICY AVAILABILITY

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall be responsible for making this policy available to the public upon request (Penal Code § 18108).

354.12 TRAINING

The Training Officer should ensure that members receive periodic training on the requirements of this policy (Penal Code § 18108).

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Department Use of Social Media

355.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to ensure that any use of social media on behalf of the Department is consistent with the department mission.

This policy does not address all aspects of social media use. Specifically, it does not address:

- Personal use of social media by department members (see the Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking Policy).
- Use of social media in personnel processes (see the Recruitment and Selection Policy).
- Use of social media as part of a criminal investigation, other than disseminating information to the public on behalf of this department (see the Investigation and Prosecution Policy).

355.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Social media - Any of a wide array of internet-based tools and platforms that allow for the sharing of information, such as the department website or social networking services

355.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department may use social media as a method of effectively informing the public about department services, issues, investigations and other relevant events.

Department members shall ensure that the use or access of social media is done in a manner that protects the constitutional rights of all.

355.3 AUTHORIZED USERS

Only members authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee may utilize social media on behalf of the Department. Authorized members shall use only department-approved equipment during the normal course of duties to post and monitor department-related social media, unless they are specifically authorized to do otherwise by their supervisors.

The Chief of Police may develop specific guidelines identifying the type of content that may be posted. Any content that does not strictly conform to the guidelines should be approved by a supervisor prior to posting.

Requests to post information over department social media by members who are not authorized to post should be made through the member’s chain of command.

355.4 AUTHORIZED CONTENT

Only content that is appropriate for public release, that supports the department mission and that conforms to all department policies regarding the release of information may be posted.

Examples of appropriate content include:

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(a) Announcements.

(b) Tips and information related to crime prevention.

(c) Investigative requests for information.

(d) Requests that ask the community to engage in projects that are relevant to the department mission.

(e) Real-time safety information that is related to in-progress crimes, geographical warnings, or disaster information.

(f) Traffic information.

(g) Media releases.

(h) Recruitment of personnel.

Authorized members shall review all content prior to posting to ensure that the posting does not contain prohibited content.

355.4.1 INCIDENT-SPECIFIC USE

In instances of active incidents where speed, accuracy and frequent updates are paramount (e.g., crime alerts, public safety information, traffic issues), the Public Information Officer or the authorized designee will be responsible for the compilation of information to be released, subject to the approval of the Incident Commander.

355.5 PROHIBITED CONTENT

Content that is prohibited from posting includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Content that is abusive, discriminatory, inflammatory or sexually explicit.

(b) Any information that violates individual rights, including confidentiality and/or privacy rights and those provided under state, federal or local laws.

(c) Any information that could compromise an ongoing investigation.

(d) Any information that could tend to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation or professionalism of the Monterey Park Police Department or its members.

(e) Any information that could compromise the safety and security of department operations, members of the Department, victims, suspects or the public.

(f) Any content posted for personal use.

(g) Any content that has not been properly authorized by this policy or a supervisor.

Any member who becomes aware of content on this department's social media site that he/she believes is unauthorized or inappropriate should promptly report such content to a supervisor. The supervisor will ensure its removal from public view and investigate the cause of the entry.

355.5.1 PUBLIC POSTING PROHIBITED

Department social media sites shall be designed and maintained to prevent posting of content by the public.

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The Department may provide a method for members of the public to contact department members directly.

355.6 MONITORING CONTENT

The Chief of Police will appoint a supervisor to review, at least annually, the use of department social media and report back on, at a minimum, the resources being used, the effectiveness of the content, any unauthorized or inappropriate content, and the resolution of any issues. The same supervisor should review the department social media on a quarterly basis for any posted prohibited content and remove the same upon discovery.

355.7 RETENTION OF RECORDS

The Administration Division Commander should work with the Custodian of Records to establish a method of ensuring that public records generated in the process of social media use are retained in accordance with established records retention schedules.

355.8 TRAINING

Authorized members should receive training that, at a minimum, addresses legal issues concerning the appropriate use of social media sites, as well as privacy, civil rights, dissemination and retention of information posted on department sites.

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Community Relations

356.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for community relationship-building.

Additional guidance on community relations and outreach is provided in other policies, including the:

- Hate Crimes Policy.
- Limited English Proficiency Services Policy.
- Communications with Persons with Disabilities Policy.
- Chaplains Policy.
- Patrol Function Policy.
- Suspicious Activity Reporting Policy.

356.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to promote positive relationships between members of the department and the community by treating community members with dignity and respect and engaging them in public safety strategy development and relationship-building activities, and by making relevant policy and operations information available to the community in a transparent manner.

356.3 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Officers should, as time and circumstances reasonably permit:

(a) Make casual and consensual contacts with community members to promote positive community relationships (see the Detentions and Photographing Detainees Policy).

(b) Become reasonably familiar with the schools, businesses and community groups in their assigned jurisdictional areas.

(c) Work with community members and the department community relations coordinator to identify issues and solve problems related to community relations and public safety.

(d) Conduct periodic foot patrols of their assigned areas to facilitate interaction with community members. Officers carrying out foot patrols should notify an appropriate supervisor and Dispatch of their status (i.e., on foot patrol) and location before beginning and upon completion of the foot patrol. They should also periodically inform Dispatch of their location and status during the foot patrol.

356.4 COMMUNITY RELATIONS COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should designate a member of the Department to serve as the community relations coordinator. He/she should report directly to the Chief of Police or authorized designee and is responsible for:

(a) Obtaining department-approved training related to his/her responsibilities.

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(b) Responding to requests from department members and the community for assistance in identifying issues and solving problems related to community relations and public safety.

(c) Organizing surveys to measure the condition of the department's relationship with the community.

(d) Working with community groups, department members and other community resources to:

1. Identify and solve public safety problems within the community.
2. Organize programs and activities that help build positive relationships between department members and the community and provide community members with an improved understanding of department operations.

(e) Working with the Field Services Division Commander to develop patrol deployment plans that allow officers the time to participate in community engagement and problem-solving activities.

(f) Recognizing department and community members for exceptional work or performance in community relations efforts.

(g) Attending City council and other community meetings to obtain information on community relations needs.

(h) Assisting with the department's response to events that may affect community relations, such as an incident where the conduct of a department member is called into public question.

(i) Informing the Chief of Police and others of developments and needs related to the furtherance of the department's community relations goals, as appropriate.

356.5 COMMUNITY AND YOUTH ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

The community relations coordinator should organize or assist with programs and activities that create opportunities for department members and community members, especially youth, to interact in a positive setting. Examples of such programs and events include:

(a) Department-sponsored athletic programs (e.g., baseball, basketball, soccer, bowling).

(b) Police-community get-togethers (e.g., cookouts, meals, charity events).

(c) Youth leadership and life skills mentoring.

(d) School resource officer/Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.®) programs.

(e) Neighborhood Watch and crime prevention programs.

356.6 INFORMATION SHARING

The community relations coordinator should work with the Public Information Officer to develop methods and procedures for the convenient sharing of information (e.g., major incident notifications, significant changes in department operations, comments, feedback, positive events) between the Department and community members. Examples of information-sharing methods include:

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(a) Community meetings.

(b) Social media (see the Department Use of Social Media Policy).

(c) Department website postings.

Information should be regularly refreshed, to inform and engage community members continuously.

356.7 LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS EDUCATION

The community relations coordinator should develop methods to educate community members on general law enforcement operations so they may understand the work that officers do to keep the community safe. Examples of educational methods include:

(a) Development and distribution of informational cards/flyers.

(b) Department website postings.

(c) Presentations to driver education classes.

(d) Instruction in schools.

(e) Department ride-alongs (see the Ride-Along Policy).

(f) Scenario/Simulation exercises with community member participation.

(g) Youth internships at the Department.

(h) Citizen academies.

Instructional information should include direction on how community members should interact with the police during enforcement or investigative contacts and how community members can make a complaint to the department regarding alleged misconduct or inappropriate job performance by department members.

356.8 SAFETY AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Department members responsible for community relations activities should consider the safety of the community participants and, as much as reasonably practicable, not allow them to be present in any location or situation that would jeopardize their safety.

Department members in charge of community relations events should ensure that participating community members have completed waiver forms before participation, if appropriate. A parent or guardian must complete the waiver form if the participating community member has not reached 18 years of age.

Community members are subject to a criminal history check before approval for participation in certain activities, such as citizen academies.

356.9 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, members should receive training related to this policy, including training on topics such as:

(a) Effective social interaction and communication skills.

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(b) Cultural, racial and ethnic diversity and relations.

(c) Building community partnerships.

(d) Community policing and problem-solving principles.

(e) Enforcement actions and their effects on community relations.

Where practicable and appropriate, community members, especially those with relevant expertise, should be involved in the training to provide input from a community perspective.

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Generative Artificial Intelligence Use

357.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for department use of generative artificial intelligence (GenAI). This policy does not apply to artificial intelligence that is integrated into facial recognition applications, voice recognition applications, biometric access controls, or software that redacts documents or video or similar applications.

Additional guidelines for the use of department information technology resources are found in the Information Technology Use Policy. Additional guidelines for preparing reports are found in Report Preparation Policy.

357.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) - A type of artificial intelligence that is algorithmically trained on one or more large data sets and designed to generate new and unique data (e.g., text, pictures, video) in response to a prompt (generally questions, instructions, images, or video) input by the user.

357.2 POLICY

The use of GenAI systems carries unique benefits within a law enforcement agency, providing ways to increase operational efficiency, enhance department procedures, and improve the overall effectiveness of the Monterey Park Police Department.

However, the prompts input into GenAI systems can present risks to both individuals and law enforcement agencies by making accessible to the public information such as department tactics, investigative and training techniques, confidential information (e.g., confidential informants, protected information), active investigations, and security procedures. In addition, without safeguards in place, GenAI can produce unintended discriminatory or biased output as well as content that is inaccurate, misleading, or copyrighted.

It is the policy of the Department to develop, implement, and use GenAI ethically and responsibly in a way that minimizes potential risk and harm in accordance with the guidelines set forth below.

Any function carried out by a member of the Department using GenAI is subject to the same laws, rules, and policies as if carried out without the use of GenAI. The use of GenAI does not permit any law, rule, or policy to be bypassed or ignored.

357.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

357.3.1 CHIEF OF POLICE

The Chief of Police or an authorized designee shall approve all GenAI systems, their acceptable uses, and their authorized user groups prior to the use, implementation, or development for any department functions.

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357.3.2 AI COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall appoint an AI coordinator. The AI coordinator shall report to the Administration Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the AI coordinator include but are not limited to:

(a) Evaluating potential GenAI systems and recommending those GenAI systems that appear to be appropriate and trustworthy to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. The trustworthiness of GenAI systems should be evaluated by balancing the following characteristics:

1. Validity and reliability - The system's apparent ability to meet the intended purpose and fulfill the needs of the Department consistently over time.
2. Safety - Any apparent risk to human life, health, property, or the environment that could result from the department's use of the system.
3. Security and resiliency - The system's capability to prevent unauthorized access and misuse and its ability to return to normal function should misuse occur.
4. Accountability and transparency - The ability to track and measure the system's use and activity through histories, audit logs, and other processes to provide insight about the system and identify potential sources of error, bias, or vulnerability.
5. Explainability and interpretability - The ability of the user to understand the purpose and impact of the system, how and why the system reached the resulting output, and what the output means for the user.
6. Privacy - The ability of the system to protect confidentiality and meet applicable privacy standards for the types of data intended to be input into the system (e.g., state privacy laws, Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS), Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)).
7. Fairness - The ability of the system to operate in a way that avoids or minimizes bias and discrimination.

(b) Ensuring appropriate contractual safeguards are in place to manage third-party use of department data and to restrict the use of input in AI training data sets. If the input of protected information is necessary for the proper use of the GenAI system, an information-exchange agreement in compliance with applicable rules and standards (e.g., CJIS requirements) should be used to outline the roles, responsibilities, and data ownership between the Department and third-party vendor.

(c) Coordinating with others within the Department and City, such as the information technology or legal departments, as appropriate to ensure GenAI systems are procured, implemented, and used appropriately.

(d) Maintaining a list or inventory of department-approved GenAI systems and, when appropriate for department transparency, making the list or inventory available to the public.

(e) Developing and maintaining appropriate procedures related to the use of GenAI systems, including procedures for editing and fact-checking output.

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(f) Ensuring any public-facing GenAI systems notify the user that GenAI is being used.

(g) Developing and updating training for the authorized users of each department-approved GenAI system.

(h) Ensuring access to department GenAI systems is limited to authorized users and establishing requirements for user credentials such as two-factor authentication and appropriate password parameters.

(i) Conducting audits at reasonable time intervals for each of the GenAI systems utilized by the Department to evaluate the performance and effectiveness of each approved system and to determine if it continues to meet the department's needs and expectations of trustworthiness. The coordinator should arrange for audits to be conducted by an external source, as needed.

(j) Ensuring each GenAI system is updated and undergoes additional training as reasonably appears necessary in an effort to avoid the use of outdated information or technologies.

(k) Keeping abreast of advancements in GenAI and any GenAI-related legal developments.

(l) Reviewing this policy and department practices and proposing updates as needed to the Chief of Police.

(m) Developing procedures in coordination with the *Brady* information coordinator and the Records Manager for the compilation and potential release of any discovery or records related to the use of GenAI systems consistent with *Brady* and the California Public Records Act.

357.4 USE OF GENERATIVE AI

The use of department GenAI systems by department members shall be limited to official work-related purposes, and members shall only access and use GenAI systems for which they have been authorized and received proper training.

Members shall use AI-generated content as an informational tool and not as a substitution for human judgment or decision-making. Members should not represent AI-generated content as their own original work.

AI-generated content should be considered draft material only and shall be thoroughly reviewed prior to use. Before relying on AI-generated content, members should:

(a) Obtain independent sources for information provided by GenAI and take reasonable steps to verify that the facts and sources provided by GenAI are correct and reliable.

(b) Review prompts and output for indications of bias and discrimination and take steps to mitigate its inclusion when reasonably practicable (see the Bias-Based Policing Policy).

(c) Include a statement in the final document or work product that GenAI was used to aid in its production.

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357.4.1 PRIVACY CONSIDERATIONS

Information not otherwise available to the public, including data reasonably likely to compromise an investigation, reveal confidential law enforcement techniques, training, or procedures, or risk the safety of any individual if it were to become publicly accessible, should not be input into a GenAI system unless contractual safeguards are in place to prevent such information from becoming publicly accessible. Members should instead use generic unidentifiable inputs, such as "suspect" or "victim," and hypothetical scenarios whenever possible.

Protected information should only be input into GenAI systems that have been approved for such use and comply with applicable privacy laws and standards (see the Protected Information Policy).

357.5 PROHIBITED USE

Members shall not use GenAI systems to rationalize a law enforcement decision, or as the sole basis of research, interpretation, or analysis of the law or facts related to a law enforcement contact or investigation.

Members shall not create user accounts in their official capacity or input work-related data (including information learned solely in the scope of their employment) into publicly available GenAI systems unless the system has been approved by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee for the intended use.

357.6 TRAINING

The AI coordinator should ensure that all members authorized to use GenAI have received appropriate initial training that is suitable for their role and responsibilities prior to their use of GenAI and receive periodic refresher training. Training should include but is not limited to the following:

(a) A review of this policy

(b) The need for human oversight of GenAI outputs

(c) The interpretation, review, and verification of GenAI output

(d) Checking GenAI output for bias or protected information

(e) Ethical use of GenAI technology

(f) Data security and privacy concerns

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ADA Compliance

358.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for equal access to Monterey Park Police Department services, programs, and activities for persons with disabilities, in accordance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

This policy also includes guidelines to provide effective communication with persons with disabilities. See the Service Animals Policy for guidance on protecting the rights of individuals who use service animals in accordance with the ADA.

358.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include (28 CFR 35.104):

ADA coordinator - The member designated by the Chief of Police to coordinate the department's efforts to comply with the ADA (28 CFR 35.107).

Assistive devices, auxiliary aids, and services - Tools used by persons with disabilities to facilitate their participation in services, programs, and activities offered by the Monterey Park Police Department and to facilitate effective communication. They include but are not limited to the use of gestures or visual aids to supplement oral communication; a notepad and pen or pencil to exchange written notes; a computer or typewriter; an assistive listening system or device to amplify sound; a teletypewriter (TTY) or videophones (video relay service or VRS); taped text; a qualified reader; or a qualified interpreter.

Disability - A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity including hearing, seeing, or speaking, regardless of whether the person uses assistive devices, auxiliary aids, and services. Individuals who wear ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses are not considered to have a disability (42 USC § 12102; 28 CFR 35.108).

Facility - All aspects of department buildings, structures, sites, complexes, equipment, rolling stock or other conveyances, roads, walkways, parking areas, and other real or personal property (28 CFR 35.108).

Modification - Any change, adjustment, alteration, adaptation, or accommodation that renders a department service, program, or activity suitable for use, enjoyment, or participation by a person with a disability. This may include alteration of existing buildings and facilities.

A modification includes any change or exception to a policy, practice, or procedure that allows a person with a disability to have equal access to services, programs, and activities. It also includes the provision or use of assistive devices, auxiliary aids, and services.

Qualified interpreter - A person who is able to interpret effectively, accurately, and impartially, both receptively and expressively, using any necessary specialized vocabulary. Qualified interpreters include oral interpreters, transliterators, sign language interpreters, and intermediary interpreters.

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358.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department that persons with disabilities, including victims, witnesses, suspects, and arrestees, have equal access to services, programs, and activities of the Department.

The Department will not discriminate against or deny any individual access to services, programs, or activities based upon the presence or suspected presence of disabilities.

358.3 ADA COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the ADA coordinator include but are not limited to (28 CFR 35.130):

(a) Collaborating with the City ADA coordinator regarding the Monterey Park Police Department's efforts to provide equal access to services, programs, and activities.

1. Maintaining department compliance with accessibility standards for department web content and mobile applications as required by 28 CFR 35 Subpart H (28 CFR 35.200).

(b) Collaborating with the City ADA coordinator to facilitate a process of periodic self-evaluation. The process should include:

1. Inspection of current department facilities to identify access issues.
2. Review of current department services, activities, and programs for access issues.
3. Assessment and update, if necessary, of current compliance measures.
4. Identification of recurring areas of complaint for which new methods of modification should be considered.
5. Review of the department's emergency programs, services, and activities as they apply to persons with disabilities.
6. Recommendation of a schedule to implement needed improvements.

(c) Acting as a liaison with local disability advocacy groups or other disability-focused groups regarding access to department services, programs, and activities.

(d) Developing procedures that will enable members to access assistive devices, auxiliary aids, and services, and making the procedures available as appropriate.

1. A list of qualified interpreter services with contact and availability information should be maintained and easily accessible to members.

(e) Developing procedures for the review and processing of requests for modifications that will help members provide persons with disabilities access to department services, programs, and activities, as appropriate.

(f) Establishing procedures for the booking process to assist members with managing commonly encountered disabilities such as sight or mobility impairments and intellectual or developmental disabilities.

(g) Providing notice to the public regarding the rights and protections afforded by the ADA. This may include posters, published notices, handbooks, manuals, and pamphlets

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describing department services, programs, and activities and the availability of assistive devices, auxiliary aids, and services, as well as modifications (28 CFR 35.106).

(h) Collaborating with other city departments during the planning process to provide that new construction and any alteration to an existing building or facility are undertaken in compliance with the ADA (28 CFR 35.151).

(i) Developing, implementing, and publishing appropriate procedures to provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of complaints and inquiries regarding discrimination in access to services, programs, and activities. The complaint procedures should include an appeal process (28 CFR 35.107).

(j) Verifying that third parties providing department services, programs, or activities through contract, outsourcing, licensing, or other arrangement have established reasonable policies and procedures to prevent discrimination against and denial of access to persons with disabilities.

(k) Recommending amendments to this policy as needed.

358.4 REQUESTS

The goal of any modification should be to allow a person with a disability to participate in a service, program, or activity the same as a person who does not have a disability.

Upon receiving a request for a modification, members should make reasonable efforts to accommodate the request based on the preference of the person with the disability. Members should not ask about the nature and extent of a person's disability but should limit questions to elicit information necessary to determine the need for a modification and the appropriate type of modification.

If the requested modification or an alternative modification can reasonably be made at the time of the request, the member should make the modification. A member who is unable to accommodate a request or unsure about whether a request should be accommodated should contact a supervisor.

The supervisor should review and approve the request, if practicable and appropriate. Otherwise, the supervisor should document the requesting person's contact information and the modification being requested and forward the request to the ADA coordinator for processing as soon as reasonably practicable.

358.4.1 DENIAL OF A REQUEST

The following should be considered before denying a request for modification:

(a) Requests for modifications should be approved unless complying with the request would result in (28 CFR 35.150):

1. A substantial alteration of the service, program, or activity.
2. An undue financial or administrative burden on the Department. All resources available for use in the funding and operation of the service, program, or activity at issue should be considered in this determination.

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3. A threat to or the destruction of the historic significance of a historic property.
4. A direct threat to the health or safety of others (28 CFR 35.139).

(b) If any of these circumstances are present, the ADA coordinator should work with department members and the person requesting the modification to determine if an alternative modification is available.

(c) Where new construction or physical modification of an existing building or facility would be unfeasible or unduly burdensome, the ADA coordinator should work with department members to determine whether alternative modifications are available. Alternative methods that should be considered include (28 CFR 35.150):

1. Reassigning services, programs, or activities to accessible buildings or facilities.
2. Utilizing technology, equipment, rolling stock, or other conveyances.
3. Delivering the services, programs, or activities directly to a person with a disability by way of home visits or meeting the person at an accessible location.
4. Any other means or methods that would make services, programs, or activities readily accessible.

(d) If no alternative modification is appropriate, the ADA coordinator shall issue a written statement explaining why a modification of the service, program, or activity will not be made (28 CFR 35.150).

358.4.2 PERSONAL DEVICES AND ASSISTANCE

Although members should make every effort to comply with requests, the provision of personal devices or assistance (e.g., wheelchairs, eyeglasses, hearing aids, personal assistance in eating or using the restroom) to persons with disabilities is not required (28 CFR 35.135).

358.4.3 SURCHARGES

Surcharges shall not be imposed upon persons with disabilities to cover the costs of providing modifications (28 CFR 35.130(f)).

358.5 COMMUNICATIONS WITH PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Members should remain alert to the possibility of communication problems when engaging with persons with disabilities. When a member knows or suspects an individual requires assistance to effectively communicate, the member should identify the individual's choice of assistive devices, auxiliary aids, and services. The individual's preferred communication method should be honored unless another effective method of communication exists under the circumstances (28 CFR 35.160).

Factors to consider when determining whether an alternative method may be effective include:

(a) The methods of communication usually used by the individual.

(b) The nature, length, and complexity of the communication involved.

(c) The context of the communication.

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In emergency situations involving an imminent threat to the safety or welfare of any person, members may use whatever modification reasonably appears effective under the circumstances. This may include exchanging written notes or using the services of a person who knows sign language but is not a qualified interpreter, even if the person who is deaf or hard of hearing would prefer a qualified sign language interpreter. Once the emergency has ended, the method of communication should be reconsidered. The member should inquire as to the individual's preference and give primary consideration to that preference.

358.5.1 TYPES OF ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE

Department members shall not refuse an available type of assistive device, auxiliary aid, or service to a person with a disability who is requesting assistance. The Department will not require persons with disabilities to furnish their own assistive device, auxiliary aid, or service as a condition for receiving access to department services, programs, and activities. The Department will make every reasonable effort to provide equal access and timely assistance to persons with disabilities through a variety of assistive devices, auxiliary aids, and services (28 CFR 35.160).

The Department will not require that persons with disabilities use department-provided assistive devices, auxiliary aids, and services. Department-provided assistive devices, auxiliary aids, and services may include but are not limited to the means described in this policy.

358.5.2 AUDIO RECORDINGS AND ENLARGED PRINT

The Department may develop audio recordings to assist people who are blind or have a visual impairment. If such a recording is not available, members may read aloud from the appropriate form or provide forms with enlarged print.

358.5.3 QUALIFIED INTERPRETERS

A qualified interpreter may be needed in lengthy or complex transactions (e.g., interviewing a victim, witness, suspect, or arrestee) with individuals who normally rely on sign language or speechreading (i.e., lip-reading) to understand what others are saying. The qualified interpreter should not be a person with an interest in the matter. A person providing interpretation services may be required to establish the accuracy and trustworthiness of the interpretation in a legal proceeding.

Qualified interpreters should be:

(a) Available within a reasonable amount of time.

(b) Experienced in providing interpretation services related to law enforcement matters in the person's primary language.

(c) Familiar with the use of text- and video-based communications products and systems.

(d) Certified in either American Sign Language (ASL) or Signing Exact English (SEE).

(e) Able to understand and adhere to the interpreter role without deviating into other roles, such as counselor or legal adviser.

(f) Knowledgeable of the ethical issues involved when providing interpreter services.

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Members should use department-approved procedures to request a qualified interpreter at the earliest reasonable opportunity or when it is reasonably apparent that an interpreter is needed. The use of a video remote interpreting service should be considered, where appropriate, if a live interpreter is not available. Persons with disabilities shall not be required to provide an interpreter (28 CFR 35.160).

358.5.4 TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

In situations where an individual without a disability would have access to a telephone (e.g., during booking or attorney contacts), members must also provide those with communication-related disabilities the opportunity to place calls using an available TTY, TDD, or other voice, text, or video-based communications product or system. Members shall provide additional time, as needed, for effective communication due to the slower nature of assisted communications.

The Department will accept all TDD and computer modem calls placed by individuals with communications-related disabilities and received via a telecommunications relay service (28 CFR 35.162).

358.5.5 COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS

Where qualified interpreters are unavailable to assist members, department-approved community volunteers who have demonstrated competence in communication services, such as ASL or SEE, may be called upon to provide interpreter services when appropriate. However, department members must carefully consider the nature of the interaction and the relationship between the individual with the disability and the volunteer to be reasonably satisfied that the volunteer can provide neutral and unbiased assistance.

358.5.6 FAMILY AND FRIENDS

While family or friends may offer to assist with interpretation, members should carefully consider the circumstances before relying on such individuals. The nature of the interaction and relationship between the individual with the disability and the person offering services must be carefully considered to determine whether the family member or friend can provide neutral and unbiased assistance.

Except in an emergency involving an imminent threat to the safety or welfare of any person and no qualified interpreter is reasonably available, members shall not use a minor child as an interpreter (28 CFR 35.160).

358.5.7 FIELD ENFORCEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Due to the unpredictable and varied nature of field enforcement, the Department recognizes that it is impracticable to provide immediate access to a comprehensive supply of assistive devices, auxiliary aids, and services to every member of this department. Members involved in interactions with persons with disabilities that occur in the field should assess each situation to determine if communication assistance is necessary. The length, complexity, and importance of the communication, as well as the individual's preferred method of communication, should be

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considered when determining what, if any, resources should be used and whether a qualified interpreter or other service is needed.

358.5.8 WITNESS OR VICTIM INTERVIEWS
Members who interview a witness or victim who demonstrates or states they are deaf or have a hearing loss shall make a good faith effort to secure the services of an interpreter without any unnecessary delay, unless the individual affirmatively indicates they do not need or cannot use an interpreter (Evidence Code § 754).

358.6 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS
In an effort to ensure that the rights of individuals with disabilities are protected during a custodial interrogation, this department will provide reasonable modifications before beginning an interrogation, unless exigent circumstances exist or the individual has made a clear indication that the individual understands the process and desires to proceed without receiving a modification. *Miranda* warnings should be provided to a suspect via the individual's preferred method of communication.

Interrogations should be recorded whenever reasonably practicable. See guidance on recording custodial interrogations in the Investigation and Prosecution Policy.

358.7 ARREST
If an individual with a communication-related disability is arrested, the arresting officer shall use department-approved procedures to provide a qualified interpreter as soon as reasonably practicable, unless the individual indicates a preference for a different assistive device, auxiliary aid, or service, or the officer reasonably determines another effective method of communication exists under the circumstances.

Individuals who are arrested and are assisted by service animals should be permitted to make arrangements for the care of such animals prior to transport.

358.8 WEBSITE ACCESS
The ADA coordinator should work with the appropriate parties to develop online content that is readily accessible to persons with disabilities. Department web content should be developed in conformance with the most current guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Justice and federal regulations (28 CFR 35 Subpart H; 28 CFR 35.200).

Department website content should also be made available to persons with disabilities in an alternative format upon request, if reasonably practicable.

358.9 DOCUMENTATION
Whenever any modification has been provided, the member involved should document:

(a) The type of modification, assistive device, auxiliary aid, or service provided.

(b) Whether the individual elected to use an assistive device, auxiliary aid, or service provided by the Department or another identified source, as applicable.

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(c) Whether the individual's express preference for the modification was not honored and the reason why an alternative method was used.

The documentation and any written communications exchanged should be maintained consistent with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

All written communications exchanged in a criminal case shall be attached to the member's report or placed into evidence.

358.10 COMPLAINTS

A member who receives a complaint or becomes aware of potential disability discrimination, an ADA violation, or a person's inability to access the department's programs, services, or activities should document the complaint and promptly refer the matter to the ADA coordinator (28 CFR 35.107). The Department shall assist persons with disabilities who require assistance to file a complaint regarding members of this department. The Department may provide a qualified interpreter or forms in enlarged print, as appropriate.

358.11 TRAINING

Members should receive periodic training on ADA compliance, to include:

(a) Awareness and understanding of this policy, related procedures, forms, and available resources.

(b) Procedures for handling requests for modifications.

(c) Accessing assistive devices, auxiliary aids, and services needed to accommodate requests for modifications.

(d) General requirements of the ADA, including modifying policies and practices, communicating with individuals with disabilities, and identifying alternate ways to provide access to programs, services, and activities as appropriate to the member's job duties.

Management staff, even if they do not interact regularly with individuals with disabilities, should receive training as appropriate to understand and reinforce this policy.

The Training Officer should maintain records of all training provided and retain a copy in each member's training file in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

358.11.1 CALL-TAKER TRAINING

Emergency call-takers shall be trained in the use of department assistive devices, auxiliary aids, and services for communicating with individuals with communication-related disabilities. Such training and information should include:

(a) The requirements of the ADA and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act for telephone emergency service providers.

(b) ASL syntax and accepted abbreviations.

(c) Practical instruction on identifying and processing calls using TTY, TDD, or other voice, text, and video-based communications products and systems.

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(d) Hands-on experience in using TTY, TDD, or other voice, text, and video-based communications products and systems.

Training should be provided for all Dispatch members who may have contact with individuals from the public who have communication-related disabilities. Refresher training should be provided as appropriate.

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Vehicle Pursuits

359.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for vehicle pursuits in order to protect the safety of involved officers, the public, and fleeing suspects (Vehicle Code § 17004.7).

359.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Blocking - A preventive maneuver where emergency vehicles are strategically positioned to prevent a suspect from moving their vehicle, usually before a pursuit starts or at low speeds.

Boxing-in - A low-speed tactic designed to stop a fleeing vehicle by surrounding it with emergency vehicles and then slowing all vehicles to a stop.

Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) - A low-speed tactic designed to apply lateral pressure to the rear quarter panel of a fleeing vehicle, causing it to spin out, stall, and come to a stop (also known as a Precision Immobilization Technique).

Ramming - The deliberate act of impacting a fleeing vehicle with another vehicle to functionally damage or otherwise force the fleeing vehicle to stop.

Roadblock - A tactic designed to stop a fleeing vehicle by intentionally placing an emergency vehicle or other immovable object in the path of the fleeing vehicle.

Tire deflation device - A device designed to be placed on the roadway and puncture the tires of a fleeing vehicle, sometimes referred to as spike strips.

Vehicle pursuit - An event involving one or more law enforcement officers attempting to apprehend a suspect who is attempting to avoid arrest while operating a motor vehicle by using high-speed driving or other evasive tactics, such as driving off a highway, turning suddenly, or driving in a legal manner but willfully failing to yield to an officer's signal to stop.

359.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this department to balance the need to apprehend a fleeing suspect with the risks associated with vehicle pursuits.

359.3 INITIATING A PURSUIT

Officers who have received appropriate training are authorized to initiate a vehicle pursuit when the need to apprehend a fleeing suspect clearly outweighs the risks a vehicle pursuit poses for officers and the public.

When balancing the risk of a pursuit with the need to apprehend the suspect, officers shall consider:

(a) The seriousness of the known or reasonably suspected crime committed by the suspect and the threat to the safety of the public if the suspect remains at large.

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(b) Whether the identity of the suspect is known with enough certainty to enable apprehension at a later time.

(c) The speed of the vehicles relative to the conditions of the area, such as the population density, amount of vehicular and pedestrian traffic (e.g., school zones), time of day, road conditions, environmental conditions (e.g., hills, curves, mountains), and weather conditions.

(d) The pursuing officer's driving capabilities, familiarity with the area, and quality of radio communications with the dispatcher/supervisor.

(e) The nature of the pursuing unit (e.g., marked vs. unmarked) and its speed and performance capabilities in relation to the fleeing vehicle (e.g., performance motorcycle).

(f) Whether there are other persons in or on the fleeing vehicle and their relationship to the situation (e.g., passengers, co-offenders, hostages).

(g) Whether the pursuing unit is carrying passengers other than on-duty policeofficers. Pursuits should not be undertaken with an arrestee in the pursuit vehicle unless exigent circumstances exist.

(h) The availability of other resources such as air support or vehicle locator/deactivation technology.

359.4 PURSUIT UNITS

Vehicle pursuits should be limited to three policedepartment emergency vehicles (two pursuit units and the supervisor vehicle). However, an officer or supervisor may request that additional units join a pursuit if, after assessing the factors outlined above, it reasonably appears that the number of officers involved may be insufficient to safely arrest the number of suspects.

359.4.1 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

Vehicle pursuits shall only be conducted using authorized policedepartment vehicles that are equipped with emergency lighting and sirens as required by Vehicle Code § 21055. Each pursuit unit's emergency lights and sirens should remain activated throughout the unit's participation in the pursuit.

Officers operating vehicles not equipped with emergency lights and siren are prohibited from pursuing a fleeing vehicle or joining a pursuit. Officers in such vehicles may provide support to pursuing units when needed, but should operate the vehicle in compliance with all traffic laws and should discontinue such support immediately upon arrival of a sufficient number of authorized emergency vehicles or any air support.

359.4.2 MOTORCYCLES AND UNMARKED UNITS

When involved in a pursuit, policedepartment motorcycles and unmarked vehicles should be replaced by marked four-wheel emergency vehicles as soon as practicable.

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359.4.3 PRIMARY UNIT

The initial pursuing officer should be designated as the primary unit and will be responsible for the conduct of the pursuit unless that unit is unable to remain reasonably close to the suspect's vehicle. The primary responsibility of the officer initiating the pursuit is the apprehension of the suspect without unreasonable danger to themself or others.

As soon as practicable, the primary unit should notify Dispatch of the pursuit, request priority radio traffic, and provide appropriate information including:

(a) The location, direction of travel, and estimated speed of the pursuit.

(b) The description of the fleeing vehicle, including the license plate number, if known.

(c) The reason for the pursuit.

(d) A description of the fleeing vehicle's evasive driving behavior (e.g., rapid lane changes, no headlights, driving on the wrong side of the road).

(e) Known or suspected weapons, threat of force, violence, injuries, hostages, or other unusual hazards.

(f) The suspected number of occupants and their identities or descriptions.

(g) The weather, road, and traffic conditions.

(h) The need for any additional resources or equipment.

(i) The identities of other law enforcement agencies involved in the pursuit.

The primary unit is responsible for broadcasting the progress of the pursuit until a secondary or air unit joins the pursuit. Once an additional unit joins the pursuit, the primary unit should relinquish the responsibility of broadcasting the progress to the secondary or air unit unless circumstances reasonably indicate otherwise.

359.4.4 SECONDARY UNIT

The second officer in the pursuit should be designated as the secondary unit and is responsible for:

(a) Notifying Dispatch of their entry into the pursuit.

(b) Broadcasting the progress of the pursuit, updating known or critical information, and providing changes in the pursuit, unless the situation indicates otherwise.

(c) Identifying the need for and requesting additional resources or equipment as appropriate.

(d) Serving as backup to the primary unit once the fleeing vehicle has been stopped.

359.4.5 AIR UNITS

When available, air unit assistance should be requested. The air unit should assume responsibility of broadcasting the pursuit once they have established visual content with the fleeing vehicle. Ground units should maintain operational control and consider whether the continued close proximity and/or involvement in the pursuit is warranted.

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The air unit should coordinate the activities of resources on the ground, report progress of the pursuit, and provide pursuing units with details of upcoming traffic congestion, road hazards, or other information pertinent to evaluating whether to continue the pursuit. If ground units are not within visual contact of the fleeing vehicle and the air unit determines that it is unsafe to continue the pursuit, the air unit should recommend termination.

359.5 PURSUIT DRIVING

The decision to use specific driving tactics requires consideration of the same factors as initiating a pursuit. In addition, officers involved in the pursuit should adhere to the following:

(a) Pursuing units should space themselves far enough from other involved vehicles to be able to see and avoid hazards and react safely to maneuvers by the fleeing vehicle.

(b) Pursuing units should exercise caution and slow down as necessary when proceeding through intersections.

(c) Pursuing units should not follow a fleeing vehicle driving against traffic (wrong way) and should instead:

1. Request assistance from available air support.
2. Maintain visual contact with the fleeing vehicle by paralleling it on the correct side of the roadway.
3. Request other units to observe exits available to the fleeing vehicle.

(d) Pursuing units should request that Dispatch notify the California Highway Patrol (CHP) and/or another law enforcement agency if it appears that the pursuit may enter its jurisdiction.

(e) Pursuing units should not attempt to pass other pursuit units unless the situation indicates otherwise or they are requested to do so. Passing another pursuit unit should only be attempted with a clear understanding of the maneuver.

359.5.1 RULES OF THE ROAD

The speed of a vehicle pursuit is a factor that should be evaluated on a continuing basis by the officer and supervisor. Evaluation of vehicle speeds should take into consideration public safety, officer safety, and the safety of the occupants of the fleeing vehicle.

Should high vehicle speeds be reached during a pursuit, officers and supervisors should also consider these factors when determining the reasonableness of the speed of the pursuit:

(a) Pursuit speeds have become unreasonably unsafe for the surrounding conditions.

(b) Pursuit speeds have exceeded the driving ability of the officer.

(c) Pursuit speeds are beyond the capabilities of the pursuit vehicle, thus making its operation unsafe.

359.5.2 OFFICERS NOT INVOLVED IN THE PURSUIT

Officers not directly involved in the pursuit should stay alert to its progress and location and may proceed safely to intersections ahead of the pursuit to warn cross traffic. When clearing

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intersections along the pursuit path, officers are authorized to use emergency equipment and should attempt to place their vehicles in locations that provide some safety or an escape route in the event of an unintended collision or a suspect intentionally trying to ram the policedepartment vehicle.

Other than clearing intersections along the pursuit path, uninvolved officers should avoid operating under emergency conditions (emergency lights and siren) and should remain in their assigned areas unless directed otherwise by a supervisor.

When needed, non-pursuing officers and officers who have dropped out of the pursuit should respond to the pursuit termination point in a non-emergency manner, observing the rules of the road. Officers should not parallel the pursuit route.

359.6 SUPERVISORY CONTROL AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The field supervisor of the officer initiating the pursuit, or if unavailable, the nearest field supervisor, will be responsible for:

(a) Immediately notifying the involved units and the dispatcher of supervisory presence and ascertaining all reasonably available information in order to continuously assess the situation and risk factors associated with the pursuit.

(b) Exercising management and control of the pursuit and, when appropriate, engaging in the pursuit to provide on-scene supervision.

(c) Confirming that no more pursuing units than required are involved in the pursuit.

(d) Directing that the pursuit be terminated if, in the supervisor's judgment, continuing the pursuit is not justified under the guidelines of this policy.

(e) Assessing the emotional state of the officers involved and directing an officer to disengage from the pursuit if it appears they are unable to control their emotions.

(f) Requesting additional assistance from air support, canines, or other resources, if available and appropriate.

(g) Verifying that the proper radio channel is being used.

(h) Confirming the Watch Commander has been notified of the pursuit.

(i) Overseeing the notification and/or coordination of outside agencies if the pursuit leaves or is likely to leave the jurisdiction of this department.

(j) Continuing the management and control of Monterey Park Police Department units when a pursuit enters another jurisdiction.

(k) Preparing documentation of the pursuit and conducting a post-pursuit review, as required.

359.6.1 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon becoming aware that a pursuit has been initiated, the Watch Commander should monitor and continually assess the situation and ensure the pursuit is conducted within the guidelines and

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requirements of this policy. The Watch Commander has the final responsibility for the coordination, control, and termination of a vehicle pursuit and shall be in overall command.

359.7 DISPATCH

Radio communications during a pursuit should be conducted on the primary channel unless instructed otherwise by a supervisor or dispatcher. If the pursuit leaves the jurisdiction of this department or such is imminent, involved units should, whenever available, switch radio communications to a tactical or emergency channel most accessible by participating agencies.

359.7.1 DISPATCH RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon notification or becoming aware that a pursuit has been initiated, the dispatcher is responsible for:

(a) Clearing the radio channel of non-emergency traffic.

(b) Coordinating pursuit communications of the involved units and personnel.

(c) Broadcasting pursuit updates as well as other pertinent information as necessary.

(d) Ensuring that a field supervisor is notified of the pursuit.

(e) Notifying and coordinating with other involved or affected agencies as practicable.

(f) Notifying the Watch Commander as soon as practicable.

(g) Assigning an incident number and logging all pursuit activities.

359.8 INTERJURISDICTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Unless entry into another jurisdiction is expected to be brief, the primary unit or supervisor should ensure that notification is provided to each outside jurisdiction into which the pursuit is reasonably expected to enter, regardless of whether such jurisdiction is expected to assist.

359.8.1 ASSUMPTION OF PURSUIT BY ANOTHER AGENCY

When a pursuit enters another agency's jurisdiction, the primary unit or the supervisor should determine whether to request the other agency assume the pursuit, taking into consideration the distance traveled, familiarity with the area, and other pertinent facts.

Once another agency has agreed to assume the pursuit, pursuing units should relinquish control and discontinue participation unless the continued assistance of the Monterey Park Police Department is requested by the agency assuming the pursuit. Upon relinquishing control of the pursuit, the involved officers may, with supervisory approval, proceed to the termination point in order to provide information and assistance for the arrest of the suspect and reporting of the incident. The supervisor should coordinate such assistance with the assuming agency and obtain any information that is necessary for department reports.

359.8.2 PURSUITS EXTENDING INTO THIS JURISDICTION

Officers from this department should not join a pursuit being conducted by another agency unless specifically requested to do so by that agency and with approval from a supervisor.

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When a request is made for this department to assist or take over a pursuit that has entered the jurisdiction of the Monterey Park Police Department, the Watch Commander or supervisor should review the request as soon as practicable, taking into consideration:

(a) Whether the need to apprehend the fleeing suspect outweighs the risks of the pursuit to officers and the public.

(b) Whether there is adequate staffing to continue the pursuit.

(c) The available units' capabilities to maintain the pursuit.

(d) The number of available units and other resources of the pursuing agency.

Assistance to a pursuing agency by officers of this department should terminate at the City limits, provided that the pursuing agency has sufficient assistance from other sources. Ongoing participation from this department should continue only until sufficient assistance is present.

In the event that a pursuit from another agency terminates within this jurisdiction, officers should provide appropriate assistance to the pursuing agency such as scene control, inter-agency coordination, completion of supplemental reports, and any other reasonable assistance requested or needed.

359.9 PURSUIT INTERVENTION

Pursuit interventions should only be used when it reasonably appears that using the intervention will contain or prevent the pursuit, and the need to immediately stop the fleeing vehicle outweighs the risks of injury or death to officers and others.

Pursuit interventions may be construed as a use of force, including deadly force, and are subject to the policies guiding such use. Officers should consider the guidelines for the use of force when deciding how, when, where, and if a pursuit intervention should be employed. Refer to the Use of Force Policy for additional guidance.

Whenever practicable, an officer should seek approval from a supervisor before employing any pursuit intervention to stop a fleeing vehicle. Officers should not attempt a pursuit intervention unless they have received the appropriate training for the intervention being used.

359.9.1 TIRE DEFLATION DEVICE

Before deploying a tire deflation device, officers should consider factors such as:

(a) Speed of the fleeing vehicle - Traveling at high speeds increases the risk the suspect will lose control of the vehicle after driving over or swerving to avoid a tire deflation device.

(b) Weather and visibility - Tire deflation devices should only be deployed when the location, weather, and other conditions allow the deploying officer to clearly see the fleeing vehicle, pursuit units, and other approaching traffic.

(c) Cover - Deployment should occur in a location that provides the deploying officer adequate cover and escape from intentional or unintentional exposure to the approaching vehicles.

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(d) Road conditions - Soft or loose material such as dirt or gravel may prevent a tire deflation device from puncturing the vehicle's tire. Deploying the device on loose pavement or icy or wet roads increases the risk of the suspect losing control of the vehicle.

(e) Characteristics of the deployment area - A tire deflation device should not be deployed in areas that are heavily populated with pedestrians, at times of heavy traffic, or at a location where there is a heightened chance of striking a fixed object.

(f) Characteristics of the fleeing vehicle - Except in extraordinary circumstances, a tire deflation device should not be used when the fleeing vehicle is a motorcycle or other vehicle with fewer than four wheels, an ATV, a vehicle transporting hazardous materials, or a school bus transporting children.

Because of the risks to deploying officers, the intent to deploy a tire deflation device and its location should be clearly communicated to the dispatcher and all involved units.

359.9.2 PIT

A PIT should only be attempted in a vehicle with a reinforced bumper.

Before conducting a PIT, officers should consider factors such as:

(a) Speed of the fleeing vehicle - Conducting a PIT while traveling at high speeds increases the risk of the suspect or officer losing control of their vehicle. A PIT should not be conducted at speeds greater than the speed at which the officer has received training.

(b) Road conditions - Because the intention of a PIT is to cause the fleeing vehicle to spin out by reducing the friction between the tires and the roadway, the material of the roadway (e.g., pavement, gravel, dirt) should be considered and a PIT should not be attempted when road conditions are wet or icy.

(c) Characteristics of the deployment area - A PIT should not be attempted in areas that are heavily populated with pedestrians, at times of heavy traffic, or at a location where there is a heightened chance of striking a fixed object.

(d) Characteristics of the fleeing vehicle - A PIT should not be used when the pursued vehicle is a motorcycle or other vehicle with fewer than four wheels, an ATV, a vehicle transporting hazardous materials, or a school bus transporting children. The increased risk of rolling over should be evaluated on vehicles with a high center of gravity.

(e) Number of pursuit units - A PIT should not be used unless there is a sufficient number of pursuit units available to prevent further movement of the fleeing vehicle after spinning out.

359.9.3 BOXING-IN OR BLOCKING

Boxing-in or blocking should only be used when the suspect's vehicle is stopped or traveling at a low speed.

Boxing-in requires the participation of multiple units and therefore must be carefully coordinated with all involved.

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359.9.4 RAMMING AND ROADBLOCKS
Ramming and roadblocks shall only be used when deadly force is warranted and all other reasonable alternatives have been exhausted or reasonably appear ineffective.

359.9.5 FIREARMS
Specific guidance on the use of a firearm during a vehicle pursuit is addressed in the Use of Force Policy.

359.10 TERMINATING A PURSUIT
The factors considered when initiating a pursuit should be continually reevaluated by pursuing units during the pursuit, as the circumstances and conditions change, and as new information becomes available. If at any time the risk of continuing the pursuit outweighs the need to immediately apprehend the suspect, the pursuit should be terminated.

In addition, a pursuit should be terminated when:

(a) A supervisor directs the pursuit to be terminated.

(b) The location of the fleeing vehicle is no longer known.

(c) The distance between the pursuing units and the fleeing vehicle is so great that further pursuit would be futile or would continue for an unreasonable time and/or distance.

(d) The pursuing unit sustains damage or a mechanical failure that makes it unsafe to drive or renders the emergency lighting and sirens partially or completely inoperable and there are no additional units readily available to take over the pursuit.

When a pursuit terminates for any reason, all pursuit units should verbally acknowledge termination, turn off emergency lights and sirens, reduce their speed, and obey all traffic laws. The primary unit should communicate the location of pursuit termination to the dispatcher.

359.10.1 LOSS OF PURSUED VEHICLE
When a pursuit is terminated because the location of the fleeing vehicle is no longer known, the primary unit should broadcast pertinent information for other units to assist in locating the suspect. The primary unit or supervisor will be responsible for coordinating any further search for the pursued vehicle.

359.10.2 APPREHENSION OF SUSPECTS
Officers should exercise proper self-discipline and sound professional judgment at the conclusion of a pursuit and while apprehending the suspect.

Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor, an officer other than the primary unit should coordinate efforts to apprehend the suspect following the pursuit.

Any use of force necessary to apprehend the suspect shall be consistent with the Use of Force Policy.

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359.11 DEBRIEFING

Participating officers should return to the Department as soon as practical following a pursuit to debrief with a supervisor.

359.12 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Appropriate reports should be completed as required by applicable laws, policies, and procedures.

(a) Pursuing officers should complete appropriate crime/arrest and pursuit reports.

(b) The involved supervisor, or if unavailable, the on-duty field supervisor, shall obtain available information and promptly complete appropriate written notification to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. The notification should briefly summarize the pursuit and include, at a minimum:

1. Date and time of the pursuit.
2. Reason and circumstances surrounding the pursuit (e.g., seriousness of the crime, road and traffic conditions, speed and driving behavior of the fleeing vehicle) that warranted initiation and continuation of the pursuit.
3. Length of pursuit in distance and time, including the starting and termination points.
4. Involved vehicles and officers.
5. Alleged offenses.
6. Whether a suspect was apprehended, as well as the means and methods used.
7. Arrestee information, if applicable.
8. Any injuries and/or medical treatment.
9. Any property or equipment damage.
10. Name of supervisor at the scene or who handled the incident.

After receiving copies of the written notification, reports, and other pertinent information, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall conduct or assign a post-pursuit review, as appropriate.

The Chief of Police should direct an annual documented review and analysis of department vehicle pursuits to minimally include policy suitability, policy compliance, and training or equipment needs. The review should not contain the names of officers, suspects, or case numbers.

359.12.1 STATE-SPECIFIC REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Watch Commander shall ensure that an Allied Agency Vehicle Pursuit Report (form CHP 187A) is filed with the CHP not later than 30 days following the pursuit (Vehicle Code § 14602.1). The primary officer should complete as much of the required information on the form as is known and forward the report to the Watch Commander for review and distribution.

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359.13 PURSUIT TRAINING

The Training Officer should ensure that members of this department receive initial and annual training on this policy and vehicle pursuits relevant to their role (e.g., officers, supervisors, air units, dispatchers).

Officer training should address decision-making involved in initiating, continuing, and terminating a pursuit by balancing the need to apprehend the suspect with the risk of a pursuit. Subject to available resources, training on pursuit driving and the deployment of pursuit intervention tactics should include scenario-based training and behind-the-wheel practice, in addition to classroom instruction.

359.13.1 STATE-SPECIFIC TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

The Training Officer shall make available to all officers initial and supplementary POST training on pursuits required by Penal Code § 13519.8, Vehicle Code § 17004.7(d), and 11 CCR 1081, and no less than annual training addressing:

(a) This policy.

(b) The importance of vehicle safety and protecting the public.

(c) The need to balance the known offense and the need for immediate capture against the risks to officers and others.

359.14 POLICY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Officers of this department shall certify in writing that they have received, read, and understand this policy initially, upon any amendments, and whenever training on this policy is provided. The POST attestation form, or an equivalent form, may be used to document the compliance and should be retained in the member's training file.

359.15 APPLICATION OF VEHICLE PURSUIT POLICY

This policy is expressly written and adopted pursuant to the provisions of Vehicle Code § 17004.7, with additional input from the POST Vehicle Pursuit Guidelines.

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Chapter 4 - Patrol Operations

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Patrol Function

400.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to define the patrol function and address intraorganizational cooperation and information sharing.

400.1.1 PATROLLING ASSIGNED AREA

Officers assigned to patrol an area shall proceed to their area without delay after receiving their assignments and shall not loiter around the station. They shall remain in their area during their tour of duty and not leave it except by direction, permission, or for other police business. They shall not leave their area before the time set by their superior officer.

Requests to leave assigned areas will be made through Police Communications. The field supervisor and watch commander retain final authority to allow officers to, or restrict officers from, leaving their areas. Officers may be permitted to leave their areas for purposes of taking meals. A request to leave an area is not necessary when assigned by the dispatcher to an out-of-area call or on an emergency incident.

Officers shall patrol their area constantly while on-duty unless on specific assignment or engaged in an investigation. They shall respond to all assigned radio calls without unnecessary delay and obey all traffic laws. They shall investigate all traffic accidents and crimes that they encounter in their area or as may be assigned to them during their tour of duty. They shall interview any complainants or informants, consistent with good police work. They shall function as a member of a team when two or more officers are present.

400.2 INFORMATION SHARING

To the extent feasible, all information relevant to the mission of the Department should be shared among all bureaus and specialized units on a timely basis. Members should be provided with opportunities on a regular basis to share information during the daily briefings and to attend briefings of other bureaus or specialized units.

Additionally, information should be shared with outside agencies and the public in conformance with department policies and applicable laws. Members are encouraged to share information with other units and bureaus.

400.3 CROWDS, EVENTS AND GATHERINGS

Officers may encounter gatherings of people, including but not limited to, civil demonstrations, civic, social and business events, public displays, parades and sporting events. Officers should monitor such events as time permits in an effort to keep the peace and protect the safety and rights of those present. A patrol supervisor should be notified when it becomes reasonably foreseeable that such an event may require increased monitoring, contact or intervention.

Officers responding to an event or gathering that warrants law enforcement involvement should carefully balance the speech and association rights of those present with applicable public safety concerns before taking enforcement action.

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Generally, officers should consider seeking compliance through advisements and warnings for minor violations and should reserve greater enforcement options for more serious violations or when voluntary compliance with the law is not achieved.

Officers are encouraged to contact organizers or responsible persons to seek voluntary compliance that may address relevant public safety/order concerns.

Officers should consider enforcement of applicable state and local laws, such as Penal Code 602.1 (obstructing or intimidating business operators), when the activity blocks the entrance or egress of a facility or location and when voluntary compliance with the law is not achieved.

400.4 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department provides patrol services 24 hours a day, seven days a week and will prioritize responses to requests for emergency services using available resources to enhance the safety of the public and department members.

400.5 FUNCTION

Patrol will generally be conducted by uniformed officers in clearly marked law enforcement vehicles in assigned jurisdictional areas of Monterey Park. The function of patrol is to respond to calls for assistance and reports of criminal activity, act as a deterrent to crime, enforce state and local laws, identify community needs, provide support and assistance to the community and respond to emergencies.

Patrol services include, but are not limited to:

(a) Responding to emergency calls for service.

(b) Apprehending criminal offenders.

(c) Providing mutual aid and assistance to other agencies for emergency and law enforcement-related activities.

(d) Preventing criminal acts, traffic violations and collisions, maintaining public order and discovering hazardous situations or conditions.

(e) Responding to reports of criminal and non-criminal acts.

(f) Responding to routine calls for service, such as public assistance or public safety.

(g) Carrying out crime prevention activities such as residential inspections, business inspections and community presentations.

(h) Carrying out community oriented policing and problem-solving activities including the application of resources to improve or resolve specific problems or situations and contacting or assisting members of the public in a positive way.

(i) Directing and controlling traffic.

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Briefing Training

401.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Briefing training is generally conducted at the beginning of the officer's assigned shift. Briefing provides an opportunity for important exchange between employees and supervisors. A supervisor generally will conduct Briefing; however officers may conduct Briefing for training purposes with supervisor approval.

Briefing should accomplish, at a minimum, the following basic tasks:

(a) Briefing officers with information regarding daily patrol activity, with particular attention given to unusual situations and changes in the status of wanted persons, stolen vehicles, and major investigations

(b) Notifying officers of changes in schedules and assignments

(c) Notifying officers of new General Orders or changes in General Orders

(d) Reviewing recent incidents for training purposes

(e) Providing training on a variety of subjects

401.2 PREPARATION OF MATERIALS

The supervisor conducting Briefing is responsible for preparation of the materials necessary for a constructive briefing. Supervisors may delegate this responsibility to a subordinate officer in his or her absence or for training purposes.

401.3 RETENTION OF BRIEFING TRAINING RECORDS

Briefing training materials and a curriculum or summary shall be forwarded to the Training Officer for inclusion in training records, as appropriate.

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Bias-Based Policing

402.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance to department members that affirms the Monterey Park Police Department's commitment to policing that is fair and objective.

Nothing in this policy prohibits the use of specified characteristics in law enforcement activities designed to strengthen the department's relationship with its diverse communities (e.g., cultural and ethnicity awareness training, youth programs, community group outreach, partnerships).

402.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Bias-based policing or improper profiling - An inappropriate reliance on actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin (including limited English proficiency), religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, disability, or affiliation with any non-criminal group (protected characteristics) as the basis for providing differing law enforcement service or enforcement (Penal Code § 13519.4). This includes explicit and implicit biases (i.e., conscious and unconscious beliefs or attitudes towards certain groups).

402.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department is committed to providing law enforcement services to the community with due regard for the racial, cultural or other differences of those served. It is the policy of this department to provide law enforcement services and to enforce the law equally, fairly, objectively and without discrimination toward any individual or group.

402.3 BIAS-BASED POLICING PROHIBITED

Bias-based policing is strictly prohibited.

However, nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit an officer from considering protected characteristics in combination with credible, timely and distinct information connecting a person or people of a specific characteristic to a specific unlawful incident, or to specific unlawful incidents, specific criminal patterns or specific schemes.

402.3.1 CALIFORNIA RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ACT

Members shall not collect information from a person based on religious belief, practice, affiliation, national origin or ethnicity unless permitted under state or federal law (Government Code § 8310.3).

Members shall not assist federal government authorities (Government Code § 8310.3):

(a) In compiling personal information about a person’s religious belief, practice, affiliation, national origin or ethnicity.

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(b) By investigating, enforcing or assisting with the investigation or enforcement of any requirement that a person register with the federal government based on religious belief, practice, or affiliation, or national origin or ethnicity.

402.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Every member of this department shall perform his/her duties in a fair and objective manner and is responsible for promptly reporting any suspected or known instances of bias-based policing to a supervisor. Members should, when reasonable to do so, intervene to prevent any biased-based actions by another member.

402.4.1 REASON FOR CONTACT

Officers contacting a person shall be prepared to articulate sufficient reason for the contact, independent of the protected characteristics of the individual.

To the extent that written documentation would otherwise be completed (e.g., arrest report, field interview (FI) card), the involved officer should include those facts giving rise to the contact, as applicable.

Except for required data-collection forms or methods, nothing in this policy shall require any officer to document a contact that would not otherwise require reporting.

402.4.2 REPORTING OF STOPS

Unless an exception applies under 11 CCR 999.227, an officer conducting a stop of a person shall collect the data elements required by Government Code § 12525.5 and 11 CCR 999.226 for every person stopped and prepare a stop data report. When multiple officers conduct a stop, the officer with the highest level of engagement with the person shall collect the data elements and prepare the report (11 CCR 999.227).

If multiple agencies are involved in a stop and the Monterey Park Police Department is the primary agency, the Monterey Park Police Department officer shall collect the data elements and prepare the stop data report (11 CCR 999.227).

The stop data report should be completed by the end of the officer's shift or as soon as practicable (11 CCR 999.227).

402.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors should monitor those individuals under their command for compliance with this policy and shall handle any alleged or observed violations in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy.

(a) Supervisors should discuss any issues with the involved officer and their supervisor in a timely manner.

    1. Supervisors should document these discussions in the prescribed manner.

(b) Supervisors should periodically review Mobile Audio/Video (MAV) recordings, body-worn camera (BWC) media, Mobile Digital Computer (MDC) data, and any other

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available resource used to document contact between officers and the public to ensure compliance with the policy.

1. Supervisors should document these periodic reviews.
2. Recordings or data that capture a potential instance of bias-based policing should be appropriately retained for administrative investigation purposes.

(c) Supervisors shall initiate investigations of any actual or alleged violations of this policy.

(d) Supervisors should take prompt and reasonable steps to address any retaliatory action taken against any member of this department who discloses information concerning bias-based policing.

402.6 ADMINISTRATION

The Field ServicesDivision Commander should review the efforts of the Department to provide fair and objective policing and submit an annual report, including public concerns and complaints, to the Chief of Police. The report should also include a documented review of department activities with potential for bias. This may include traffic and field contacts, asset forfeiture efforts, citizen complaints, and any corrective measures taken. The annual report should not contain any identifying information about any specific complaint, member of the public, or officer. It should be reviewed by the Chief of Police to identify any changes in training or operations that should be made to improve service.

Supervisors should review the annual report and discuss the results with those they are assigned to supervise.

402.7 TRAINING

Training on fair and objective policing and review of this policy shall be conducted annually and include:

(a) Explicit and implicit biases.

(b) Avoiding improper profiling.

402.7.1 ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS

Training should be conducted as directed by the Professional Standards Bureau.

(a) All sworn members of this department will be scheduled to attend Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)-approved training on the subject of bias-based policing.

(b) Pending participation in such POST-approved training and at all times, all members of this department are encouraged to familiarize themselves with and consider racial and cultural differences among members of this community.

(c) Each sworn member of this department who received initial bias-based policing training will thereafter be required to complete an approved POST refresher course every five years, or sooner if deemed necessary, in order to keep current with changing racial, identity, and cultural trends (Penal Code § 13519.4(i)).

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402.8 REPORTING TO CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Professional Standards Bureau Manager shall ensure that all data required by the California Department of Justice (DOJ) regarding complaints of racial bias against officers is collected and provided to the Records Manager for required reporting to the DOJ (Penal Code § 13012; Penal Code § 13020). See the Records Bureau Policy.

Supervisors should ensure that data stop reports are provided to the Records Manager for required annual reporting to the DOJ (Government Code § 12525.5) (See Records Bureau Policy).

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Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity

403.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance in handling a major crime or disaster.

403.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to secure crime or disaster scenes so that evidence is preserved, and to identify and mitigate the dangers associated with a major crime or disaster scene for the safety of the community and those required to enter or work near the scene.

403.3 SCENE RESPONSIBILITY

The first officer at the scene of a crime or major incident is generally responsible for the immediate safety of the public and preservation of the scene. Officers shall also consider officer safety and the safety of those persons entering or exiting the area, including those rendering medical aid to any injured parties. Once an officer has assumed or been assigned to maintain the integrity and security of the crime or disaster scene, the officer shall maintain the crime or disaster scene until he/she is properly relieved by a supervisor or other designated person.

403.4 FIRST RESPONDER CONSIDERATIONS

The following list generally describes the first responder's function at a crime or disaster scene. This list is not intended to be all-inclusive, is not necessarily in order and may be altered according to the demands of each situation:

(a) Broadcast emergency information, including requests for additional assistance and resources.

(b) Provide for the general safety of those within the immediate area by mitigating, reducing or eliminating threats or dangers.

(c) Locate or identify suspects and determine whether dangerous suspects are still within the area.

(d) Provide first aid to injured parties if it can be done safely.

(e) Evacuate the location safely as required or appropriate.

(f) Secure the inner perimeter.

(g) Protect items of apparent evidentiary value.

(h) Secure an outer perimeter.

(i) Identify potential witnesses.

(j) Start a chronological log noting critical times and personnel allowed access.

403.5 SEARCHES

Officers arriving at crime or disaster scenes are often faced with the immediate need to search for and render aid to victims, and to determine if suspects are present and continue to pose a threat. Once officers are satisfied that no additional suspects are present and/or there are no injured

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persons to be treated, those exigent circumstances will likely no longer exist. Officers should thereafter secure the scene and conduct no further search until additional or alternate authority for the search is obtained, such as consent or a search warrant.

403.5.1 CONSENT

When possible, officers should seek written consent to search from authorized individuals. However, in the case of serious crimes or major investigations, it may be prudent to also obtain a search warrant. Consent as an additional authorization may be sought, even in cases where a search warrant has been granted.

403.6 EXECUTION OF HEALTH ORDERS

Any sworn member of this department is authorized to enforce all orders of the local health officer that have been issued for the purpose of preventing the spread of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease (Health and Safety Code § 120155).

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Special Response Team

404.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Special Response Team (SRT) is comprised of three specialized teams: the Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT), K-9, and the Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT). The unit has been established to provide specialized support in handling critical field operations where intense negotiations and/or special tactical deployment methods beyond the capacity of field officers appear to be necessary. This policy is written to comply with the guidelines established in the Attorney General's Commission on Special Weapons and Tactics Report (September 2002) and the POST 2005 SWAT Operational Guidelines and Standardized Training Recommendations (Penal Code § 13514.1).

404.1.1 OPERATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

The Policy Manual sections pertaining to the Special Response Team are divided into Administrative and Operational Policy and Procedures. Since situations that necessitate the need for such a police response vary greatly from incident to incident and such events often demand on-the-scene evaluation, the Operational Policy outlined in this manual section serves as a guideline to department personnel allowing for appropriate on scene decision making as required. The Administrative Procedures, however, are more restrictive and few exceptions should be taken.

404.1.2 SWAT TEAM DEFINED

A SWAT team is a designated unit of law enforcement officers that is specifically trained and equipped to work as a coordinated team to resolve critical incidents that are so hazardous, complex, or unusual that they may exceed the capabilities of first responders or investigative units including, but not limited to, hostage taking, barricaded suspects, snipers, terrorist acts and other high-risk incidents. As a matter of department policy, such a unit may also be used to serve high-risk warrants, both search and arrest, where public and officer safety issues warrant the use of such a unit.

404.2 LEVELS OF CAPABILITY/TRAINING

404.2.1 LEVEL I

A level I SWAT team is a basic team capable of providing containment and intervention with critical incidents that exceed the training and resources available to line-level officers. This does not include ad hoc teams of officers that are formed around a specific mission, detail or incident (e.g. active shooter response). Generally 5% of the basic team's on-duty time should be devoted to training.

404.2.2 LEVEL II

A level II, Intermediate level SWAT team is capable of providing containment and intervention. Additionally, these teams possess tactical capabilities above the Level I teams. These teams may or may not work together on a daily basis, but are intended to respond to incidents as a team. At

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least 5% of their on-duty time should be devoted to training with supplemental training for tactical capabilities above the Level I team.

404.2.3 LEVEL III
A Level III, Advanced level SWAT team is a SWAT team whose personnel function as a full-time unit. Generally 25% of their on-duty time is devoted to training. Level III teams operate in accordance with contemporary best practices. Such units possess both skills and equipment to utilize tactics beyond the capabilities of Level I and Level II teams.

404.3 POLICY

It shall be the policy of this department to maintain a Special Response Team (SRT) and to provide the equipment, personnel, and training necessary to maintain a SRT. The SRT should develop sufficient resources to perform three basic operational functions:

(a) Command and Control

(b) Containment

(c) Entry/Apprehension/Rescue

It is understood it is difficult to categorize specific capabilities for critical incidents. Training needs may vary based on the experience level of the team personnel, team administrators and potential incident commanders. Nothing in this policy shall prohibit individual teams from responding to a situation that exceeds their training levels due to the exigency of the circumstances. The preservation of innocent human life is paramount.

404.3.1 POLICY CONSIDERATIONS
A needs assessment should be conducted to determine the type and extent of SRT missions and operations appropriate to this department. The assessment should consider the team's capabilities and limitations and should be reviewed annually by the SRT Commander or his/her designee.

404.3.2 ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURES
This department shall develop a separate written set of organizational procedures which should address, at minimum, the following:

(a) Locally identified specific missions the team is capable of performing.

(b) Team organization and function.

(c) Personnel selection and retention criteria.

(d) Training and required competencies.

(e) Procedures for activation and deployment.

(f) Command and control issues, including a clearly defined command structure.

(g) Multi-agency response.

(h) Out-of-jurisdiction response.

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(i) Specialized functions and supporting resources.

404.3.3 OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

This department shall develop a separate written set of operational procedures in accordance with the determination of their level of capability, using sound risk reduction practices. The operational procedures should be patterned after the National Tactical Officers Association Suggested SWAT Best Practices. Because such procedures are specific to SRT members and will outline tactical and officer safety issues, they are not included within this policy. The operational procedures should include, at minimum, the following:

(a) Designated personnel responsible for developing an operational or tactical plan prior to, and/or during SWAT operations (time permitting).

1. All SWAT team members should have an understanding of operational planning.
2. SWAT team training should consider planning for both spontaneous and planned events.
3. SWAT teams should incorporate medical emergency contingency planning as part of the SWAT operational plan.

(b) Plans for mission briefings conducted prior to an operation, unless circumstances require immediate deployment.

1. When possible, briefings should include the specialized units and supporting resources.

(c) Protocols for a sustained operation should be developed which may include relief, rotation of personnel and augmentation of resources.

(d) A generic checklist to be worked through prior to initiating a tactical action as a means of conducting a threat assessment to determine the appropriate response and resources necessary, including the use of SWAT.

(e) The appropriate role for a trained negotiator.

(f) A standard method of determining whether or not a warrant should be regarded as high-risk.

(g) A method for deciding how best to serve a high-risk warrant with all reasonably foreseeable alternatives being reviewed in accordance with risk/benefit criteria prior to selecting the method of response.

(h) Post incident scene management including:

1. Documentation of the incident.
2. Transition to investigations and/or other units.
3. Debriefing after every deployment of the SWAT team.

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(a) After-action team debriefing provides evaluation and analysis of critical incidents and affords the opportunity for individual and team assessments, helps to identify training needs, and reinforces sound risk management practices.

(b) Such debriefing should not be conducted until involved officers have had the opportunity to individually complete necessary reports or provide formal statements.

(c) In order to maintain candor and a meaningful exchange, debriefing will generally not be recorded.

(d) When appropriate, debriefing should include specialized units and resources.

(i) Sound risk management analysis.

(j) Standardization of equipment deployed.

404.4 TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Special Response Team Commander shall conduct an annual SWAT Training needs assessment to ensure that training is conducted within team capabilities, department policy and the training guidelines as established by POST (11 C.C.R. § 1081).

404.4.1 INITIAL TRAINING

SWAT team operators and SWAT supervisors/team leaders should not be deployed until successful completion of the POST-certified Basic SWAT Course or its equivalent.

(a) To avoid unnecessary or redundant training, previous training completed by members may be considered equivalent when the hours and content (topics) meet or exceed department requirements or POST standardized training recommendations.

404.4.2 UPDATED TRAINING

Appropriate team training for the specialized SWAT functions and other supporting resources should be completed prior to full deployment of the team.

SWAT team operators and SWAT supervisors/team leaders should complete update or refresher training as certified by POST, or its equivalent, every 24 months.

404.4.3 SUPERVISION AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING

Command and executive personnel are encouraged to attend training for managing the SWAT function at the organizational level to ensure personnel who provide active oversight at the scene of SWAT operations understand the purpose and capabilities of the teams.

Command personnel who may assume incident command responsibilities should attend SWAT or Critical Incident Commander course or its equivalent. SWAT command personnel should attend a POST-certified SWAT commander or tactical commander course, or its equivalent.

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404.4.4 SWAT ONGOING TRAINING
Training shall be coordinated by the SRT Commander. The SRT Commander may conduct monthly training exercises that include a review and critique of personnel and their performance in the exercise in addition to specialized training.

Quarterly, each SWAT team member shall perform the mandatory SWAT weapons qualification course. Each SWAT team member shall qualify with firearms they utilize during SWAT operations. The qualification course shall consist of the SWAT Basic Drill for the handgun. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team range master approved by the SRT Commander. Team members who fail to qualify must retest within 30 days. Failure to qualify within 30 days with or without remedial training may result in dismissal from the team.

404.4.5 TRAINING SAFETY
Use of a designated safety officer should be considered for all tactical training.

404.4.6 SCENARIO BASED TRAINING
SWAT teams should participate in scenario-based training that simulates the tactical operational environment. Such training is an established method of improving performance during an actual deployment.

404.4.7 TRAINING DOCUMENTATION
Individual and team training shall be documented and records maintained by the Training Bureau. Such documentation shall be maintained in each member's individual training file. A separate agency SWAT training file shall be maintained with documentation and records of all team training.

404.5 UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT, AND FIREARMS

404.5.1 UNIFORMS
SWAT teams from this agency should wear uniforms that clearly identify team members as law enforcement officers. It is recognized that certain tactical conditions may require covert movement. Attire may be selected appropriate to the specific mission.

404.5.2 EQUIPMENT
SWAT teams from this agency should be adequately equipped to meet the specific mission(s) identified by the agency.

404.5.3 FIREARMS
Weapons and equipment used by SWAT, the specialized units, and the supporting resources should be agency-issued or approved, including any modifications, additions, or attachments.

404.5.4 OPERATIONAL READINESS INSPECTIONS
The CRU Commander shall appoint a CRU supervisor to perform operational readiness inspections of all unit equipment at least quarterly. The result of the inspection will be forwarded to the CRU Commander in writing. The inspection will include personal equipment issued to

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members of the unit, operational equipment maintained in the CRU facility and equipment maintained or used in CRU vehicles.

404.6 MANAGEMENT/SUPERVISION OF CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT

The Commander of the SRT shall be selected by the Chief of Police upon recommendation of staff.

404.6.1 PRIMARY UNIT MANAGER

Under the direction of the Chief of Police, through the Line Operations Captain, the Special Response Team shall be managed by a lieutenant.

404.6.2 TEAM SUPERVISORS

The Negotiation Team, K-9, and each Special Weapons and Tactics Team will be supervised by a sergeant or Lieutenant.

The team supervisors shall be selected by the Chief of Police upon specific recommendation by staff and the SRT Commander.

The following represent the supervisor responsibilities for the SRT.

(a) The Negotiation Team supervisor's primary responsibility is to supervise the operations of the Negotiation Team which will include deployment, training, first line participation, and other duties as directed by the SRT Commander.

(b) The Special Weapons and Tactics Team supervisor's primary responsibility is to supervise the operations of the SWAT Team, which will include deployment, training, first line participation, and other duties as directed by the SRT Commander.

(c) K-9 supervision will be in accordance with Manual Section 318.

404.7 CRISIS NEGOTIATION TEAM ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

The Crisis Negotiation Team has been established to provide skilled verbal communicators who may be utilized to attempt to de-escalate and effect surrender in critical situations where suspects have taken hostages, barricaded themselves, or have suicidal tendencies.

The following procedures serve as directives for the administrative operation of the Crisis Negotiation Team.

404.7.1 SELECTION OF PERSONNEL

Interested sworn personnel, who are off probation, shall submit a memo of interest to their appropriate Division Commander. A copy will be forwarded to the SRT Commander and the Crisis Negotiation Team supervisor. Qualified applicants will then be invited to an oral interview when a position becomes available.. The oral board will consist of the SRT Commander, the Crisis Negotiation Team supervisor, and a third person to be selected by the two. Interested personnel shall be evaluated by the following criteria:

(a) Recognized competence and ability as evidenced by performance.

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(b) Demonstrated good judgment and understanding of critical role of negotiator and negotiation process.

(c) Effective communication skills to ensure success as a negotiator.

(d) Special skills, training, or appropriate education as it pertains to the assignment.

(e) Commitment to the unit, realizing that the assignment may necessitate unusual working hours, conditions, and training obligations.

The oral board shall submit a list of successful applicants to Chief of Police, via the Line Operations Captain for final selection.

404.7.2 TRAINING OF NEGOTIATORS

Those officers selected as members of the Negotiation Team should attend the Basic Negotiators Course as approved by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) prior to primary use in an actual crisis situation. Untrained officers may be used in a support or training capacity. Additional training will be coordinated by the team supervisor.

A minimum of one training day per quarter will be required to provide the opportunity for role playing and situational training necessary to maintain proper skills. This will be coordinated by the team supervisor.

Continual evaluation of a team member's performance and efficiency as it relates to the positive operation of the unit shall be conducted by the team supervisor. Performance and efficiency levels, established by the team supervisor, will be met and maintained by all team members. Any member of the Negotiation Team who performs or functions at a level less than satisfactory shall be subject to dismissal from the unit.

404.8 SWAT TEAM ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

The Special Response Team (SRT) was established to provide a skilled and trained team which may be deployed during events requiring specialized tactics in such situations as cases where suspects have taken hostages and/or barricaded themselves as well as prolonged or predictable situations in which persons armed or suspected of being armed pose a danger to themselves or others.

The following procedures serve as directives for the administrative operation of the SRT.

404.8.1 SELECTION OF PERSONNEL

Interested sworn personnel who are off probation shall submit a memo of interest to their appropriate Division Commander, a copy of which will be forwarded to the SRT Commander. Those qualifying applicants will then be invited to participate in the testing process when an opening on the SRT exists. The order of the tests will be given at the discretion of the SRT Commander. The testing process will consist of an oral board, physical agility, SWAT basic handgun, and team evaluation.

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(a) Oral board: The oral board will consist of personnel selected by the SRT Commander. Applicants will be evaluated by the following criteria:

1. Recognized competence and ability as evidenced by performance;
2. Demonstrated good judgment and understanding of critical role of SWAT member;
3. Special skills, training, or appropriate education as it pertains to this assignment; and,
4. Commitment to the unit, realizing that the additional assignment may necessitate unusual working hours, conditions, and training obligations.

(b) Physical agility: The physical agility test is designed to determine the physical capabilities of the applicant as it relates to performance of SWAT-related duties. The test and scoring procedure will be established by the SRT Commander. A minimum qualifying score shall be attained by the applicant to be considered for the position.

(c) SWAT basic handgun: Candidates will be invited to shoot the SWAT Basic Drill for the handgun. A minimum qualifying score of 90% must be attained to qualify.

(d) Team evaluation: Current team members will evaluate each candidate on his or her field tactical skills, teamwork, ability to work under stress, communication skills, judgment, and any special skills that could benefit the team.

(e) A list of successful applicants shall be submitted to the Chief of Police, via the Line Operations Captain, by the SRT Commander, for final selection.

404.8.2 TEAM EVALUATION

Continual evaluation of a team member's performance and efficiency as it relates to the positive operation of the unit shall be conducted by the SRT Commander. The performance and efficiency level, as established by the team supervisor, will be met and maintained by all SWAT Team members. Any member of the SWAT Team who performs or functions at a level less than satisfactory shall be subject to dismissal from the team.

404.9 OPERATION GUIDELINES FOR CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT

The following procedures serve as guidelines for the operational deployment of the Special Response Team. Generally, the Special Weapons and Tactics Team and the Crisis Negotiation Team will be activated together. It is recognized, however, that a tactical team may be used in a situation not requiring the physical presence of the Crisis Negotiation Team such as warrant service operations. This shall be at the discretion of the SRT Commander. K-9 teams will be deployed on an as needed basis.

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404.9.1 ON-SCENE DETERMINATION

The supervisor in charge on the scene of a particular event will assess whether the Special Response Team is needed for the situation. If it is determined that SRT needed, the Watch Commander shall contact the Line Operations Captain for approval.

404.9.2 APPROPRIATE SITUATIONS FOR USE OF CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT

The following are examples of incidents which may result in the activation of the Special Response Team:

(a) Barricaded suspects who refuse an order to surrender.

(b) Incidents where hostages are taken.

(c) Cases of suicide threats.

(d) Arrests of dangerous persons.

(e) Any situation that could enhance the ability to preserve life, maintain social order, and ensure the protection of property.

(f) Active shooter situations.

(g) Terrorist attack.

(h) Riots or civil disorders.

404.9.3 OUTSIDE AGENCY REQUESTS

Requests by field personnel for assistance from outside agency SWAT units must be approved by the Watch Commander. Deployment of the Monterey Park Police Department Special Response Team in response to requests by other agencies must be authorized by the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

404.9.4 MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL SWAT OPERATIONS

The SRT, including relevant specialized units and supporting resources, should develop protocols, agreements, MOU's, or working relationships to support multi-jurisdictional or regional responses.

(a) If it is anticipated that multi-jurisdictional SWAT operations will regularly be conducted; SWAT multi-agency and multi-disciplinary joint training exercises are encouraged.

(b) Members of the Monterey Park Police Department SRT shall operate under the policies, procedures and command of the Monterey Park Police Department when working in a multi-agency situation.

404.9.5 MOBILIZATION OF CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT

The On-Scene supervisor shall make a request to the Watch Commander for the Special Response Team. The Watch Commander shall then notify the Line Operations Captain who will in turn notify the Chief of Police. All requests for the Special Response Team shall be approved by the Chief of Police or his/her designee. If the Chief of Police is unavailable, the Line Operations

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Captain will have authority to approve SRT deployment. If authorization for SRT deployment is given, the Watch Commander shall contact the SRT Commander.

The Watch Commander should advise the SRT Commander with as much of the following information which is available at the time:

(a) The number of suspects, known weapons and resources.

(b) If the suspect is in control of hostages.

(c) If the suspect is barricaded.

(d) The type of crime involved.

(e) If the suspect has threatened or attempted suicide.

(f) The location of the command post and a safe approach to it.

(g) The extent of any perimeter and the number of officers involved.

(h) Any other important facts critical to the immediate situation and whether the suspect has refused an order to surrender.

The SRT Commander or supervisor shall then call selected officers to respond.

404.9.6 FIELD UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

While waiting for the Crisis Response Unit, field personnel should, if safe, practical and sufficient resources exist:

(a) Establish an inner and outer perimeter.

(b) Establish a command post outside of the inner perimeter.

(c) Establish an arrest/response team. The team actions may include:

1. Securing any subject or suspect who may surrender.
2. Taking action to mitigate a deadly threat or behavior.

(d) Evacuate any injured persons or citizens in the zone of danger.

(e) Attempt to establish preliminary communication with the suspect. Once the CRU has arrived, all negotiations should generally be halted to allow the negotiators and SWAT time to set up.

(f) Be prepared to brief the CRU Commander on the situation.

(g) Plan for, and stage, anticipated resources.

404.9.7 ON-SCENE COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon arrival of the Special Response Team at the scene, the Incident Commander shall brief the SRT Commander and team supervisors about the situation. Upon review, it will be the Incident Commander's decision, with input from the SRT Commander, whether to deploy the Special Response Team. Once the Incident Commander authorizes deployment, the SRT Commander

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will be responsible for the tactical portion of the operation. The Incident Commander shall continue supervision of the command post operation, outer perimeter security, and support for the Special Response Team. The Incident Commander and the SRT Commander (or his or her designee) shall maintain communications at all times.

404.9.8 COMMUNICATION WITH CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT PERSONNEL
All of those persons who are non-Special Response Team personnel should refrain from any non-emergency contact or interference with any member of the unit during active negotiations. Operations require the utmost in concentration by involved personnel and, as a result, no one should interrupt or communicate with Special Response Team personnel directly. All non-emergency communications shall be channeled through the Negotiation Team Sergeant or his or her designee.

404.10 ARMORED RESCUE VEHICLE

BACKGROUND:

Through the Federal 1033 program, the police department has aquired two Armored Rescue Vehicles (ARV). These vehicles will provide the Department with the ability to safely respond to incidents of potential deadly force such as barricaded suspects or active shooters and to effect the rescue of personnel and citizens who may be trapped at these types of incidents. These vehicles will provide protection from gunfire for department personnel and civilians.

The department has two Peacekeeper vehicles (ARV 1 and 2) built by Cadillac Gage. Each vehicle is made of 1/4 inch cadloy hardened steel capable of withstanding pistol fire up to a .30 caliber. These vehicles have been equipped with red and blue lights, siren, PA and marked as a police vehicle for use during critical incidents.

STORAGE:

ARV 1 and 2 will be stored at the auxiliary city lot next to the Emergency Operations Center. These vehicles will be locked and secured to prevent unauthorized access or use.

TRAINING:

Department personnel selected to be regular operators of these vehicles shall possess a valid California class C license and will complete training in the tactical deployment of these vehicles. This training will be documented with the department. Vehicle operators will conduct ongoing periodic refresher training which will be documented in Special Response Team (SRT) training documentation.

All sworn personnel will be provided with training in the safe and proper operation of these vehicles.

DEPLOYMENT:

The pre-planned use of these vehicles will be documented in operational plans which will be reviewed and approved by the SRT team commander. Command staff will be briefed on the deployment plans and approve these plans.

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Emergency use of these vehicles will be authorized by the on-duty Watch Commander. On-duty trained vehicle operators should ordinarily be used to operate the vehicle. In an emergency, this may not be possible or practical. When approved by the on-duty Watch Commander, any sworn officer my operate the vehicle.

Use of these vehicles will be documented in a crime incident report or after action report.

MAINTENANCE:

An SRT operator will be assigned to each vehicle and responsible for monthly inspection of their vehicle. This inspection will include an operator level mechanical inspection. Any defects or mechanical issues will be brought to the attention of the SRT lieutenant to remedy the problem.

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Ride-Along Policy

405.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Ride-Along Program provides an opportunity for citizens to experience the law enforcement function first hand. This policy provides the requirements, approval process, and hours of operation for the Ride-Along Program.

405.1.1 ELIGIBILITY

The Monterey Park Police Department Ride-Along Program is offered to residents, students and those employed within the City. Every attempt will be made to accommodate interested persons however any applicant may be disqualified without cause.

The following factors may be considered in disqualifying an applicant and are not limited to:

- Being under 15 years of age
- Prior criminal history
- Pending criminal action
- Pending lawsuit against the Department
- Denial by any supervisor

405.1.2 AVAILABILITY

The Ride-Along Program is available on most days of the week, with certain exceptions. The ride-along times are from 6:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Juvenile participants may ride until 10:00 pm. Exceptions to this schedule may be made as approved by the Chief of Police, Division Commander, or Watch Commander.

405.2 PROCEDURE TO REQUEST A RIDE-ALONG

Generally, ride-along requests will be scheduled by the Ride Along Coordinator. The participant will complete a ride-along waiver form. Information requested will include a valid ID or California driver's license, address, and telephone number. If the participant is under 18 years of age, a parent/guardian must be present to complete the Ride-Along Form.

The Ride Along Coordinator will schedule a date, based on availability, at least one week after the date of application. If approved, a copy will be forwarded to the respective Watch Commander as soon as possible for his/her scheduling considerations.

If the ride-along is denied after the request has been made, a representative of the Department will contact the applicant and advise him/her of the denial.

405.2.1 PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Once approved, civilian ride-alongs will be allowed to ride no more than once every six months. An exception would apply to the following: Cadets, Explorers, MPCP, Chaplains, Reserves, police applicants, and all others with approval of the Watch Commander.

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An effort will be made to ensure that no more than one citizen will participate in a ride-along during any given time period. Normally, no more than one ride-along will be allowed in the officer's vehicle at a given time.

Ride-along requirements for police cadets are covered in the Police Cadets Policy.

405.2.2 SUITABLE ATTIRE

Any person approved to ride along is required to be suitably dressed in collared shirt, blouse or jacket, slacks and shoes. Sandals, T-shirts, tank tops, shorts and ripped or torn blue jeans are not permitted. Hats and ball caps will not be worn in the police vehicle. The Watch Commander or field supervisor may refuse a ride along to anyone not properly dressed.

405.2.3 PEACE OFFICER RIDE-ALONGS

Off-duty members of this department or any other law enforcement agency will not be permitted to ride-along with on-duty officers without the expressed consent of the Watch Commander. In the event that such a ride-along is permitted, the off-duty employee shall not be considered on-duty and shall not represent themselves as a peace officer or participate in any law enforcement activity except as emergency circumstances may require.

405.2.4 RIDE-ALONG CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECK

All Ride-along applicants are subject to a criminal history check. The criminal history check may include a local records check and a Department of Justice Automated Criminal History System check through CLETS prior to their approval as a ride-along with a law enforcement officer (provided that the ride-along is not an employee of the Monterey Park Police Department) (CLETS Policies, Practices and Procedures Manual § 1.6.1.F.2.).

405.3 OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITY

The officer shall advise the dispatcher that a ride-along is present in the vehicle before going into service. Officers shall consider the safety of the ride-along at all times. Officers should use sound discretion when encountering a potentially dangerous situation, and if feasible, let the participant out of the vehicle in a well-lighted place of safety. The dispatcher will be advised of the situation and as soon as practical have another police unit respond to pick up the participant at that location. The ride-along may be continued or terminated at this time.

405.4 CONTROL OF RIDE-ALONG

The assigned employee shall maintain control over the ride-along at all times and instruct him/her in the conditions that necessarily limit their participation. These instructions should include:

(a) The ride-along will follow the directions of the officer

(b) The ride-along will not become involved in any investigation, handling of evidence, discussions with victims or suspects, or handling any police equipment

(c) The ride-along may terminate the ride at any time and the officer may return the observer to their home or to the station if the ride-along interferes with the performance of the officer's duties

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(d) Ride-alongs may be allowed to continue riding during the transportation and booking process provided this does not jeopardize their safety

(e) Officers will not allow any ride-alongs to be present in any residences or situations that would jeopardize their safety or cause undue stress or embarrassment to a victim or any other citizen

(f) Under no circumstance shall a civilian ride along be permitted to enter a private residence with an officer without the expressed consent of the resident or other authorized person

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Hazardous Material Response

406.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Exposure to hazardous materials presents potential harm to department members and the public. This policy outlines the responsibilities of members who respond to these events and the factors that should be considered while on-scene, including the reporting of exposures and supervisor responsibilities. To comply with 8 CCR § 5194, the following is to be the policy of this department.

406.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Hazardous material – A substance which, by its nature, containment, or reactivity, has the capability of inflicting harm during exposure; characterized as being toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive, an irritant or strong sensitizer and thereby posing a threat to health when improperly managed.

406.2 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSE

Members may encounter situations involving suspected hazardous materials, such as at the scene of a traffic accident, chemical spill, or fire. When members come into contact with a suspected hazardous material, certain steps should be taken to protect themselves and citizens.

The following steps should be considered at any scene involving suspected hazardous materials:

(a) Attempt to identify the type of hazardous substance. (Identification can be determined by placard, driver's manifest, or statements from the person transporting).

(b) Notify the fire department.

(c) Provide first-aid for injured parties if it can be done safely and without contamination.

(d) Begin evacuation of the immediate area and surrounding areas, depending on the substance. Voluntary evacuation should be considered; however, depending on the substance, mandatory evacuation may be necessary.

(e) Notify the local health authority. Such notification is mandatory when a spilled or released item is a pesticide (Health and Safety Code § 105215).

(f) Notify the Department of Toxic Substances Control. This is mandatory when an officer comes in contact with, or is aware of, the presence of a suspected hazardous substance at a site where an illegal controlled substance is or was manufactured (Health and Safety Code § 79355).

406.3 REPORTING EXPOSURE

Department members who believe that they have been exposed to a hazardous material shall immediately report the exposure to a supervisor. Each exposure shall be documented by the member in an employee memorandum that shall be forwarded via chain of command to the Watch Commander as soon as practicable. Should the affected member be unable to document the exposure for any reason, it shall be the responsibility of the notified supervisor to complete the report.

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Injury or illness caused or believed to be caused from exposure to hazardous materials shall be reported the same as any other on-duty injury or illness in addition to a crime report or incident report as applicable.

406.3.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

When a supervisor has been informed that a member has been exposed to a hazardous material, the supervisor shall ensure that immediate medical treatment is obtained and appropriate action is taken to lessen the exposure.

To ensure the safety of members, safety equipment is available through supervisory personnel. Safety items not maintained by the Department will be obtained through the fire department.

406.4 RESPONSE TO POTENTIAL ANTHRAX OR SUSPICIOUS SUBSTANCE CALLS

The guidelines listed below are general guidelines for dispatchers and responding personnel to consider when an Anthrax or suspicious substance is discovered. The personnel involved must evaluate each situation and determine what is considered to be the best course of action for the safest outcome.

(a) At minimum, a Patrol Unit, Patrol Field Supervisor, and the Fire Department should be dispatched to all suspected Anthrax or suspicious substance calls. The call should be transferred to Verdugo Dispatch for a Fire Department response. Dispatch should attempt to get pertinent information about the location, number of people present, and other threat assessment information.

(b) The first arriving officer should contact the reporting party, at a safe location away from the substance and obtain pertinent information.

(c) The Fire Department or Verdugo Dispatch will make the determination if a "Haz Mat" unit should be called.

(d) The Fire Department or "Haz Mat" team will be responsible for packaging the material for booking into evidence.

(e) The handling police officer or his/her designee will be responsible for booking the material into evidence at MPPD if it is not taken by the "Haz Mat" team. The material should be booked in the evidence storage room, under the police department parking lot ramp.

Other issues such as, but not limited to, the number of police personnel needed, evacuation concerns, and notification to other law enforcement agencies (FBI, Terrorism Task Forces, etc.) should be determined on a case-by-case determination.

In all instances of a suspected Anthrax or suspicious substance incident, an incident report or appropriate crime report shall be taken by the handling officer or an officer designated by the Field Supervisor.

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Hostage and Barricade Incidents

407.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for situations where officers have legal cause to contact, detain or arrest a person, and the person refuses to submit to the lawful requests of the officers by remaining in a structure or vehicle and/or by taking a hostage.

The scope of this policy is not intended to address all variables that officers encounter during their initial response or when a hostage or barricade situation has developed. This policy does not require or purport to recommend specific strategies or tactics for resolution as each incident is a dynamic and rapidly evolving event.

407.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Barricade situation - An incident where a person maintains a position of cover or concealment and ignores or resists law enforcement personnel, and it is reasonable to believe the subject is armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon.

Hostage situation - An incident where it is reasonable to believe a person is:

(a) Unlawfully held by a hostage-taker as security so that specified terms or conditions will be met.

(b) Unlawfully held against his/her will under threat or actual use of force.

407.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to address hostage and barricade situations with due regard for the preservation of life and balancing the risk of injury, while obtaining the safe release of hostages, apprehending offenders and securing available evidence.

407.3 COMMUNICATION

When circumstances permit, initial responding officers should try to establish and maintain lines of communication with a barricaded person or hostage-taker. Officers should attempt to identify any additional subjects, inquire about victims and injuries, seek the release of hostages, gather intelligence information, identify time-sensitive demands or conditions and obtain the suspect's surrender.

When available, department-authorized negotiators should respond to the scene as soon as practicable and assume communication responsibilities. Negotiators are permitted to exercise flexibility in each situation based upon their training, the circumstances presented, suspect actions or demands and the available resources.

407.3.1 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Only an officer who has been designated by the District Attorney or Attorney General may use or authorize the use of an electronic amplifying or recording device to eavesdrop on or record,

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or both, oral communication in response to an emergency situation involving a hostage or the barricading of a location, and only when (Penal Code § 633.8(b)):

(a) The officer reasonably determines an emergency situation exists that involves the immediate danger of death or serious physical injury to any person within the meaning of 18 USC § 2518(7)(a)(i),

(b) The officer reasonably determines that the emergency situation requires that eavesdropping on oral communication occur immediately, and

(c) There are grounds upon which an order could be obtained pursuant to 18 USC § 2516(2).

(d) An application for an order approving the eavesdropping and complying with the requirements of Penal Code § 629.50 is made within 48 hours of the beginning of the eavesdropping.

(e) The contents of any oral communications overheard are recorded on tape or other comparable device.

407.4 FIRST RESPONDER CONSIDERATIONS

First responding officers should promptly and carefully evaluate all available information to determine whether an incident involves, or may later develop into, a hostage or barricade situation.

The first responding officer should immediately request a supervisor's response as soon as it is determined that a hostage or barricade situation exists. The first responding officer shall assume the duties of the supervisor until relieved by a supervisor or a more qualified responder. The officer shall continually evaluate the situation, including the level of risk to officers, to the persons involved and to bystanders, and the resources currently available.

The handling officer should brief the arriving supervisor of the incident, including information about suspects and victims, the extent of any injuries, additional resources or equipment that may be needed, and current perimeters and evacuation areas.

407.4.1 BARRICADE SITUATION

Unless circumstances require otherwise, officers handling a barricade situation should attempt to avoid a forceful confrontation in favor of stabilizing the incident by establishing and maintaining lines of communication while awaiting the arrival of specialized personnel and trained negotiators. During the interim the following options, while not all-inclusive or in any particular order, should be considered:

(a) Ensure injured persons are evacuated from the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so. Request medical assistance.

(b) Assign personnel to a contact team to control the subject should he/she attempt to exit the building, structure or vehicle, and attack, use deadly force, attempt to escape or surrender prior to additional resources arriving.

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(c) Request additional personnel, resources and equipment as needed (e.g., canine team, air support).

(d) Provide responding emergency personnel with a safe arrival route to the location.

(e) Evacuate uninjured persons in the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so.

(f) Attempt or obtain a line of communication and gather as much information on the subject as possible, including weapons, other involved parties, additional hazards or injuries.

(g) Establish an inner and outer perimeter as circumstances require and resources permit to prevent unauthorized access.

(h) Evacuate bystanders, residents and businesses within the inner and then outer perimeter as appropriate. Check for injuries, the presence of other involved subjects, witnesses, evidence or additional information.

(i) Determine the need for and notify the appropriate persons within and outside the Department, such as command officers and the Public Information Officer (PIO).

(j) If necessary and available, establish a tactical or exclusive radio frequency for the incident.

(k) Establish a command post.

407.4.2 HOSTAGE SITUATION

Officers presented with a hostage situation should attempt to avoid a forceful confrontation in favor of controlling the incident in anticipation of the arrival of specialized personnel and trained hostage negotiators. However, it is understood that hostage situations are dynamic and can require that officers react quickly to developing or changing threats. The following options, while not all-inclusive or in any particular order, should be considered:

(a) Ensure injured persons are evacuated from the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so. Request medical assistance.

(b) Assign personnel to a contact team to control the subject should he/she attempt to exit the building, structure or vehicle, and attack, use deadly force, attempt to escape or surrender prior to additional resources arriving.

(c) Establish a rapid response team in the event it becomes necessary to rapidly enter a building, structure or vehicle, such as when the suspect is using deadly force against any hostages (see the Rapid Response and Deployment Policy).

(d) Assist hostages or potential hostages to escape if it is reasonably safe to do so. Hostages should be kept separated if practicable pending further interview.

(e) Request additional personnel, resources and equipment as needed (e.g., canine team, air support).

(f) Provide responding emergency personnel with a safe arrival route to the location.

(g) Evacuate uninjured persons in the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so.

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(h) Coordinate pursuit or surveillance vehicles and control of travel routes.

(i) Attempt to obtain a line of communication and gather as much information about the suspect as possible, including any weapons, victims and their injuries, additional hazards, other involved parties and any other relevant intelligence information.

(j) Establish an inner and outer perimeter as resources and circumstances permit to prevent unauthorized access.

(k) Evacuate bystanders, residents and businesses within the inner and then outer perimeter as appropriate. Check for injuries, the presence of other involved subjects, witnesses, evidence or additional information.

(l) Determine the need for and notify the appropriate persons within and outside the Department, such as command officers and the PIO.

(m) If necessary and available, establish a tactical or exclusive radio frequency for the incident.

407.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon being notified that a hostage or barricade situation exists, the supervisor should immediately respond to the scene, assess the risk level of the situation, establish a proper chain of command and assume the role of Incident Commander until properly relieved. This includes requesting a Crisis Response Unit (SRT) response if appropriate and apprising the SRT Commander of the circumstances. In addition, the following options should be considered:

(a) Ensure injured persons are evacuated and treated by medical personnel.

(b) Ensure the completion of necessary first responder responsibilities or assignments.

(c) Request crisis negotiators, specialized units, additional personnel, resources or equipment as appropriate.

(d) Establish a command post location as resources and circumstances permit.

(e) Designate assistants who can help with intelligence information and documentation of the incident.

(f) If it is practicable to do so, arrange for video documentation of the operation.

(g) Consider contacting utility and communication providers to restrict such services (e.g., restricting electric power, gas, telephone service).

1. When considering restricting communication services, a supervisor should make the determination that there is reason to believe an emergency situation exists involving immediate danger of death or great bodily harm and that an interruption to communication services is necessary to protect public safety (Penal Code § 11471). The supervisor must ensure the Department obtains a court order, in accordance with Penal Code § 11472, prior to requesting the interruption. In the case of an extreme emergency when there is insufficient time to obtain an order prior to the request, application for the order must be submitted within six hours after initiating the interruption. If six hours is not possible, then the application for the court order shall be made at the first reasonably available opportunity, but no later than 24 hours in accordance with Penal Code § 11475.

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(h) Ensure adequate law enforcement coverage for the remainder of the City during the incident. The supervisor should direct non-essential personnel away from the scene unless they have been summoned by the supervisor or Dispatch.

(i) Identify a media staging area outside the outer perimeter and have the department Public Information Officer or a designated temporary media representative provide media access in accordance with the Media Relations Policy.

(j) Identify the need for mutual aid and the transition or relief of personnel for incidents of extended duration.

(k) Debrief personnel and review documentation as appropriate.

407.6 SRT RESPONSIBILITIES

The Incident Commander will decide, with input from the SRT Commander, whether to deploy the SRT during a hostage or barricade situation. Once the Incident Commander authorizes deployment, the SRT Commander or the authorized designee will be responsible for the tactical portion of the operation. The Incident Commander shall continue supervision of the command post operation, outer perimeter security and evacuation, media access and support for the SRT. The Incident Commander and the SRT Commander or the authorized designee shall maintain communications at all times.

407.7 REPORTING

Unless otherwise relieved by a supervisor or Incident Commander, the handling officer at the scene is responsible for completion and/or coordination of incident reports.

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Response to Bomb Calls

408.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to assist members of the Monterey Park Police Department in their initial response to incidents involving explosives, explosive devices, explosion/bombing incidents or threats of such incidents. Under no circumstances should these guidelines be interpreted as compromising the safety of first responders or the public. When confronted with an incident involving explosives, safety should always be the primary consideration.

408.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to place a higher priority on the safety of persons and the public over damage or destruction to public or private property.

408.3 RECEIPT OF BOMB THREAT

Department members receiving a bomb threat should obtain as much information from the individual as reasonably possible, including the type, placement and alleged detonation time of the device.

If the bomb threat is received on a recorded line, reasonable steps should be taken to ensure that the recording is preserved in accordance with established department evidence procedures.

The member receiving the bomb threat should ensure that the Watch Commander is immediately advised and informed of the details. This will enable the Watch Commander to ensure that the appropriate personnel are dispatched, and, as appropriate, the threatened location is given an advance warning.

408.4 GOVERNMENT FACILITY OR PROPERTY

A bomb threat targeting a government facility may require a different response based on the government agency.

408.4.1 MONTEREY PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT FACILITY

If the bomb threat is against the Monterey Park Police Department facility, the Watch Commander will direct and assign officers as required for coordinating a general building search or evacuation of the police department, as he/she deems appropriate.

408.4.2 OTHER COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL FACILITY OR PROPERTY

If the bomb threat is against a county or municipal facility within the jurisdiction of the Monterey Park Police Department that is not the property of this department, the appropriate agency will be promptly informed of the threat. Assistance to the other entity may be provided as the Watch Commander deems appropriate.

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408.4.3 FEDERAL BUILDING OR PROPERTY

If the bomb threat is against a federal building or property, the Federal Protective Service should be immediately notified. The Federal Protective Service provides a uniformed law enforcement response for most facilities, which may include use of its Explosive Detector Dog teams.

If the bomb threat is against a federal government property where the Federal Protective Service is unable to provide a timely response, the appropriate facility's security or command staff should be notified.

Bomb threats against a military installation should be reported to the military police or other military security responsible for the installation.

408.5 PRIVATE FACILITY OR PROPERTY

When a member of this department receives notification of a bomb threat at a location in the City of Monterey Park, the member receiving the notification should obtain as much information as reasonably possible from the notifying individual, including:

(a) The location of the facility.

(b) The nature of the threat.

(c) Whether the type and detonation time of the device is known.

(d) Whether the facility is occupied and, if so, the number of occupants currently on-scene.

(e) Whether the individual is requesting police assistance at the facility.

(f) Whether there are any internal facility procedures regarding bomb threats in place, such as:

1. No evacuation of personnel and no search for a device.
2. Search for a device without evacuation of personnel.
3. Evacuation of personnel without a search for a device.
4. Evacuation of personnel and a search for a device.

The member receiving the bomb threat information should ensure that the Watch Commander is immediately notified so that he/she can communicate with the person in charge of the threatened facility.

408.5.1 ASSISTANCE

The Watch Commander should be notified when police assistance is requested. The Watch Commander will make the decision whether the Department will render assistance and at what level. Information and circumstances that indicate a reasonably apparent, imminent threat to the safety of either the facility or the public may require a more active approach, including police control over the facility.

Should the Watch Commander determine that the Department will assist or control such an incident, he/she will determine:

(a) The appropriate level of assistance.

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(b) The plan for assistance.

(c) Whether to evacuate and/or search the facility.

(d) Whether to involve facility staff in the search or evacuation of the building.

1. The person in charge of the facility should be made aware of the possibility of damage to the facility as a result of a search.
2. The safety of all participants is the paramount concern.

(e) The need for additional resources, including:

1. Notification and response, or standby notice, for fire and emergency medical services.

Even though a facility does not request police assistance to clear the interior of a building, based upon the circumstances and known threat, officers may be sent to the scene to evacuate other areas that could be affected by the type of threat, or for traffic and pedestrian control.

408.6 FOUND DEVICE

When handling an incident involving a suspected explosive device, the following guidelines, while not all inclusive, should be followed:

(a) No known or suspected explosive item should be considered safe regardless of its size or apparent packaging.

(b) The device should not be touched or moved except by the bomb squad or military explosive ordnance disposal team.

(c) Personnel should not transmit on any equipment that is capable of producing radio frequency energy within the evacuation area around the suspected device. This includes the following:

1. Two-way radios
2. Cell phones
3. Other personal communication devices

(d) The appropriate bomb squad or military explosive ordnance disposal team should be summoned for assistance.

(e) The largest perimeter reasonably possible should initially be established around the device based upon available personnel and the anticipated danger zone.

(f) A safe access route should be provided for support personnel and equipment.

(g) Search the area for secondary devices as appropriate and based upon available resources.

(h) Consider evacuation of buildings and personnel near the device or inside the danger zone and the safest exit route.

(i) Promptly relay available information to the Watch Commander including:

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2. The exact location of the device.
3. A full description of the device (e.g., size, shape, markings, construction).
4. The anticipated danger zone and perimeter.
5. The areas to be evacuated or cleared.

408.7 EXPLOSION/BOMBING INCIDENTS

When an explosion has occurred, there are multitudes of considerations which may confront the responding officers. As in other catastrophic events, a rapid response may help to minimize injury to victims, minimize contamination of the scene by gathering crowds, or minimize any additional damage from fires or unstable structures.

408.7.1 CONSIDERATIONS

Officers responding to explosions, whether accidental or a criminal act, should consider the following actions:

(a) Assess the scope of the incident, including the number of victims and extent of injuries.
(b) Request additional personnel and resources, as appropriate.
(c) Assist with first aid.
(d) Identify and take appropriate precautions to mitigate scene hazards, such as collapsed structures, bloodborne pathogens and hazardous materials.
(e) Assist with the safe evacuation of victims, if possible.
(f) Establish an inner perimeter to include entry points and evacuation routes. Search for additional or secondary devices.
(g) Preserve evidence.
(h) Establish an outer perimeter and evacuate if necessary.
(i) Identify witnesses.

408.7.2 NOTIFICATIONS

When an explosion has occurred, the following people should be notified as appropriate:

- Fire department
- Bomb squad
- Additional department personnel, such as investigators and forensic services
- Field supervisor
- Watch Commander
- Other law enforcement agencies, including local, state or federal agencies, such as the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)
- Other government agencies, as appropriate

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408.7.3 CROWD CONTROL

Only authorized members with a legitimate need should be permitted access to the scene. Spectators and other unauthorized individuals should be restricted to a safe distance as is reasonably practicable given the available resources and personnel.

408.7.4 PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE

As in any other crime scene, steps should immediately be taken to preserve the scene. The Watch Commander should assign officers to protect the crime scene area, which could extend over a long distance. Consideration should be given to the fact that evidence may be imbedded in nearby structures or hanging in trees and bushes.

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Mental Illness Commitments

409.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for when officers may take a person into custody for psychiatric evaluation and treatment (5150 commitment) (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150).

409.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to protect the public and individuals through legal and appropriate use of the 72-hour treatment and evaluation commitment (5150 commitment) process.

409.3 AUTHORITY

An officer having probable cause may take a person into custody and place the person in an approved mental health facility for 72-hour treatment and evaluation when the officer believes that, as a result of a mental disorder, the person is a danger to him/herself or others or the person is gravely disabled (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150; Welfare and Institutions Code § 5585.50).

When determining whether to take a person into custody, officers are not limited to determining the person is an imminent danger and shall consider reasonably available information about the historical course of the person's mental disorder, which may include evidence presented from any of the following (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150; Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150.05):

(a) An individual who is providing or has provided mental health treatment or related support services to the person

(b) A family member

(c) The person subject to the determination or anyone designated by the person

409.3.1 VOLUNTARY EVALUATION

If an officer encounters an individual who may qualify for a 5150 commitment, the officer may inquire as to whether the person desires to voluntarily be evaluated at an appropriate facility. If the person so desires, the officers should:

(a) Transport the person to an appropriate facility that is able to conduct the evaluation and admit the person pursuant to a 5150 commitment.

(b) Document the circumstances surrounding the individual's desire to pursue voluntary evaluation and/or admission.

If at any point the person changes their mind regarding voluntary evaluation, officers should proceed with the 5150 commitment, if appropriate.

409.4 CONSIDERATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Any officer handling a call involving an individual who may qualify for a 5150 commitment should consider, as time and circumstances reasonably permit:

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(a) Available information that might assist in determining the cause and nature of the person's action or stated intentions.

(b) Community or neighborhood mediation services.

(c) Conflict resolution and de-escalation techniques.

(d) Community or other resources available to assist in dealing with mental health issues.

While these steps are encouraged, nothing in this section is intended to dissuade officers from taking reasonable action to ensure the safety of the officers and others.

Officers should consider a 5150 commitment over arrest when mental health issues appear to be a mitigating factor for people who are suspected of committing minor crimes or creating other public safety issues.

409.4.1 SECURING OF PROPERTY

When a person is taken into custody for evaluation, or within a reasonable time thereafter, and unless a responsible relative, guardian or conservator is in possession of the person's personal property, the officer shall take reasonable precautions to safeguard the individual's personal property in his/her possession or on the premises occupied by the person (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150).

The officer taking the person into custody shall provide a report to the court that describes the person's property and its disposition in the format provided in Welfare and Institutions Code § 5211, unless a responsible person took possession of the property, in which case the officer shall only include the name of the responsible person and the location of the property (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150).

409.5 TRANSPORTATION

Transport for any individual for a 5150 commitment shall be conducted in accordance with the Transporting Persons in Custody Policy.

Officers may transport individuals in a patrol unit and shall secure them in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

409.6 TRANSFER TO APPROPRIATE FACILITY

Upon arrival at the facility, the officer will escort the individual into a treatment area designated by a facility staff member. If the individual is not seeking treatment voluntarily, the officer should provide the staff member with the written application for a 5150 commitment and remain present to provide clarification of the grounds for detention, upon request.

Absent exigent circumstances, the transporting officer should not assist facility staff with the admission process, including restraint of the individual. However, if the individual is transported and delivered while restrained, the officer may assist with transferring the individual to facility restraints and will be available to assist during the admission process, if requested. Under normal circumstances, officers will not apply facility-ordered restraints.

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409.7 DOCUMENTATION

The officer shall complete an application for a 72-Hour detention for evaluation and treatment, provide it to the facility staff member assigned to that patient and retain a copy of the application for inclusion in the case report.

The application shall include the circumstances for officer involvement; the probable cause to believe the person is, as a result of a mental health disorder, a danger to others or him/herself or gravely disabled; and all information used for the determination of probable cause (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150; Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150.05).

The officer should also provide a verbal summary to any evaluating staff member regarding the circumstances leading to the involuntary detention.

409.7.1 ADVISEMENT

The officer taking a person into custody for evaluation shall advise the person of:

(a) The officer's name and agency.

(b) The fact that the person is not under criminal arrest but is being taken for examination by mental health professionals and the mental health staff will advise him/her of their rights.

(c) The name of the facility to which the person is being taken.

(d) If the person is being taken into custody at his/her residence, he/she should also be advised that he/she may take a few personal items, which the officer must approve, and may make a telephone call or leave a note indicating where he/she is being taken. The officer should also ask if the person needs assistance turning off any appliance or water.

The advisement shall be given in a language the person understands. If the person cannot understand an oral advisement, the information shall be provided in writing (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150).

409.8 CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Officers investigating an individual who is suspected of committing a minor criminal offense and who is being taken on a 5150 commitment should resolve the criminal matter by issuing a warning or a Notice to Appear as appropriate.

When an individual who may qualify for a 5150 commitment has committed a serious criminal offense that would normally result in an arrest and transfer to a jail facility, the officer should:

(a) Arrest the individual when there is probable cause to do so.

(b) Notify the appropriate supervisor of the facts supporting the arrest and the facts that would support the 5150 commitment.

(c) Facilitate the individual's transfer to jail.

(d) Thoroughly document in the related reports the circumstances that indicate the individual may qualify for a 5150 commitment.

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In the supervisor's judgment, the individual may instead be arrested or booked and transported to the appropriate mental health facility. The supervisor should consider the seriousness of the offense, the treatment options available, the ability of this department to regain custody of the individual, department resources (e.g., posting a guard) and other relevant factors in making this decision.

409.9 FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS

Whenever a person is taken into custody for a 5150 commitment, the handling officers should seek to determine if the person owns or has access to any firearm or other deadly weapon defined in Welfare and Institutions Code § 8100. Officers should consider whether it is appropriate and consistent with current search and seizure law under the circumstances to seize any such firearms or other dangerous weapons (e.g., safekeeping, evidence, consent).

Officers are cautioned that a search warrant may be needed before entering a residence or other place to search, unless lawful, warrantless entry has already been made (e.g., exigent circumstances, consent). A search warrant may also be needed before searching for or seizing weapons

The handling officers shall issue a receipt describing the deadly weapon or any firearm seized, and list any serial number or other identification that is on the firearm. Officers shall advise the person of the procedure for the return of any firearm or other weapon that has been taken into custody (Welfare and Institutions Code § 8102 (b)) (see the Evidence Room Policy).

409.9.1 PETITION FOR RETURN OF FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS

Whenever the handling officer has cause to believe that the future return of any confiscated weapon might endanger the person or others, the officer shall detail those facts and circumstances in a report. The report shall be forwarded to the Investigation Bureau, which shall be responsible for initiating a petition to the Superior Court for a hearing in accordance with Welfare and Institutions Code § 8102(c), to determine whether the weapon will be returned.

The petition to the Superior Court shall be initiated within 30 days of the release of the individual from whom such weapon has been confiscated, unless the Department makes an ex parte application to the court to extend the time to file such a petition, up to a maximum of 60 days. At the time any such petition is initiated, the Department shall send written notice to the individual informing him/her of the right to a hearing on the issue, that he/she has 30 days to confirm with the court clerk any desire for a hearing and that the failure to do so will result in the forfeiture of any confiscated weapon.

409.10 PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO DESIGNATED MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL

Upon request, officers should generally assist the Lanterman-Petris-Short (LPS) Act - designated County Psychiatric Mobile Response Team (PMRT), LPS designated mental health clinician, the court-designated conservator, or the court mandated treatment provider, in the detention of persons suffering from a mental illness who are being placed on a mental health hold.

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409.11 TRAINING

This department will endeavor to provide Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)-approved advanced officer training on interaction with persons with mental disabilities, 5150 commitments and crisis intervention.

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Cite and Release Policy

410.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance on when to release adults who are arrested for a criminal misdemeanor offense on a written notice to appear (citation) and when to hold for court or bail.

410.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to release all persons arrested on misdemeanor or other qualifying charges on a citation with certain exceptions (Penal Code § 853.6).

If there is a reason for non-release, the Department's mission to protect the community will be the primary consideration when determining whether to release any individual in lieu of holding for court or bail.

410.3 RELEASE BY CITATION

Except in cases where a reason for non-release as described below exists, adults arrested for a misdemeanor offense, including a private person's arrest, shall be released from custody on a citation (Penal Code § 853.6).

The citing officer shall, at the time the defendant signs the notice to appear, call attention to the time and place for appearance and take any other steps they deem necessary to ensure that the defendant understands their written promise to appear.

410.3.1 FIELD CITATIONS

In most cases an adult arrested for a misdemeanor offense may be released in the field on a citation in lieu of physical arrest when booking and fingerprinting is not practicable or immediately required provided the individual can be satisfactorily identified, there is no outstanding arrest warrant for the individual and none of the below described disqualifying circumstances are present (Penal Code § 853.6; Penal Code § 1270.1). In such cases the arresting officer should check the booking required box on the citation form to indicate that the person will be photographed and fingerprinted at a later time when ordered by the court.

When a booking photo or fingerprints are needed for the furtherance of any investigation, the person should be released on citation after booking instead of on a field citation.

410.3.2 RELEASE AFTER BOOKING

In some cases it may not be feasible or desirable to release a person in the field. The person should instead be released on citation after booking at the jail. All bookings shall be approved by the Watch Commander or the authorized designee.

410.4 NON-RELEASE

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410.4.1 DISQUALIFYING OFFENSES

An adult arrested on any of the following disqualifying charges shall not be released on citation and shall be transported to the appropriate detention facility or held for court or bail after booking (Penal Code § 1270.1):

(a) Misdemeanor domestic battery (Penal Code § 243(e)(1))

(b) Felony domestic battery (Penal Code § 273.5)

(c) Serious or violent felonies (Penal Code § 1270.1(a)(1))

(d) Felony intimidation of witnesses and victims (Penal Code § 136.1)

(e) Violation of a protective order and the arrested person has made threats, used violence, or has gone to the protected person's workplace or residence (Penal Code § 273.6)

(f) Stalking (Penal Code § 646.9)

(g) Misdemeanor violations of a protective order relating to domestic violence if there is a reasonable likelihood the offense will continue or the safety of the individuals or property would be endangered (Penal Code § 853.6)

410.4.2 REASONS FOR NON-RELEASE

A person arrested for a misdemeanor shall be released on a citation unless there is a reason for non-release. The Watch Commander may authorize a release on citation regardless of whether a reason for non-release exists when it is determined to be in the best interest of the Department and does not present an unreasonable risk to the community (e.g., release of an intoxicated or ill person to a responsible adult).

Reasons for non-release include (Penal Code § 853.6(i)):

(a) The person arrested is so intoxicated that they could be a danger to themselves or to others. Release may occur as soon as this condition no longer exists.

(b) The person arrested requires medical examination or medical care or is otherwise unable to care for their own safety.

(c) The person is arrested for one or more of the offenses listed in Vehicle Code § 40302, Vehicle Code § 40303, and Vehicle Code § 40305.

(d) There are one or more outstanding arrest warrants for the person (see Misdemeanor Warrants elsewhere in this policy).

(e) The person could not provide satisfactory evidence of personal identification.

    1. If a person released on citation does not have satisfactory identification in their possession, a right thumbprint or fingerprint should be obtained on the citation form.

(f) The prosecution of the offense or offenses for which the person was arrested or the prosecution of any other offense or offenses would be jeopardized by the immediate release of the person arrested.

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(g) There is a reasonable likelihood that the offense or offenses would continue or resume, or that the safety of persons or property would be imminently endangered by the release of the person arrested.

(h) The person arrested demands to be taken before a magistrate or has refused to sign the notice to appear.

(i) There is reason to believe that the person would not appear at the time and place specified in the notice to appear. The basis for this determination shall be specifically documented. Reasons may include:

1. Previous failure to appear is on record
2. The person lacks ties to the area, such as a residence, job, or family
3. Unusual circumstances lead the officer responsible for the release of arrested persons to conclude that the suspect should be held for further investigation

(j) A previous conviction, citation, or arrest for misdemeanor or felony retail theft from a store in the previous six months.

(k) There is probable cause to believe that the person arrested is guilty of committing organized retail theft.

When a person is arrested on a misdemeanor offense and is not released by criminal citation, the reason for non-release shall be noted on the booking form. This form shall be submitted to the Watch Commander for approval and included with the case file in the Records Bureau.

410.5 MISDEMEANOR WARRANTS

An adult arrested on a misdemeanor warrant may be released, subject to Watch Commander approval, unless any of the following conditions exist:

(a) The misdemeanor cited in the warrant involves violence.

(b) The misdemeanor cited in the warrant involves a firearm.

(c) The misdemeanor cited in the warrant involves resisting arrest.

(d) The misdemeanor cited in the warrant involves giving false information to a peace officer.

(e) The person arrested is a danger to themselves or others due to intoxication or being under the influence of drugs or narcotics.

(f) The person requires medical examination or medical care or was otherwise unable to care for their own safety.

(g) The person has other ineligible charges pending against themselves.

(h) There is reasonable likelihood that the offense or offenses would continue or resume, or that the safety of persons or property would be immediately endangered by the release of the person.

(i) The person refuses to sign the notice to appear.

(j) The person cannot provide satisfactory evidence of personal identification.

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(k) The warrant of arrest indicates that the person is not eligible to be released on a notice to appear.

Release under this section shall be done in accordance with the provisions of this policy.

410.6 REQUESTING CASE NUMBERS

Many cases involving a criminal citation release can be handled without requesting a case number. Traffic situations and local code violations can be documented on the reverse side of the records copy of the citation. Most Penal Code sections will require a case number to document the incident properly in a report. This section does not preclude an officer from requesting a case number if the officer feels the situation should be documented more thoroughly in a case report.

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Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

411.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to ensure that members of the Monterey Park Police Department extend appropriate privileges and immunities to foreign diplomatic and consular representatives in accordance with international law.

411.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department respects international laws related to the special privileges and immunities afforded foreign diplomatic and consular representatives assigned to the United States.

All foreign diplomatic and consular representatives shall be treated with respect and courtesy, regardless of any privileges or immunities afforded them.

411.3 CLAIMS OF IMMUNITY

If a member comes into contact with a person where law enforcement action may be warranted and the person claims diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities, the member should, without delay:

(a) Notify a supervisor.

(b) Advise the person that his/her claim will be investigated and he/she may be released in accordance with the law upon confirmation of the person's status.

(c) Request the person's identification card, either issued by the U.S. Department of State (DOS), Office of the Chief of Protocol, or in the case of persons accredited to the United Nations, by the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. These are the only reliable documents for purposes of determining privileges and immunities.

(d) Contact the DOS Diplomatic Security Command Center at 571-345-3146 or toll free at 866-217-2089, or at another current telephone number and inform the center of the circumstances.

(e) Verify the immunity status with DOS and follow any instructions regarding further detention, arrest, prosecution and/or release, as indicated by the DOS representative. This may require immediate release, even if a crime has been committed.

Identity or immunity status should not be presumed from the type of license plates displayed on a vehicle. If there is a question as to the status or the legitimate possession of a Diplomat or Consul license plate, a query should be run via the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), designating "US" as the state.

411.4 ENFORCEMENT

If the DOS is not immediately available for consultation regarding law enforcement action, members shall be aware of the following:

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(a) Generally, all persons with diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities may be issued a citation or notice to appear. However, the person may not be compelled to sign the citation.

(b) All persons, even those with a valid privilege or immunity, may be reasonably restrained in exigent circumstances for purposes of self-defense, public safety or the prevention of serious criminal acts.

(c) An impaired foreign diplomatic or consular representative may be prevented from driving a vehicle, even if the person may not be arrested due to privileges and immunities.

1. Investigations, including the request for field sobriety tests, chemical tests and any other tests regarding impaired driving may proceed but they shall not be compelled.

(d) The following persons may not be detained or arrested, and any property or vehicle owned by these persons may not be searched or seized:

1. Diplomatic-level staff of missions to international organizations and recognized family members
2. Diplomatic agents and recognized family members
3. Members of administrative and technical staff of a diplomatic mission and recognized family members
4. Career consular officers, unless the person is the subject of a felony warrant

(e) The following persons may generally be detained and arrested:

1. International organization staff; however, some senior officers are entitled to the same treatment as diplomatic agents.
2. Support staff of missions to international organizations
3. Diplomatic service staff and consular employees; however, special bilateral agreements may exclude employees of certain foreign countries.
4. Honorary consular officers
5. Whenever an officer arrests and incarcerates, or detains for investigation for over two hours, a person with diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities, the officer shall promptly advise the person that he/she is entitled to have his/her government notified of the arrest or detention (Penal Code § 834c). If the individual wants his/her government notified, the officer shall begin the notification process.

411.5 DOCUMENTATION

All contacts with persons who have claimed privileges and immunities afforded foreign diplomatic and consular representatives should be thoroughly documented and the related reports forwarded to DOS.

411.6 DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY TABLE

Reference table on diplomatic immunity:

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Category	Arrested or Detained	Enter Residence Subject to Ordinary Procedures	Issued Traffic Citation	Subpoenaed as Witness	Prosecuted	Recognized Family Members
Diplomatic Agent	No (note (b))	No	Yes	No	No	Same as sponsor (full immunity & inviolability)
Member of Admin and Tech Staff	No (note (b))	No	Yes	No	No	Same as sponsor (full immunity & inviolability)
Service Staff	Yes (note (a))	Yes	Yes	Yes	No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note (a))	No immunity or inviolability (note (a))
Career Consul Officer	Yes if for a felony and pursuant to a warrant (note (a))	Yes (note (d))	Yes	No for official acts Testimony may not be compelled in any case	No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note (a))	No immunity or inviolability
Honorable Consul Officer	Yes	Yes	Yes	No for official acts Yes otherwise.	No for official acts Yes otherwise	No immunity or inviolability
Consulate Employees	Yes (note (a))	Yes	Yes	No for official acts Yes otherwise.	No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note (a))	No immunity or inviolability (note (a))
Int'l Org Staff (note (b))	Yes (note (c))	Yes (note (c))	Yes	Yes (note (c))	No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note (c))	No immunity or inviolability
Diplomatic-Level Staff of Missions to Int'l Org	No (note (b))	No	Yes	No	No	Same as sponsor (full immunity & inviolability)
Support Staff of Missions to Int'l Orgs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No for official acts Yes otherwise	No immunity or inviolability

Notes for diplomatic immunity table:

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(a) This table presents general rules. The employees of certain foreign countries may enjoy higher levels of privileges and immunities on the basis of special bilateral agreements.

(b) Reasonable constraints, however, may be applied in emergency circumstances involving self-defense, public safety, or in the prevention of serious criminal acts.

(c) A small number of senior officers are entitled to be treated identically to diplomatic agents.

(d) Note that consul residences are sometimes located within the official consular premises. In such cases, only the official office space is protected from police entry.

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Rapid Response and Deployment

412.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Violence that is committed in schools, workplaces and other locations by individuals or a group of individuals who are determined to target and kill persons and to create mass casualties presents a difficult situation for law enforcement. The purpose of this policy is to identify guidelines and factors that will assist responding officers in situations that call for rapid response and deployment.

412.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department will endeavor to plan for rapid response to crisis situations, and to coordinate response planning with other emergency services as well as with those that are responsible for operating sites that may be the target of a critical incident.

Nothing in this policy shall preclude the use of reasonable force, deadly or otherwise, by members of the Department in protecting themselves or others from death or serious injury.

412.3 FIRST RESPONSE

If there is a reasonable belief that acts or threats by a suspect are placing lives in imminent danger, first responding officers should consider reasonable options to reduce, prevent or eliminate the threat. Officers must decide, often under a multitude of difficult and rapidly evolving circumstances, whether to advance on the suspect, take other actions to deal with the threat or wait for additional resources.

If a suspect is actively engaged in the infliction of serious bodily harm or other life-threatening activity toward others, officers should take immediate action, if reasonably practicable, while requesting additional assistance.

Officers should remain aware of the possibility that an incident may be part of a coordinated multi-location attack that may require some capacity to respond to other incidents at other locations.

When deciding on a course of action officers should consider:

(a) Whether to advance on or engage a suspect who is still a possible or perceived threat to others. Any advance or engagement should be based on information known or received at the time.

(b) Whether to wait for additional resources or personnel. This does not preclude an individual officer from taking immediate action.

(c) Whether individuals who are under imminent threat can be moved or evacuated with reasonable safety.

(d) Whether the suspect can be contained or denied access to victims.

(e) Whether the officers have the ability to effectively communicate with other personnel or resources.

(f) Whether planned tactics can be effectively deployed.

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(g) The availability of rifles, shotguns, shields, breaching tools, control devices and any other appropriate tools, and whether the deployment of these tools will provide a tactical advantage.

In a case of a barricaded suspect with no hostages and no immediate threat to others, officers should consider summoning and waiting for additional assistance (special tactics and/or hostage negotiation team response).

412.3.1 RESPONSE TO SCHOOL THREATS

Upon receiving a threat or perceived threat from a school official that involves grades 6 to 12, officers shall immediately investigate and conduct a threat assessment. The investigation shall include a review of the firearm registry of the California Department of Justice. A reasonable search of the school at issue shall be conducted when the search is justified by reasonable suspicion that it would produce evidence related to the threat or perceived threat (Education Code § 49394).

For purposes of this subsection a "threat" or "perceived threat" means any writing or action of a pupil that creates a reasonable suspicion that the pupil is preparing to commit a homicidal act related to school or a school activity. This may include possession, use, or depictions of firearms, ammunition, shootings, or targets in association with infliction of physical harm, destruction, or death in a social media post, journal, class note, or other media associated with the pupil. It may also include a warning by a parent, pupil, or other individual (Education Code § 49390).

412.4 CONSIDERATIONS

When dealing with a crisis situation members should:

(a) Assess the immediate situation and take reasonable steps to maintain operative control of the incident.

(b) Obtain, explore and analyze sources of intelligence and known information regarding the circumstances, location and suspect involved in the incident.

(c) Attempt to attain a tactical advantage over the suspect by reducing, preventing or eliminating any known or perceived threat.

(d) Attempt, if feasible and based upon the suspect’s actions and danger to others, a negotiated surrender of the suspect and release of the hostages.

412.5 PLANNING

The Field Services Division Commander should coordinate critical incident planning. Planning efforts should consider:

(a) Identification of likely critical incident target sites, such as schools, shopping centers, entertainment and sporting event venues.

(b) Availability of building plans and venue schematics of likely critical incident target sites.

(c) Communications interoperability with other law enforcement and emergency service agencies.

(d) Training opportunities in critical incident target sites, including joint training with site occupants.

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(e) Evacuation routes in critical incident target sites.

(f) Patrol first-response training.

(g) Response coordination and resources of emergency medical and fire services.

(h) Equipment needs.

(i) Mutual aid agreements with other agencies.

(j) Coordination with private security providers in critical incident target sites.

412.6 TRAINING

The Training Officer should include rapid response to critical incidents in the training plan. This training should address:

(a) Orientation to likely critical incident target sites, such as schools, shopping centers, entertainment and sporting event venues.

(b) Communications interoperability with other law enforcement and emergency service agencies.

(c) Patrol first-response training, including patrol rifle, shotgun, breaching tool and control device training.

  (a) This should include the POST terrorism incident training required for officers assigned to field duties (Penal Code § 13519.12).

(d) First aid, including gunshot trauma.

(e) Reality-based scenario training (e.g., active shooter, disgruntled violent worker).

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Immigration Violations

413.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to members of the Monterey Park Police Department relating to immigration and interacting with federal immigration officials.

413.1.1 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply to this policy (Government Code § 7284.4):

Criminal immigration violation - Any federal criminal immigration violation that penalizes a person's presence in, entry, or reentry to, or employment in, the United States. This does not include any offense where a judicial warrant already has been issued.

Immigration enforcement - Any and all efforts to investigate, enforce, or assist in the investigation or enforcement of any federal civil immigration law, including any and all efforts to investigate, enforce, or assist in the investigation or enforcement of any federal criminal immigration law that penalizes a person's presence in, entry or reentry to, or employment in the United States.

Judicial warrant - An arrest warrant for a violation of federal criminal immigration law and issued by a federal judge or a federal magistrate judge.

413.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department that all members make personal and professional commitments to equal enforcement of the law and equal service to the public. Confidence in this commitment will increase the effectiveness of this department in protecting and serving the entire community and recognizing the dignity of all persons, regardless of their national origin or immigration status.

413.3 VICTIMS AND WITNESSES

To encourage crime reporting and cooperation in the investigation of criminal activity, all individuals, regardless of their immigration status, must feel secure that contacting or being addressed by members of law enforcement will not automatically lead to immigration inquiry and/or deportation. While it may be necessary to determine the identity of a victim or witness, members shall treat all individuals equally and not in any way that would violate the United States or California constitutions.

413.4 IMMIGRATION INQUIRIES PROHIBITED

Officers shall not inquire into an individual's immigration status for immigration enforcement purposes (Government Code § 7284.6).

413.4.1 CALIFORNIA LAW ENFORCEMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (CLETS)

Members shall not use information transmitted through CLETS for immigration enforcement purposes except for criminal history information and only when consistent with the California Values Act (Government Code § 15160).

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Members shall not use the system to investigate immigration violations of 8 USC § 1325 (improper entry) if that violation is the only criminal history in an individual's record (Government Code § 15160).

413.4.2 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Members shall not obtain, access, use, or otherwise disclose noncriminal history information maintained by the DMV for immigration enforcement (Vehicle Code § 1808.48).

413.5 DETENTIONS AND ARRESTS

An officer shall not detain any individual, for any length of time, for a civil violation of federal immigration laws or a related civil warrant (Government Code § 7284.6).

An officer who has a reasonable suspicion that an individual already lawfully contacted or detained has committed a criminal violation of 8 USC § 1326(a) (unlawful reentry) that may be subject to an enhancement due to a previous conviction of an aggravated felony under 8 USC § 1326(b)(2), may detain the person for a reasonable period of time to contact federal immigration officials to verify whether the United States Attorney General has granted the individual permission for reentry and whether the violation is subject to enhancement (Government Code § 7284.6). No individual who is otherwise ready to be released should continue to be detained only because questions about the individual's status are unresolved.

If the officer has facts that establish probable cause to believe that a person already lawfully detained has violated 8 USC § 1326(a) and the penalty may be subject to enhancement due to prior conviction for specified aggravated felonies, he/she may arrest the individual for that offense (Government Code § 7284.6).

An officer shall not detain any individual, for any length of time, for any other criminal immigration violation of federal immigration laws (Government Code § 7284.6).

An officer should notify a supervisor as soon as practicable whenever an individual is arrested for violation of 8 USC § 1326(a).

413.5.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

When notified that an officer has arrested an individual for violation of 8 USC § 1326(a) or under the authority of a judicial warrant, the supervisor should determine whether it is appropriate to:

(a) Transfer the person to federal authorities.

(b) Transfer the person to jail.

413.6 FEDERAL REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

Absent an urgent issue of officer safety or other emergency circumstances, requests by federal immigration officials for assistance from this department should be directed to a supervisor. The supervisor is responsible for determining whether the requested assistance would be permitted under the California Values Act (Government Code § 7284.2 et seq.).

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413.7 INFORMATION SHARING

No member of this department will prohibit, or in any way restrict, any other member from doing any of the following regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual (8 USC § 1373; Government Code § 7284.6):

(a) Sending information to, or requesting or receiving such information from federal immigration officials

(b) Maintaining such information in department records

(c) Exchanging such information with any other federal, state, or local government entity

Nothing in this policy restricts sharing information that is permissible under the California Values Act.

413.7.1 IMMIGRATION DETAINERS

No individual should be held based solely on a federal immigration detainer under 8 CFR 287.7 (Government Code § 7284.6).

Notification to a federal authority may be made prior to release of an individual who is the subject of a notification request only if the individual meets one of the following conditions (Government Code § 7282.5; Government Code § 7284.6):

(a) The individual has been arrested and had a judicial probable cause determination for a serious or violent felony identified in Penal Code § 667.5(c) or Penal Code § 1192.7(c).

(b) The individual has been arrested and had a judicial probable cause determination for a felony punishable by time in a state prison.

(c) The individual has been convicted of an offense as identified in Government Code § 7282.5(a).

(d) The individual is a current registrant on the California Sex and Arson Registry.

(e) The individual is identified by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Immigration and Customs Enforcement as the subject of an outstanding federal felony arrest warrant.

413.7.2 ICE INTERVIEWS

Before any interview regarding civil immigration violations takes place between ICE personnel and an individual in custody, the Monterey Park Police Department shall provide the individual with a written consent form that explains the purpose of the interview, that the interview is voluntary, and that he/she may decline to be interviewed or may choose to be interviewed only with his/her attorney present. The consent form must be available in the languages specified in Government Code § 7283.1.

413.7.3 NOTICE TO INDIVIDUALS

Individuals in custody shall be given a copy of documentation received from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) regarding a hold, notification, or transfer request along with

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information as to whether the Monterey Park Police Department intends to comply with the request (Government Code § 7283.1).

If the Monterey Park Police Department provides ICE with notification that an individual is being, or will be, released on a certain date, the same notification shall be provided in writing to the individual and to his/her attorney or to one additional person who the individual may designate (Government Code § 7283.1).

413.7.4 TRANSFERS TO IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES

Members shall not transfer an individual to immigration authorities unless one of the following circumstances exist (Government Code § 7282.5; Government Code § 7284.6):

(a) Transfer is authorized by a judicial warrant or judicial probable cause determination.

(b) The individual has been convicted of an offense as identified in Government Code § 7282.5(a).

(c) The individual is a current registrant on the California Sex and Arson Registry.

(d) The individual is identified by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Immigration and Customs Enforcement as the subject of an outstanding federal felony arrest warrant.

413.7.5 REPORTING TO CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Investigation Bureau supervisor shall ensure that data regarding the number of transfers of an individual to immigration authorities, as permitted by Government Code § 7284.6(a)(4), and the offense that allowed for the transfer is collected and provided to the Records Manager for required reporting to the DOJ (Government Code § 7284.6(c)(2)(see the Records Bureau Policy).

413.8 U VISA AND T VISA NONIMMIGRANT STATUS

Under certain circumstances, federal law allows temporary immigration benefits, known as a U visa, to victims and witnesses of certain qualifying crimes (8 USC § 1101(a)(15)(U)).

Similar immigration protection, known as a T visa, is available for certain qualifying victims of human trafficking (8 USC § 1101(a)(15)(T)).

Any request for assistance in applying for U visa or T visa status should be forwarded in a timely manner to the Investigation Bureau supervisor assigned to oversee the handling of any related case. The Investigation Bureau supervisor should:

(a) Consult with the assigned investigator to determine the current status of any related case and whether further documentation is warranted.

(b) Contact the appropriate prosecutor assigned to the case, if applicable, to ensure the certification or declaration has not already been completed and whether a certification or declaration is warranted.

(c) Address the request and complete the certification or declaration, if appropriate, in a timely manner.

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1. The instructions for completing certification and declaration forms can be found on the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) website.
2. Form I-918 Supplement B certification shall be completed if the victim qualifies under Penal Code § 679.10 (multiple serious offenses). The certification shall be completed and not refused for the specified reasons in Penal Code § 679.10(k)(3).
3. Form I-914 Supplement B declaration shall be completed if the victim qualifies under Penal Code § 236.5 or Penal Code § 679.11 (human trafficking). The declaration shall be completed and not refused for completion for the specified reasons in Penal Code § 679.11(j)(3).
4. Forward the completed Form I-918 Supplement B certification or completed Form I-914 declaration B to the victim, family member, or authorized representative (as defined in Penal Code § 679.10 and Penal Code § 679.11) without requiring the victim to provide government-issued identification (Penal Code § 679.10; Penal Code § 679.11)

(d) Ensure that any decision to complete, or not complete, a certification or declaration form is documented in the case file and forwarded to the appropriate prosecutor. Include a copy of any completed form in the case file.

1. If Form I-918 Supplement B is not certified, a written explanation of denial shall be provided to the victim or authorized representative. The written denial shall include specific details of any reasonable requests for cooperation and a detailed description of how the victim refused to cooperate (Penal Code § 679.10).

(e) Inform the victim liaison of any requests and their status.

413.8.1 TIME FRAMES FOR COMPLETION

Officers and their supervisors who are assigned to investigate a case of human trafficking as defined by Penal Code § 236.1 shall complete the above process and the documents needed for indicating the individual is a victim for the T visa application within 15 business days of the first encounter with the victim, regardless of whether it is requested by the victim (Penal Code § 236.5).

Officers and their supervisors shall complete the above process and the documents needed certifying victim cooperation for a U visa or T visa application pursuant to Penal Code § 679.10 and Penal Code § 679.11 within 30 days of a request from the victim, victim's family, or authorized representative related to one of their assigned cases. If the victim is in removal proceedings, the certification shall be processed within seven days of the first business day following the day the request was received.

413.8.2 REPORTING TO LEGISLATURE

The Investigation Bureau supervisor or the authorized designee should ensure that certification requests are reported to the Legislature in January of each year and include the number of certifications signed and the number denied. The report shall comply with Government Code § 9795 (Penal Code § 679.10; Penal Code § 679.11).

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413.8.3 POLICE REPORTS

Upon request, an officer or supervisor should provide a victim or authorized representative with a copy of the report filed by the victim within seven days of the request (Penal Code § 679.10).

413.9 TRAINING

The Training Officer should ensure that all appropriate members receive training on immigration issues.

Training should include:

(a) Identifying civil versus criminal immigration violations.

(b) Factors that may be considered in determining whether a criminal immigration violation has been committed.

(c) Prohibitions contained in the California Values Act (Government Code § 7284 et seq.).

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Emergency Utility Service

414.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The City Public Works Department has personnel available to handle emergency calls 24 hours per day. Calls for service during non-business hours are frequently directed to the Police Department. Requests for such service received by this department should be handled in the following manner.

414.1.1 BROKEN WATER LINES

The City's responsibility ends at the water meter; any break or malfunction in the water system from the water meter to the citizen's residence or business is the customer's responsibility.Public Works can only turn off the valve at the meter. The citizen can normally accomplish this.

If a break occurs on the City side of the meter, emergency personnel should be called as soon as practical by Dispatch.

414.1.2 ELECTRICAL LINES

City Public Works does not maintain electrical lines to street light poles. When a power line poses a hazard, an officer should be dispatched to protect against personal injury or property damage that might be caused by power lines. The Electric Company or Public Works should be promptly notified, as appropriate.

414.1.3 RESERVOIRS, PUMPS, WELLS, ETC.

Public Works maintains the reservoirs and public water equipment, as well as several underpass and other street drainage pumps. In the event of flooding or equipment malfunctions, emergency personnel should be contacted as soon as possible.

414.1.4 EMERGENCY NUMBERS

A current list of emergency personnel who are to be called for municipal utility emergencies is maintained by Dispatch.

414.2 TRAFFIC SIGNAL MAINTENANCE

The City of Monterey Park contracts with a private maintenance company to furnish maintenance for all traffic signals within the City, other than those maintained by the State of California.

414.2.1 OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITY

Upon observing a damaged or malfunctioning signal, the officer will advise the Dispatch of the location and problem with the signal. The dispatcher should make the necessary notification to the proper maintenance agency.

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Aircraft Accidents

415.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide department members with guidelines for handling aircraft accidents.

This policy does not supersede, and is supplementary to, applicable portions of the Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity, Emergency Management Plan and Hazardous Material Response policies.

415.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Aircraft - Any fixed wing aircraft, rotorcraft, balloon, blimp/dirigible or glider that is capable of carrying a person or any unmanned aerial vehicle other than those intended for non-commercial recreational use.

415.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to provide an appropriate emergency response to aircraft accidents. This includes emergency medical care and scene management.

415.3 ARRIVAL AT SCENE

Officers or other authorized members tasked with initial scene management should establish an inner and outer perimeter to:

(a) Protect persons and property.

(b) Prevent any disturbance or further damage to the wreckage or debris, except to preserve life or rescue the injured.

(c) Preserve ground scars and marks made by the aircraft.

(d) Manage the admission and access of public safety and medical personnel to the extent necessary to preserve life or to stabilize hazardous materials.

(e) Maintain a record of persons who enter the accident site.

(f) Consider implementation of an Incident Command System (ICS).

415.4 MEDIA RELATIONS

The Public Information Officer (PIO) should coordinate a response to the media, including access issues, road closures, detours and any safety information that is pertinent to the surrounding community. Any release of information regarding details of the accident itself should be coordinated with the NTSB or other authority who may have assumed responsibility for the investigation.

Depending on the type of aircraft, the airline or the military may be responsible for family notifications and the release of victims' names. The PIO should coordinate with other involved entities before the release of information.

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415.5 INJURIES AND CASUALTIES

Members should address emergency medical issues and provide care as a first priority.

Those tasked with the supervision of the scene should coordinate with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) before the removal of bodies. If that is not possible, the scene supervisor should ensure documentation of what was disturbed, including switch/control positions and instrument/gauge readings.

415.6 NOTIFICATIONS

When an aircraft accident is reported to this department, the responding supervisor shall ensure notification is or has been made to NTSB, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and when applicable, the appropriate branch of the military.

Supervisors shall ensure other notifications are made once an aircraft accident has been reported. The notifications will vary depending on the type of accident, extent of injuries or damage, and the type of aircraft involved. When an aircraft accident has occurred, it is generally necessary to notify the following:

(a) Fire department

(b) Appropriate airport tower

(c) Emergency medical services (EMS)

415.7 CONTROLLING ACCESS AND SCENE AUTHORITY

Prior to NTSB arrival, scene access should be limited to authorized personnel from the:

(a) FAA.

(b) Fire department, EMS or other assisting law enforcement agencies.

(c) Coroner.

(d) Air Carrier/Operators investigative teams with NTSB approval.

(e) Appropriate branch of the military, when applicable.

(f) Other emergency services agencies (e.g., hazardous materials teams, biohazard decontamination teams, fuel recovery specialists, explosive ordnance disposal specialists).

The NTSB has primary responsibility for investigating accidents involving civil aircraft. In the case of a military aircraft accident, the appropriate branch of the military will have primary investigation responsibility.

After the NTSB or military representative arrives on-scene, the efforts of this department will shift to a support role for those agencies.

If NTSB or a military representative determines that an aircraft or accident does not qualify under its jurisdiction, the on-scene department supervisor should ensure the accident is still appropriately investigated and documented.

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415.8 DANGEROUS MATERIALS

Members should be aware of potentially dangerous materials that might be present. These may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Fuel, chemicals, explosives, biological or radioactive materials and bombs or other ordnance.

(b) Pressure vessels, compressed gas bottles, accumulators and tires.

(c) Fluids, batteries, flares and igniters.

(d) Evacuation chutes, ballistic parachute systems and composite materials.

415.9 DOCUMENTATION

All aircraft accidents occurring within the City of Monterey Park shall be documented. At a minimum the documentation should include the date, time and location of the incident; any witness statements, if taken; the names of MPPD members deployed to assist; other City resources that were utilized; and cross reference information to other investigating agencies. Suspected criminal activity should be documented on the appropriate crime report.

415.9.1 WRECKAGE

When reasonably safe, members should:

(a) Obtain the aircraft registration number (N number) and note the type of aircraft.

(b) Attempt to ascertain the number of casualties.

(c) Obtain photographs or video of the overall wreckage, including the cockpit and damage, starting at the initial point of impact, if possible, and any ground scars or marks made by the aircraft.

1. Military aircraft may contain classified equipment and therefore shall not be photographed unless authorized by a military commanding officer (18 USC § 795).

(d) Secure, if requested by the lead authority, any electronic data or video recorders from the aircraft that became dislodged or cell phones or other recording devices that are part of the wreckage.

(e) Acquire copies of any recordings from security cameras that may have captured the incident.

415.9.2 WITNESSES

Members tasked with contacting witnesses should obtain:

(a) The location of the witness at the time of his/her observation relative to the accident site.

(b) A detailed description of what was observed or heard.

(c) Any photographs or recordings of the accident witnesses may be willing to voluntarily surrender.

(d) The names of all persons reporting the accident, even if not yet interviewed.

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(e) Any audio recordings of reports to 9-1-1 regarding the accident and dispatch records.

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Field Training Officer Program

416.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Field Training Officer Program is intended to provide a standardized program to facilitate the officer's transition from the academic setting to the actual performance of general law enforcement duties of the Monterey Park Police Department.

It is the policy of this department to assign all new police officers to a structured Field Training Officer Program that is designed to prepare the new officer to perform in a patrol assignment, and possessing all skills needed to operate in a safe, productive, and professional manner.

416.2 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER - SELECTION AND TRAINING

The Field Training Officer (FTO) is an experienced officer trained in the art of supervising, training, and evaluating entry level and lateral police officers in the application of their previously acquired knowledge and skills.

416.2.1 SELECTION PROCESS

FTOs will be selected based on the following requirements:

(a) Desire to be an FTO

(b) Minimum of two years of patrol experience, one of which shall be with this department

(c) Demonstrated ability as a positive role model

(d) Participate and pass an internal oral interview selection process

(e) Evaluation by supervisors and current FTOs

(f) Possess a POST Basic certificate

416.2.2 TRAINING

An officer selected as a Field Training Officer shall successfully complete a POST certified (40-hour) Field Training Officer's Course prior to being assigned as an FTO.

All FTOs must complete a 24-hour Field Training Officer update course every three years while assigned to the position of FTO (11 CCR 1004).

All FTOs must meet any training mandate regarding crisis intervention behavioral health training pursuant to Penal Code § 13515.28.

416.3 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER PROGRAM SUPERVISOR

The FTO Program supervisor should be selected from the rank of sergeant or above by the Field Services Division Commander or a designee and should possess, or be eligible to receive, a POST Supervisory Certificate.

The responsibilities of the FTO Program supervisor include the following:

(a) Assignment of trainees to FTOs

(b) Conduct FTO meetings

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(c) Maintain and ensure FTO/trainee performance evaluations are completed

(d) Maintain, update, and issue the Field Training Manual to each trainee

(e) Monitor individual FTO performance

(f) Monitor overall FTO Program

(g) Maintain liaison with FTO coordinators of other agencies

(h) Maintain liaison with academy staff on recruit performance during the academy

(i) Develop ongoing training for FTOs

The FTO Program supervisor will be required to successfully complete a POST-approved Field Training Administrator's Course within one year of appointment to this position (11 CCR 1004(c)).

416.4 TRAINEE DEFINED

Any entry level or lateral police officer newly appointed to the Monterey Park Police Department who has successfully completed a POST approved Basic Academy.

416.5 REQUIRED TRAINING

Entry level officers shall be required to successfully complete a POST-approved Field Training Program, consisting of a minimum of 10 weeks (Penal Code § 13515.295; 11 CCR 1004; 11 CCR 1005).

The training period for a lateral officer may be modified depending on the trainee's demonstrated performance and level of experience. A lateral officer may be exempt from the Field Training Program requirement if the officer qualifies for an exemption as provided in 11 CCR 1005(a)(B).

To the extent practicable, entry level and lateral officers should be assigned to a variety of Field Training Officers, shifts, and geographical areas during their Field Training Program.

416.5.1 FIELD TRAINING MANUAL

Each new officer will be issued a Field Training Manual at the beginning of his/her Primary Training Phase. This manual is an outline of the subject matter and/or skills necessary to properly function as an officer with the Monterey Park Police Department. The officer shall become knowledgeable of the subject matter as outlined. He/she shall also become proficient with those skills as set forth in the manual.

The Field Training Manual will specifically cover those policies, procedures, rules, and regulations adopted by the Monterey Park Police Department.

416.6 EVALUATIONS

Evaluations are an important component of the training process and shall be completed as outlined below.

416.6.1 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER

The FTO will be responsible for the following:

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(a) Complete and submit a written evaluation on the performance of his/her assigned trainee to the FTO Coordinator on a daily basis.

(b) Review the Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations with the trainee each day.

(c) Complete a detailed end-of-phase performance evaluation on his/her assigned trainee at the end of each phase of training.

(d) Sign off all completed topics contained in the Field Training Manual, noting the method(s) of learning and evaluating the performance of his/her assigned trainee.

416.6.2 IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR
The immediate supervisor shall review and approve the Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations and forward them to the Field Training Administrator.

416.6.3 FIELD TRAINING ADMINISTRATOR
The Field Training Administrator will review and approve the Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations submitted by the FTO through his/her immediate supervisor.

416.6.4 TRAINEE
At the completion of the Field Training Program, the trainee shall submit a confidential performance evaluation on each of their FTOs and on the Field Training Program.

416.7 DOCUMENTATION
All documentation of the Field Training Program will be retained in the officer's training files and will consist of the following:

(a) Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations

(b) End-of-phase evaluations

(c) A Certificate of Completion certifying that the trainee has successfully completed the required number of hours of field training

416.8 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER WORKPLACE HARASSMENT/HAZING POLICY
The purpose of this policy section is to implement anti-harassment and anti-hazing measures. City of Monterey Park Administrative Policy 30-15/Discriminatory Workplace Harassment and Complaint Procedure establishes the City's commitment to provide a work environment free from harassment and hazing. We strive to provide a conducive learning environment and a positive relationship between the Field Training Officer and the trainee.

Harassment and hazing of a trainee by a Field Training Officer is in violation of Federal and or State law and will not be tolerated by the City of Monterey Park. Retaliation against a person filing a harassment or hazing charge or complaint is prohibited and subject to disciplinary action.

Harassment - shall be, as defined in Administrative Policy 30-15 and includes any derogatory comments, slurs, usage of offensive language words or comments, inappropriate comments, impeding or blocking movement, leering, unwanted physical contact, or offensive posters or photos.

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Hazing - is defined as subjection of an individual to harassment or ridicule, or an act implied or suggested that can reasonably be determined or considered degrading or demeaning.

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Obtaining Air Support

417.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The use of a police helicopter can be invaluable in certain situations. This policy specifies potential situations where the use of a helicopter may be requested and the responsibilities for making a request.

417.2 REQUEST FOR HELICOPTER ASSISTANCE

If a supervisor or officer in charge of an incident determines that the use of a helicopter would be beneficial, a request to obtain helicopter assistance may be made.

417.2.1 REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE FROM ANOTHER AGENCY

After consideration and approval of the request for a helicopter, the Watch Commander, or his/her designee, will call the Los Angeles County Sheriff Department Aero Bureau for helicopter assistance. If a Los Angeles County helicopter is not available, other agencies with helicopter support will be contacted. The Watch Commander on duty or a designee will apprise that agency of the specific details of the incident prompting the request.

417.2.2 CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH AID MAY BE REQUESTED

Police helicopters may be requested under any of the following conditions:

(a) When the helicopter is activated under existing mutual aid agreements

(b) Whenever the safety of law enforcement personnel is in jeopardy and the presence of the helicopters may reduce such hazard

(c) When the use of the helicopters will aid in the capture of a suspected fleeing felon whose continued freedom represents an ongoing threat to the community

(d) When a helicopter is needed to locate a person who has strayed or is lost and whose continued absence constitutes a serious health or safety hazard

(e) Vehicle pursuits

While it is recognized that the availability of helicopter support will generally provide valuable assistance to ground personnel, the presence of a helicopter will rarely replace the need for officers on the ground.

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Contacts and Temporary Detentions

418.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for temporarily detaining but not arresting persons in the field, conducting field interviews (FI) and pat-down searches, and the taking and disposition of photographs.

418.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Consensual encounter - When an officer contacts an individual but does not create a detention through words, actions, or other means. In other words, a reasonable individual would believe that his/her contact with the officer is voluntary.

Field interview - The brief detainment of an individual, whether on foot or in a vehicle, based on reasonable suspicion for the purpose of determining the individual's identity and resolving the officer's suspicions.

Field photographs - Posed photographs taken of a person during a contact, temporary detention, or arrest in the field. Undercover surveillance photographs of an individual and recordings captured by the normal operation of a Mobile Audio Video (MAV) system, body-worn camera, or public safety camera when persons are not posed for the purpose of photographing are not considered field photographs.

Pat-down search - A type of search used by officers in the field to check an individual for dangerous weapons. It involves a thorough patting-down of clothing to locate any weapons or dangerous items that could pose a danger to the officer, the detainee, or others.

Reasonable suspicion - When, under the totality of the circumstances, an officer has articulable facts that criminal activity may be afoot and a particular person is connected with that possible criminal activity.

Temporary detention - When an officer intentionally, through words, actions, or physical force, causes an individual to reasonably believe he/she is required to restrict his/her movement without an actual arrest. Temporary detentions also occur when an officer actually restrains a person’s freedom of movement.

418.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department respects the right of the public to be free from unreasonable searches or seizures. Due to an unlimited variety of situations confronting the officer, the decision to temporarily detain a person and complete a field interview (FI), pat-down search, or field photograph shall be left to the officer based on the totality of the circumstances, officer safety considerations, and constitutional safeguards.

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418.3 FIELD INTERVIEWS

Based on observance of suspicious circumstances or upon information from investigation, an officer may initiate the stop of a person, and conduct an FI, when there is articulable, reasonable suspicion to do so. A person, however, shall not be detained longer than is reasonably necessary to resolve the officer's suspicion.

Nothing in this policy is intended to discourage consensual contacts. Frequent casual contact with consenting individuals is encouraged by the Monterey Park Police Department to strengthen community involvement, community awareness, and problem identification.

418.3.1 INITIATING A FIELD INTERVIEW

When initiating the stop, the officer should be able to point to specific facts which, when considered with the totality of the circumstances, reasonably warrant the stop. Such facts include but are not limited to an individual's:

(a) Appearance or demeanor suggesting that he/she is part of a criminal enterprise or is engaged in a criminal act

(b) Actions suggesting that he/she is engaged in a criminal activity

(c) Presence in an area at an inappropriate hour of the day or night

(d) Presence in a particular area is suspicious

(e) Carrying of suspicious objects or items

(f) Excessive clothes for the climate or clothes bulging in a manner that suggest he/she is carrying a dangerous weapon

(g) Location in proximate time and place to an alleged crime

(h) Physical description or clothing worn that matches a suspect in a recent crime

(i) Prior criminal record or involvement in criminal activity as known by the officer

418.4 PAT-DOWN SEARCHES

Once a valid stop has been made, and consistent with the officer's training and experience, an officer may pat a suspect's outer clothing for weapons if the officer has a reasonable, articulable suspicion the suspect may pose a safety risk. The purpose of this limited search is not to discover evidence of a crime, but to allow the officer to pursue the investigation without fear of violence. Circumstances that may establish justification for performing a pat-down search include but are not limited to:

(a) The type of crime suspected, particularly in crimes of violence where the use or threat of deadly weapons is involved.

(b) Where more than one suspect must be handled by a single officer.

(c) The hour of the day and the location or neighborhood where the stop takes place.

(d) Prior knowledge of the suspect's use of force and/or propensity to carry weapons.

(e) The actions and demeanor of the suspect.

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(f) Visual indications which suggest that the suspect is carrying a firearm or other weapon.

Whenever practicable, a pat-down search should not be conducted by a lone officer. A cover officershould be positioned to ensure safety and should not be involved in the search.

418.5 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS

All available databases should be searched before photographing any field detainee. If a photograph is not located, or if an existing photograph no longer resembles the detainee, the officer shall carefully consider, among other things, the factors listed below.

418.5.1 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITH CONSENT

Field photographs may be taken when the subject being photographed knowingly and voluntarily gives consent. When taking a consensual photograph, the officer should have the individual read and sign the appropriate form accompanying the photograph.

418.5.2 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITHOUT CONSENT

Field photographs may be taken without consent only if they are taken during a detention that is based upon reasonable suspicion of criminal activity, and the photograph serves a legitimate law enforcement purpose related to the detention. The officer must be able to articulate facts that reasonably indicate that the subject was involved in or was about to become involved in criminal conduct. The subject should not be ordered to remove or lift any clothing for the purpose of taking a photograph.

If, prior to taking a photograph, the officer's reasonable suspicion of criminal activity has been dispelled, the detention must cease and the photograph should not be taken.

All field photographs and related reports shall be submitted to a supervisor and retained in compliance with this policy.

418.5.3 DISPOSITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS

All detainee photographs must be adequately labeled and submitted to the Watch Commander with either an associated FI card or other documentation explaining the nature of the contact. If an individual is photographed as a suspect in a particular crime, the photograph should be submitted as an evidence item in the related case, following standard evidence procedures.

If a photograph is not associated with an investigation where a case number has been issued, the Watch Commander should review and forward the photograph to one of the following locations:

(a) If the photograph and associated FI or documentation is relevant to criminal organization/enterprise enforcement, the Watch Commander will forward the photograph and documents to the designated criminal intelligence system supervisor. The supervisor will ensure the photograph and supporting documents are retained as prescribed in the Criminal Organizations Policy.

(b) Photographs that do not qualify for retention in a criminal intelligence system or temporary information file shall be forwarded to the Records Bureau.

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When a photograph is taken in association with a particular case, the investigator may use such photograph in a photo lineup. Thereafter, the individual photograph should be retained as a part of the case file. All other photographs shall be retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

418.5.4 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

While it is recognized that field photographs often become valuable investigative tools, supervisors should monitor such practices in view of the above listed considerations. This is not to imply that supervisor approval is required before each photograph is taken.

Access to, and use of, field photographs shall be strictly limited to law enforcement purposes.

418.6 WITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVIEWS

Because potential witnesses to an incident may become unavailable or the integrity of their statements compromised with the passage of time, officers should, when warranted by the seriousness of the case, take reasonable steps to promptly coordinate with an on-scene supervisor and/or criminal investigator to utilize available members for the following:

(a) Identifying all persons present at the scene and in the immediate area.

1. When feasible, a recorded statement should be obtained from those who claim not to have witnessed the incident but who were present at the time it occurred.
2. Any potential witness who is unwilling or unable to remain available for a formal interview should not be detained absent reasonable suspicion to detain or probable cause to arrest. Without detaining the individual for the sole purpose of identification, officers should attempt to identify the witness prior to his/her departure.

(b) Witnesses who are willing to provide a formal interview should be asked to meet at a suitable location where criminal investigators may obtain a recorded statement. Such witnesses, if willing, may be transported by Monterey Park Police Department members.

1. A written, verbal, or recorded statement of consent should be obtained prior to transporting a witness. When the witness is a minor, consent should be obtained from the parent or guardian, if available, prior to transport.

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Criminal Organizations

419.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that the Monterey Park Police Department appropriately utilizes criminal intelligence systems and temporary information files to support investigations of criminal organizations and enterprises.

419.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Criminal intelligence system - Any record system that receives, stores, exchanges or disseminates information that has been evaluated and determined to be relevant to the identification of a criminal organization or enterprise, its members or affiliates. This does not include temporary information files.

419.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department recognizes that certain criminal activities, including but not limited to gang crimes and drug trafficking, often involve some degree of regular coordination and may involve a large number of participants over a broad geographical area.

It is the policy of this department to collect and share relevant information while respecting the privacy and legal rights of the public.

419.3 CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS

No department member may create, submit to or obtain information from a criminal intelligence system unless the Chief of Police has approved the system for department use.

Any criminal intelligence system approved for department use should meet or exceed the standards of 28 CFR 23.20.

A designated supervisor will be responsible for maintaining each criminal intelligence system that has been approved for department use. The supervisor or the authorized designee should ensure the following:

(a) Members using any such system are appropriately selected and trained.

(b) Use of every criminal intelligence system is appropriately reviewed and audited.

(c) Any system security issues are reasonably addressed.

419.3.1 SYSTEM ENTRIES

It is the designated supervisor’s responsibility to approve the entry of any information from a report, field interview (FI), photo or other relevant document into an authorized criminal intelligence system. If entries are made based upon information that is not on file with this department, such as open or public source documents or documents that are on file at another agency, the designated supervisor should ensure copies of those documents are retained by the Records Bureau. Any supporting documentation for an entry shall be retained by the Records Bureau in accordance

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with the established records retention schedule and for at least as long as the entry is maintained in the system.

The designated supervisor should ensure that any documents retained by the Records Bureau are appropriately marked as intelligence information. The Records Manager may not purge such documents without the approval of the designated supervisor.

419.3.2 GANG DATABASES

The Chief of Police may approve participation by the gang unit in a shared criminal gang intelligence database, such as CALGANG®. Members must obtain the requisite training before accessing any such database (11 CCR 751.6).

It is the gang unit supervisor's responsibility to determine whether any report or FI contains information that would qualify for entry into the database. Prior to designating any person as a suspected gang member, associate, or affiliate in a shared gang database; or submitting a document to the Attorney General's office for the purpose of designating a person in a shared gang database; or otherwise identifying the person in a shared gang database, the gang unit supervisor shall provide written notice to the person and, if the person is under the age of 18, to his/her parent or guardian of the designation and the basis for the designation, unless providing that notification would compromise an active criminal investigation or compromise the health or safety of a minor. Notice shall also describe the process to contest the designation (Penal Code § 186.34).

The person, an attorney working on his/her behalf, or his/her parent or guardian (if the person is under 18 years of age) may request, in writing, information as to whether the person is designated as a suspected gang member, associate, or affiliate in a shared gang database accessible by the Department, the basis for that designation, and the name of the agency that made the designation. The Department shall respond to a valid request in writing within 30 days, and shall provide the information requested unless doing so would compromise an active investigation or compromise the health and safety of the person if he/she is under 18 years of age (Penal Code § 186.34).

The person, or his/her parent or guardian if the person is under 18 years of age, may contest the designation by submitting written documentation, which shall be reviewed by the gang unit supervisor. If it is determined that the person is not a suspected gang member, associate, or affiliate, the person shall be removed from the database. The person and the parent or guardian shall be provided written verification of the department's decision within 30 days of receipt of the written documentation contesting the designation and shall include the reason for a denial when applicable (Penal Code § 186.34).

The gang unit supervisor should forward reports or FIs to the Records Bureau after appropriate database entries are made. The supervisor should clearly mark the report/FI as gang intelligence information.

It is the responsibility of the Records Bureau supervisor to retain reports and FIs in compliance with the database rules and any applicable end user agreement.

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Records contained in a shared gang database shall not be disclosed for employment or military screening purposes, and shall not be disclosed for the purpose of enforcing federal immigration law unless required by state or federal statute or regulation (Penal Code § 186.36).

419.4 TEMPORARY INFORMATION FILE

No member may create or keep files on individuals that are separate from the approved criminal intelligence system. However, members may maintain temporary information that is necessary to actively investigate whether a person or group qualifies for entry into the department-approved criminal intelligence system only as provided in this section. Once information qualifies for inclusion, it should be submitted to the supervisor responsible for consideration of criminal intelligence system entries.

419.4.1 FILE CONTENTS

A temporary information file may only contain information and documents that, within one year, will have a reasonable likelihood to meet the criteria for entry into an authorized criminal intelligence system.

Information and documents contained in a temporary information file:

(a) Must only be included upon documented authorization of the responsible department supervisor.

(b) Should not be originals that would ordinarily be retained by the Records Bureau or Evidence Room, but should be copies of, or references to, retained documents such as copies of reports, FI forms, Dispatch records or booking forms.

(c) Shall not include opinions. No person, organization or enterprise shall be labeled as being involved in crime beyond what is already in the document or information.

(d) May include information collected from publicly available sources or references to documents on file with another government agency. Attribution identifying the source should be retained with the information.

419.4.2 FILE REVIEW AND PURGING

The contents of a temporary information file shall not be retained longer than one year. At the end of one year, the contents must be purged.

The designated supervisor shall periodically review the temporary information files to verify that the contents meet the criteria for retention. Validation and purging of files is the responsibility of the supervisor.

419.5 INFORMATION RECOGNITION

Department members should document facts that suggest an individual, organization or enterprise is involved in criminal activity and should forward that information appropriately. Examples include, but are not limited to:

(a) Gang indicia associated with a person or residence.

(b) Information related to a drug-trafficking operation.

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(c) Vandalism indicating an animus for a particular group.

(d) Information related to an illegal gambling operation.

Department supervisors who utilize an authorized criminal intelligence system should work with the Training Officer to train members to identify information that may be particularly relevant for inclusion.

419.6 RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Department members shall comply with the rules of an authorized criminal intelligence system regarding inquiries and release of information.

Information from a temporary information file may only be furnished to department members and other law enforcement agencies on a need-to-know basis and consistent with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

When an inquiry is made by the parent or guardian of a juvenile as to whether that juvenile's name is in a temporary information file, such information should be provided by the supervisor responsible for the temporary information file, unless there is good cause to believe that the release of such information might jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation.

419.7 CRIMINAL STREET GANGS

The Investigation Bureau supervisor should ensure that there are an appropriate number of department members who can:

(a) Testify as experts on matters related to criminal street gangs, and maintain an above average familiarity with:

1. Any organization, associate or group of three or more persons that meets the definition of a criminal street gang under Penal Code § 186.22(f).
2. Identification of a person as a criminal street gang member and criminal street gang-related crimes.
3. The California Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act (Penal Code § 186.21 et seq.), associated crimes and what defines a criminal street gang (Penal Code § 186.22).

(b) Coordinate with other agencies in the region regarding criminal street gang-related crimes and information.

(c) Train other members to identify gang indicia and investigate criminal street gang-related crimes.

419.8 TRAINING

The Training Officer should provide training on best practices in the use of each authorized criminal intelligence system to those tasked with investigating criminal organizations and enterprises. Training should include:

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(a) The protection of civil liberties.

(b) Participation in a multiagency criminal intelligence system.

(c) Submission of information into a multiagency criminal intelligence system or the receipt of information from such a system, including any governing federal and state rules and statutes.

(d) The type of information appropriate for entry into a criminal intelligence system or temporary information file.

(e) The review and purging of temporary information files.

419.8.1 SHARED GANG DATABASE TRAINING

The Training Officer should ensure that members who are authorized users of a shared gang database receive the required training from the California Department of Justice (DOJ) or an instructor certified by the DOJ that includes comprehensive and standardized training on the use of shared gang databases, and any other associated training required by the Department (Penal Code § 186.36; 11 CCR 751.6).

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Watch Commanders

420.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Each patrol shift must be directed by supervisors who are capable of making decisions and communicating in a manner consistent with departmental policies, procedures, practices, functions and objectives. To accomplish this goal, a Lieutenant or Sergeant heads each watch.

420.2 DESIGNATION AS ACTING WATCH COMMANDER

When a Lieutenant is unavailable for duty as Watch Commander, in most instances the senior qualified sergeant shall be designated as acting Watch Commander. This policy does not preclude designating a less senior sergeant as an acting Watch Commander when operational needs require or training permits.

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Mobile Digital Computer Use

421.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the proper access, use, and application of the Mobile Digital Computer (MDC) system in order to ensure appropriate access to confidential records from local, state, and national law enforcement databases, and to ensure effective electronic communications between department members and Dispatch. See the CJIS Access, Maintenance, and Security Policy for additional guidance.

421.2 POLICY

Monterey Park Police Department members using the MDC shall comply with all appropriate federal and state rules and regulations and shall use the MDC in a professional manner, in accordance with this policy.

421.3 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to messages accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed on any department technology system (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

421.4 RESTRICTED ACCESS AND USE

MDC use is subject to the Information Technology Use, Protected Information, and CJIS Access, Maintenance, and Security policies.

Members shall not access the MDC system if they have not received prior authorization and the required training. Members shall immediately report unauthorized access or use of the MDC by another member to their supervisors or Watch Commanders.

Use of the MDC system to access law enforcement databases or transmit messages is restricted to official activities, business-related tasks, or communications that are directly related to the business, administration, or practices of the Department. In the event that a member has questions about sending a particular message or accessing a particular database, the member should seek prior approval from their supervisor.

Sending derogatory, defamatory, obscene, disrespectful, sexually suggestive, harassing, or any other inappropriate messages on the MDC system is prohibited and may result in discipline.

It is a violation of this policy to transmit a message or access a law enforcement database under another member's name or to use the password of another member to log in to the MDC system unless directed to do so by a supervisor. Members are required to log off the MDC or secure the MDC when it is unattended. This added security measure will minimize the potential for unauthorized access or misuse.

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421.4.1 USE WHILE DRIVING

Use of the MDC by the vehicle operator should be limited to times when the vehicle is stopped. Information that is required for immediate enforcement, investigative, tactical or safety needs should be transmitted over the radio.

Short transmissions, such as a license plate check, are permitted if it reasonably appears that it can be done safely. In no case shall an operator attempt to send or review lengthy messages while the vehicle is in motion.

421.5 DOCUMENTATION OF ACTIVITY

Except as otherwise directed by the Watch Commander or other department-established protocol, all calls for service assigned by a dispatcher should be communicated by voice over the police radio and electronically via the MDC unless security or confidentiality prevents such broadcasting.

MDC and voice transmissions are used to document the member's daily activity. To ensure accuracy:

(a) All contacts or activity shall be documented at the time of the contact.

(b) Whenever the activity or contact is initiated by voice, it should be documented by a dispatcher.

(c) Whenever the activity or contact is not initiated by voice, the member shall document it via the MDC.

421.5.1 STATUS CHANGES

All changes in status (e.g., arrival at scene, meal periods, in service) will be transmitted over the police radio or through the MDC system.

Members responding to in-progress calls should advise changes in status over the radio to assist other members responding to the same incident. Other changes in status can be made on the MDC when the vehicle is not in motion.

421.5.2 EMERGENCY ACTIVATION

If there is an emergency activation and the member does not respond to a request for confirmation of the need for emergency assistance or confirms the need, available resources will be sent to assist in locating the member. If the location is known, the nearest available officer should respond in accordance with the Officer Response to Calls Policy.

Members should ensure a field supervisor and the Watch Commander are notified of the incident without delay.

Officers not responding to the emergency shall refrain from transmitting on the police radio until a no-further-assistance broadcast is made or if they are also handling an emergency.

421.6 EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

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421.6.1 MALFUNCTIONING MDC

Whenever possible, members will not use vehicles with malfunctioning MDCs. Whenever members must drive a vehicle in which the MDC is not working, they shall notify Dispatch. It shall be the responsibility of the dispatcher to document all information that will then be transmitted verbally over the police radio.

421.6.2 BOMB CALLS

When investigating reports of possible bombs, members should not communicate on their MDCs when in the evacuation area of a suspected explosive device. Radio frequency emitted by the MDC could cause some devices to detonate.

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Portable Audio/Video Recorders

422.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the use of portable audio/video recording devices by members of this department while in the performance of their duties. Portable audio/video recording devices include all recording systems whether body-worn, hand held or integrated into portable equipment.

This policy does not apply to mobile audio/video recordings, interviews or interrogations conducted at any Monterey Park Police Department facility, authorized undercover operations, wiretaps or eavesdropping (concealed listening devices).

422.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department may provide members with access to portable recorders, either audio or video or both, for use during the performance of their duties. The use of recorders is intended to enhance the mission of the Department by accurately capturing contacts between members of the Department and the public.

422.3 MEMBER PRIVACY EXPECTATION

All recordings made by members on any department-issued device at any time, and any recording made while acting in an official capacity for this department, regardless of ownership of the device it was made on, shall remain the property of the Department. Members shall have no expectation of privacy or ownership interest in the content of these recordings.

422.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Prior to going into service, each uniformed member will be responsible for making sure that he/she is equipped with a portable recorder issued by the Department, and that the recorder is in good working order. If the recorder is not in working order or the member becomes aware of a malfunction at any time, the member shall promptly report the failure to his/her supervisor and obtain a functioning device as soon as reasonably practicable. Uniformed members should wear the recorder in a conspicuous manner or otherwise notify persons that they are being recorded, whenever reasonably practicable.

Any member assigned to a non-uniformed position may carry an approved portable recorder at any time the member believes that such a device may be useful. Unless conducting a lawful recording in an authorized undercover capacity, non-uniformed members should wear the recorder in a conspicuous manner when in use or otherwise notify persons that they are being recorded, whenever reasonably practicable.

When using a portable recorder, the assigned member shall record his/her name, MPPD identification number and the current date and time at the beginning and the end of the shift or other period of use, regardless of whether any activity was recorded. This procedure is not required when the recording device and related software captures the user’s unique identification and the date and time of each recording.

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Members should document the existence of a recording in any report or other official record of the contact, including any instance where the recorder malfunctioned or the member deactivated the recording. Members should include the reason for deactivation.

422.4.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors should take custody of a portable audio/video recording device as soon as practicable when the device may have captured an incident involving the use of force, an officer-involved shooting or death or other serious incident, and ensure the data is downloaded (Penal Code § 832.18).

422.5 ACTIVATION OF THE PORTABLE RECORDER

This policy is not intended to describe every possible situation in which the portable recorder should be used, although there are many situations where its use is appropriate. Members should activate the recorder any time the member believes it would be appropriate or valuable to record an incident.

The portable recorder should be activated in any of the following situations:

(a) All enforcement and investigative contacts including stops and field interview (FI) situations

(b) Traffic stops including, but not limited to, traffic violations, stranded motorist assistance and all crime interdiction stops

(c) Self-initiated activity in which a member would normally notify Dispatch

(d) Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact in a situation that would not otherwise require recording

Members should remain sensitive to the dignity of all individuals being recorded and exercise sound discretion to respect privacy by discontinuing recording whenever it reasonably appears to the member that such privacy may outweigh any legitimate law enforcement interest in recording. Requests by members of the public to stop recording should be considered using this same criterion. Recording should resume when privacy is no longer at issue unless the circumstances no longer fit the criteria for recording.

At no time is a member expected to jeopardize his/her safety in order to activate a portable recorder or change the recording media. However, the recorder should be activated in situations described above as soon as reasonably practicable.

422.5.1 SURREPTITIOUS USE OF THE PORTABLE RECORDER

Members of the Department may surreptitiously record any conversation during the course of a criminal investigation in which the member reasonably believes that such a recording will be lawful and beneficial to the investigation (Penal Code § 633).

Members shall not surreptitiously record another department member without a court order unless lawfully authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

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422.5.2 CESSATION OF RECORDING

Once activated, the portable recorder should remain on continuously until the member reasonably believes that his/her direct participation in the incident is complete or the situation no longer fits the criteria for activation. Recording may be stopped during significant periods of inactivity such as report writing or other breaks from direct participation in the incident.

Members shall cease audio recording whenever necessary to ensure conversations are not recorded between a person in custody and the person's attorney, religious advisor or physician, unless there is explicit consent from all parties to the conversation (Penal Code § 636).

422.5.3 EXPLOSIVE DEVICE

Many portable recorders, including body-worn cameras and audio/video transmitters, emit radio waves that could trigger an explosive device. Therefore, these devices should not be used where an explosive device may be present.

422.6 PROHIBITED USE OF PORTABLE RECORDERS

Members are prohibited from using department-issued portable recorders and recording media for personal use and are prohibited from making personal copies of recordings created while on-duty or while acting in their official capacity.

Members are also prohibited from retaining recordings of activities or information obtained while on-duty, whether the recording was created with department-issued or personally owned recorders. Members shall not duplicate or distribute such recordings, except for authorized legitimate department business purposes. All such recordings shall be retained at the Department.

Members are prohibited from using personally owned recording devices while on-duty without the express consent of the Watch Commander. Any member who uses a personally owned recorder for department-related activities shall comply with the provisions of this policy, including retention and release requirements, and should notify the on-duty supervisor of such use as soon as reasonably practicable.

Recordings shall not be used by any member for the purpose of embarrassment, harassment or ridicule.

422.7 IDENTIFICATION AND PRESERVATION OF RECORDINGS

To assist with identifying and preserving data and recordings, members should download, tag or mark these in accordance with procedure and document the existence of the recording in any related case report.

A member should transfer, tag or mark recordings when the member reasonably believes:

(a) The recording contains evidence relevant to potential criminal, civil or administrative matters.

(b) A complainant, victim or witness has requested non-disclosure.

(c) A complainant, victim or witness has not requested non-disclosure but the disclosure of the recording may endanger the person.

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(d) Disclosure may be an unreasonable violation of someone's privacy.

(e) Medical or mental health information is contained.

(f) Disclosure may compromise an undercover officer or confidential informant.

Any time a member reasonably believes a recorded contact may be beneficial in a non-criminal matter (e.g., a hostile contact), the member should promptly notify a supervisor of the existence of the recording.

422.8 REVIEW OF RECORDED MEDIA FILES

When preparing written reports, members should review their recordings as a resource (see the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths Policy for guidance in those cases). However, members shall not retain personal copies of recordings. Members should not use the fact that a recording was made as a reason to write a less detailed report.

Supervisors are authorized to review relevant recordings any time they are investigating alleged misconduct or reports of meritorious conduct or whenever such recordings would be beneficial in reviewing the member's performance.

Recorded files may also be reviewed:

(a) Upon approval by a supervisor, by any member of the Department who is participating in an official investigation, such as a personnel complaint, administrative investigation or criminal investigation.

(b) Pursuant to lawful process or by court personnel who are otherwise authorized to review evidence in a related case.

(c) By media personnel with permission of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(d) In compliance with a public records request, if permitted, and in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

All recordings should be reviewed by the Custodian of Records prior to public release (see the Records Maintenance and Release Policy). Recordings that unreasonably violate a person's privacy or sense of dignity should not be publicly released unless disclosure is required by law or order of the court.

422.9 COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall appoint a member of the Department to coordinate the use and maintenance of portable audio/video recording devices and the storage of recordings, including (Penal Code § 832.18):

(a) Establishing a system for downloading, storing and security of recordings.

(b) Designating persons responsible for downloading recorded data.

(c) Establishing a maintenance system to ensure availability of operable portable audio/video recording devices.

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(d) Establishing a system for tagging and categorizing data according to the type of incident captured.

(e) Establishing a system to prevent tampering, deleting and copying recordings and ensure chain of custody integrity.

(f) Working with counsel to ensure an appropriate retention schedule is being applied to recordings and associated documentation.

(g) Maintaining logs of access and deletions of recordings.

422.10 RETENTION OF RECORDINGS

Recordings of the following should be retained for a minimum of two years (Penal Code § 832.18):

(a) Incidents involving use of force by an officer

(b) Officer-involved shootings

(c) Incidents that lead to the detention or arrest of an individual

(d) Recordings relevant to a formal or informal complaint against an officer or the Monterey Park Police Department

Recordings containing evidence that may be relevant to a criminal prosecution should be retained for any additional period required by law for other evidence relevant to a criminal prosecution (Penal Code § 832.18).

All other recordings should be retained for a period consistent with the requirements of the organization's records retention schedule but in no event for a period less than 180 days.

Records or logs of access and deletion of recordings should be retained permanently (Penal Code § 832.18).

422.10.1 RELEASE OF AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDINGS

Requests for the release of audio/video recordings shall be processed in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

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Body Worn Video and Mobile Audio Systems

423.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Monterey Park Police Department has equipped officers with Body Worn Video (BWV) and equipped marked patrol cars with Mobile Audio/Video (MAV) recording systems to provide records of events and assist officers in the performance of their duties. The following provisions are intended to provide Monterey Park personnel with instructions on when and how to use BWV and MAV equipment to ensure reliable recording of enforcement and investigative contacts with the public.

423.2 BODY WORN VIDEO AND MOBILE AUDIO/VIDEO EQUIPMENT

Body Worn equipment consists of a body-mounted video camera with a built-in microphone. The BWV camera is worn on the outside of an officer's uniform (utilizing approved mounting options), facing forward to make video and audio recordings. The BWV system should be configured to record for up to 30 seconds with no sound prior to an event.

Mobile Audio/Video equipment consists of cameras, recorder(s), and a monitor installed in a vehicle.MAV system vehicle installations should be based on officer safety requirements, as well as the vehicle and device manufacturers' recommendations.The MAV system should be configured to record for up to 60 seconds with no sound prior to an event.The MAV system is designed to turn on whenever the unit's emergency lights are activated and will remain on until it is turned off manually.

423.3 OBJECTIVES OF BODY WORN VIDEO AND MOBILE AUDIO SYSTEMS

BWV and MAV provide additional information regarding an investigative or enforcement contact with a member of the public. BWV and MAV recordings, however, provide a limited perspective of the encounter and must be considered with all other available evidence, such as witness statements, officer interviews, forensic analyses and documentary evidence, when evaluating the appropriateness of an officer's actions. The Department has adopted the use of BWV and MAV by uniformed personnel to:

(a) Collect evidence for use in criminal investigations and prosecutions;

(b) Deter criminal activity and uncooperative behavior during police-public interactions;

(c) Assist officers with completing reports and providing testimony in court;

(d) Promote accountability;

(e) Assist in resolving complaints against officers including false allegations by members of the public; and

(f) Provide additional information for officer evaluation, training, and continuous improvement.

Officers who are assigned BWV and MAV equipment must complete Department-approved training in the proper use and maintenance of the devices before deploying to the field.

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423.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Before going into service, each uniformed member will be responsible for making sure that he/she is equipped with a BWV and his/her vehicle is equipped with a MAV issued by the Department, and that both the BWV and MAV are in good working order. If the BWV or MAV is not in working order, or the member becomes aware of a malfunction at any time, the member shall promptly report the failure to his/her supervisor and obtain a functioning device and/or vehicle as soon as reasonably practicable.

Any member assigned to a non-uniformed position may carry a BWV or a Department-approved portable recorder at anytime the member believes that such a device may be useful. Unless conducting a lawful recording in an authorized undercover capacity, non-uniformed member should wear the recorder or BWV in a conspicuous manner when in use or otherwise notify persons that they are being recorded, whenever reasonably practicable.

When using a portable recorder, the assigned member shall record the following information at the beginning and the end of the shift or other period of use, regardless of whether any activity was recorded: his/her name, MPPD identification number and the current date and time.

423.5 DEPARTMENT ISSUED EQUIPMENT ONLY

Officers assigned BWV and MAV equipment shall not use any other non-department issued video or audio equipment, such as personally owned video or audio recorders, to record enforcement or investigative activities involving members of the public unless expressly authorized by a supervisor. Uniformed supervisory personnel, however, may use department approved digital recording devices other than a BWV to record interviews when conducting investigations regarding use-of-force or personnel complaints. Nothing in this provision precludes personnel from utilizing authorized still photography equipment.

423.6 ACTIVATION OF BODY WORN VIDEO AND MOBILE AUDIO/VIDEO EQUIPMENT

Unless conditions make it unsafe or impractical, officers shall activate their BWV and MAV devices before initiating any investigative or enforcement activity involving a member of the public, including:

(a) All field contacts involving actual or potential criminal conduct within video or audio range, such as:
    1. Traffic stops (including, without limitation, traffic violations, stranded motorist assistance and all crime interdiction stops);
    2. Priority responses;
    3. Vehicle pursuits;
    4. Suspicious vehicles;
    5. Arrests;
    6. Vehicle searches;
    7. Physical or verbal confrontations or use of force;

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8. Pedestrian checks;
9. DWI/DUI investigations including field sobriety tests;
10. Consensual encounters;
11. Crimes in progress; and
12. Responding to an in-progress call.

(b) All self-initiated activity in which an officer would normally notify Dispatch;

(c) Any call for service involving a crime where recordation may aid in the apprehension and/or prosecution of a suspect, such as:

1. Domestic violence calls;
2. Disturbance of peace calls; and
3. Offenses involving violence or weapons.

(d) Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact that would not otherwise require recording; and

(e) Any other circumstance where the officer believes that a recording of an incident would be appropriate.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, activation of the BWV/MAV system is not required when the officer is not in service or actively on patrol, for instance exchanging information with other officers during breaks or lunch periods.

Activation of the BWV/MAV is prohibited:

(a) When a witness or victim refuses to provide a recorded statement and the encounter is non-confrontational;

(b) In situations where recording would risk the safety of a confidential informant, citizen informant, or undercover officer; or

(c) In patient-care areas of a hospital, rape treatment center, or other healthcare facility unless an enforcement action is taken in these areas.

423.7 PROHIBITED USE IN NON-ENFORCEMENT SITUATIONS

Body Worn Video and Mobile Audio/Video equipment shall only be used in conjunction with official law enforcement and investigative activities involving members of the public. BMV and MAV shall not be used to record Department personnel during briefings, meetings, roll calls or while in private spaces such as locker rooms or restrooms.

Members shall not surreptitiously record another department member without a court orderunless lawfully authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

423.8 INABILITY TO ACTIVATE BODY WORN VIDEO OR MOBILE AUDIO/VIDEO EQUIPMENT

If an officer is unable to activate his or her BWV and MAV before initiating enforcement or investigative activities, the officer shall activate the device as soon as it is practical and safe to do

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so. As in all enforcement and investigative activities, including vehicle and pedestrian stops, the safety of the public and our employee is the highest priority.

423.9 CESSATION OF RECORDING

Once activated, the BWV and/or MAV should remain on, continuously, until the member reasonably believes that his/her direct participation in the incident is complete or the situation no longer fits the criteria for recordation. Recording may be stopped during significant periods of inactivity, such as report writing or other breaks from direct participation in an incident.

Members shall cease audio recording whenever necessary to ensure privileged conversations are not being recorded – such as conversations between a person in custody and that person's attorney/religious advisor/physician/etc. – unless there is explicit consent from all parties to the conversation (see Penal Code § 636).

423.10 FAILING TO ACTIVATE BODY WORN VIDEO OR MOBILE AUDIO/VIDEO EQUIPMENT

In the event that an officer (1) is unable or fails to activate the BWV before initiating enforcement or investigative contact; (2) fails to record the entire contact; or (3) terminates or interrupts the recording for any reason, the officer must document the reasons why in the narrative portion of their report.

423.11 NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC OF RECORDING

Officers are encouraged to inform individuals that they are being recorded, when feasible. Officers, however, are not required to obtain consent from members of the public when the officer is lawfully in the area where the recording takes place and the individual(s) being recorded do(es) not have a reasonable expectation of privacy.In addition, officers are not required to playback BWV/MAV recordings to allow members of the public to review the video footage.

423.12 CONFIDENTIAL NATURE OF RECORDINGS

Body Worn Video and Mobile/Audio Video use is limited to enforcement and investigative activities involving members of the public. The BWV and MAV recordings capture video and audio evidence for use in criminal investigations, administrative reviews, and other proceedings protected by confidentiality laws and Department policy. Unauthorized use or release of BWV or MAV recordings may compromise ongoing criminal and administrative investigations or violate the privacy rights of those recorded. Therefore, any unauthorized use or release of BWV, MAV or other violation of confidentiality laws and Department policies are considered serious misconduct and may subject the member to disciplinary action as well as civil sanctions.

423.13 MEMBER USE AND EXPECTATION OF PRIVACY

All recorded data from BWV and MAV devices are the property of the Monterey Park Police Department and may not be accessed or released for any unauthorized purpose. Members do not have any expectation of privacy or ownership interest in the content of these recordings. Members are prohibited from accessing data collected from BWV and MAV devices for personal

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use including, without limitation, uploading this data onto any public and social media internet websites.

423.14 PROHIBITION AGAINST MODIFICATION OF RECORDINGS

Members shall not copy, edit, alter, erase, or otherwise modify in any manner BWV or MAV recordings except as authorized by law or Department policy. The BWV and MAV recordings are stored digitally on the device and can only be viewed on an authorized computer.Lenslock's mobile application only allows members to replay video and annotate case identification information.A member cannot modify, alter, or delete video or audio recorded by the BWV or MAV.

423.15 UPLOADING AND STORAGE OF RECORDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

At the end of each shift, members shall upload all BWV recordings to secure storage by docking the device at the station. The BWV must be stored in the docking device between uses.The MAV recordings will be uploaded to secure storage when the vehicle returns to Monterey Park Police Station. All recordings will be maintained in an online cloud database which is managed by a third-party vendor.

In the event of an incident involving the use of force by an officer, an officer-involved shooting, or other serious incident involving great bodily injury or death, an on-scene supervisor must retrieve the BWV from the involved officer(s) at the scene. The supervisor will be responsible for assuring the camera is docked and uploaded. A MAV technician must respond to properly retrieve the recorded vehicle media in accordance with current evidence procedures.

423.16 CRIME REPORT DOCUMENTATION

Officers shall document in the narrative portion of their report that the incident was captured on the BWV system or MAV system. The BWV/MAV tab must be checked in the automated report writing system.

423.17 IDENTIFICATION OF RECORDINGS

For each of the following incidents on a BWV or MAV, officers shall identify the event type and other information using the BWV/MAV software that best describes the content of the video on a Monterey Park Police Department computer work station. These incidents/encounters include, without limitation:

(a) Incidents involving use of force by an officer;

(b) Officer-involved shootings;

(c) Incidents that lead to the arrest of an individual; and,

(d) Recordings relevant to a formal or informal complaint against an officer or the Monterey Park Police Department.

423.18 RETENTION OF RECORDINGS

(a) All recordings must be retained for a minimum of two years.

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(b) Recordings containing evidence that may be relevant to a criminal prosecution should be retained for any additional period required by law for other evidence relevant to a criminal prosecution (Penal Code § 832.18).

(c) Records or logs of access and deletion of recordings must be retained permanently (Penal Code § 832.18).

423.19 VIEWING OF VIDEO RECORDINGS

The accuracy of police reports, officer statements, and other official documentation is essential for the proper administration of justice and complying with the Department's obligation to maintain full and complete records of enforcement and investigative activities. Investigators, supervisors, prosecutors, and other officials rely on complete and accurate records to perform their essential duties and responsibilities. Officers should review recordings on an authorized computer before documenting an incident, arrest, search, interview, use of force, or other enforcement or investigative activity to ensure that their reports, statements, and documentation are accurate and complete.

423.20 LIMITATIONS TO THE VIEWING OF BWV AND MAV RECORDINGS BY EMPLOYEES

The Department retains the right to prohibit or limit members from viewing BWV and MAV recordings if the incident is under review for the purposes of determining if there is misconduct and the viewing of the video would interfere with investigative best practices.

If authorized, the officer may review his or her BWV and MAV recordings and any other relevant BWV and MAV footage as deemed necessary and appropriate by the assigned supervisor, to ensure complete and accurate reports and documentation of the incident, and prior to being interviewed by investigators. An officer may have an employee representative of his/her choice present during the review of the BWV and MAV recordings without the investigator or supervisor present. The separating and monitoring of officers involved in an OIS will be maintained during the review of BWV and MAV recordings and no joint review may occur among involved employees.

423.21 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors assigned to any unit with BWV and/or MAV equipped personnel should ensure the following compliance responsibilities are accomplished:

(a) Periodically review officer’s recordings for crime/arrest report oversight;

(b) Review relevant recordings when investigating citizen complaints;

(c) Conduct periodic inspections of officers assigned BWV equipment and ensure that the BWV cameras are properly affixed to the officers' uniforms and fully operable;

(d) Ensure officers upload all BWV and MAV recordings at the end of their shifts;

(e) Review relevant BWV and MAV recordings before submitting any administrative reports (e.g. use of force investigations, pursuits, and alleged misconduct);

(f) Ensure that defective equipment is removed from service and replaced as soon as possible;

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(g) Conduct briefing training on expectations, use, and maintenance of the BWV and MAV equipment and debrief BWV and MAV captured incidents of value;

(h) Review deviations from BWV and MAV policy and procedures and take appropriate action; and

(i) Ensure all BWV and MAV anomalies are identified and that appropriate documentation is provided to the System Administrator.

423.22 SYSTEM ADMINISTRATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The System Administrator is designated by the Chief of Police and has oversight responsibilities including, without limitation:

(a) Operation and user administration of the system;

(b) System evaluation;

(c) Verify officers have been trained on the use and deployment of BWV and MAV;

(d) Policy and procedure review and evaluation;

(e) Coordination with IT regarding system related issues;

(f) Ensure BWV and MAV files of evidentiary value are secure and retained per this policy; and

(g) Ensure BWV and MAV files are reviewed and released in accordance with federal, state, local statutes and City Monterey Park Police Department retention policy.

423.23 RELEASE OF AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDINGS

Requests for the release of audio/video recordings will be processed in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.All recordings should be reviewed by the Custodian of Records before release to the public. Recordings that unreasonably violate a person’s privacy or sense of dignity will not be publicly released unless disclosure is required by law or order of the court. This Policy will not be interpreted to limit the public’s right to access recorded data under the California Public Records Act (Government Code §§ 6250, et seq.)

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Medical Marijuana

424.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide members of this department with guidelines for investigating the acquisition, possession, transportation, delivery, production or use of marijuana under California's medical marijuana laws.

424.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Cardholder - A person issued a current identification card.

Compassionate Use Act (CUA) (Health and Safety Code § 11362.5) - California law intended to provide protection from prosecution to those who are seriously ill and whose health would benefit from the use of marijuana in the treatment of illness for which marijuana provides relief. The CUA does not grant immunity from arrest but rather provides an affirmative defense from prosecution for possession of medical marijuana.

Identification card - A valid document issued by the California Department of Public Health to both persons authorized to engage in the medical use of marijuana and also to designated primary caregivers.

Medical marijuana - Marijuana possessed by a patient or primary caregiver for legitimate medical purposes.

Medical Marijuana Program (MMP) (Health and Safety Code § 11362.7 et seq.) - California laws passed following the CUA to facilitate the prompt identification of patients and their designated primary caregivers in order to avoid unnecessary arrests and provide needed guidance to law enforcement officers. MMP prohibits arrest for possession of medical marijuana in certain circumstances and provides a defense in others.

Patient - A person who is entitled to the protections of the CUA because he/she has received a written or oral recommendation or approval from a physician to use marijuana for medical purposes or any person issued a valid identification card.

Primary caregiver - A person designated by the patient, who has consistently assumed responsibility for the patient's housing, health or safety, who may assist the patient with the medical use of marijuana under the CUA or the MMP (Health and Safety Code § 11362.5; Health and Safety Code § 11362.7).

Statutory amount - No more than 8 ounces of dried, mature, processed female marijuana flowers ("bud") or the plant conversion (e.g., kief, hash, hash oil), and no more than six mature or 12 immature marijuana plants (roots, stems and stem fibers should not be considered) (Health and Safety Code § 11362.77).

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424.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to prioritize resources to forgo making arrests related to marijuana that the arresting officer reasonably believes would not be prosecuted by state or federal authorities.

California's medical marijuana laws are intended to provide protection to those who are seriously ill and whose health would benefit from the use of medical marijuana.

However, California medical marijuana laws do not affect federal laws and there is no medical exception under federal law for the possession or distribution of marijuana. The Monterey Park Police Department will exercise discretion to ensure laws are appropriately enforced without unreasonably burdening both those individuals protected under California law and public resources.

424.3 INVESTIGATION

Investigations involving the possession, delivery, production or use of marijuana generally fall into one of several categories:

(a) Investigations when no person makes a medicinal claim.

(b) Investigations when a medicinal claim is made by a cardholder.

(c) Investigations when a medicinal claim is made by a non-cardholder.

424.3.1 INVESTIGATIONS WITH NO MEDICINAL CLAIM

In any investigation involving the possession, delivery, production or use of marijuana or drug paraphernalia where no person claims that the marijuana is used for medicinal purposes, the officer should proceed with a criminal investigation if the amount is greater than permitted for personal use under the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (Health and Safety Code § 11362.1; Health and Safety Code § 11362.2). A medicinal defense may be raised at any time, so officers should document any statements and observations that may be relevant to whether the marijuana was possessed or produced for medicinal purposes.

424.3.2 INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING A MEDICINAL CLAIM MADE BY A CARDHOLDER

A cardholder or designated primary caregiver in possession of an identification card shall not be arrested for possession, transportation, delivery or cultivation of medical marijuana at or below the statutory amount unless there is probable cause to believe that (Health and Safety Code § 11362.71; Health and Safety Code § 11362.78):

(a) The information contained in the card is false or falsified.

(b) The card has been obtained or used by means of fraud.

(c) The person is otherwise in violation of the provisions of the MMP.

(d) The person possesses marijuana but not for personal medical purposes.

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Officers who reasonably believe that a person who does not have an identification card in his/her possession has been issued an identification card may treat the investigation as if the person had the card in his/her possession.

Cardholders may possess, transport, deliver or cultivate medical marijuana in amounts above the statutory amount if their doctor has concluded that the statutory amount does not meet the patient's medical needs (Health and Safety Code § 11362.71; Health and Safety Code § 11362.77). Investigations involving cardholders with more than the statutory amount of marijuana should be addressed as provided in this policy for a case involving a medicinal claim made by a non-cardholder.

424.3.3 INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING A MEDICINAL CLAIM MADE BY A NON-CARDHOLDER

No patient or primary caregiver should be arrested for possession or cultivation of an amount of medical marijuana if the officer reasonably believes that marijuana is in a form and amount reasonably related to the qualified patient's current medical needs (Health and Safety Code § 11362.5). This arrest guidance also applies to sales, transportation or delivery of medical marijuana, or maintaining/renting a drug house or building that may be a nuisance if otherwise in compliance with MMP (Health and Safety Code § 11362.765).

Officers are not obligated to accept a person's claim of having a physician's recommendation when the claim cannot be readily verified with the physician but are expected to use their judgment to assess the validity of the person's medical-use claim.

Officers should review any available written documentation for validity and whether it contains the recommending physician's name, telephone number, address and medical license number for verification.

Officers should generally accept verified recommendations by a physician that statutory amounts do not meet the patient's needs (Health and Safety Code § 11362.77).

424.3.4 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Officers should consider the following when investigating an incident involving marijuana possession, delivery, production, or use:

(a) Because enforcement of medical marijuana laws can be complex, time consuming, and call for resources unavailable at the time of initial investigation, officers may consider submitting a report to the prosecutor for review, in lieu of making an arrest. This can be particularly appropriate when:

1. The suspect has been identified and can be easily located at a later time.
2. The case would benefit from review by a person with expertise in medical marijuana investigations.
3. Sufficient evidence, such as photographs or samples, has been lawfully obtained.

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4. Other relevant factors, such as available department resources and time constraints prohibit making an immediate arrest.

(b) Whenever the initial investigation reveals an amount of marijuana greater than the statutory amount, officers should consider the following when determining whether the form and amount is reasonably related to the patient's needs:

1. The amount of marijuana recommended by a medical professional to be ingested.
2. The quality of the marijuana.
3. The method of ingestion (e.g., smoking, eating, nebulizer).
4. The timing of the possession in relation to a harvest (patient may be storing marijuana).
5. Whether the marijuana is being cultivated indoors or outdoors.

(c) Before proceeding with enforcement related to collective gardens or dispensaries, officers should consider conferring with a supervisor, an applicable state regulatory agency or other member with special knowledge in this area, and/or appropriate legal counsel (Business and Professions Code § 26010; Business and Professions Code § 26060). Licensing, zoning, and other related issues can be complex. Patients, primary caregivers, and cardholders who collectively or cooperatively cultivate marijuana for medical purposes may be licensed or may have a defense in certain circumstances (Business and Professions Code § 26032; Business and Professions Code § 26033).

(d) Investigating members should not order a patient to destroy marijuana plants under threat of arrest.

424.3.5 EXCEPTIONS

This policy does not apply to, and officers should consider taking enforcement action for the following:

(a) Persons who engage in illegal conduct that endangers others, such as driving under the influence of marijuana in violation of the Vehicle Code (Health and Safety Code § 11362.5).

(b) Marijuana possession in jails or other correctional facilities that prohibit such possession (Health and Safety Code § 11362.785).

(c) Smoking marijuana (Health and Safety Code § 11362.79):

1. In any place where smoking is prohibited by law.
2. In or within 1,000 feet of the grounds of a school, recreation center or youth center, unless the medical use occurs within a residence.
3. On a school bus.
4. While in a motor vehicle that is being operated.
5. While operating a boat.

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(d) Use of marijuana by a person on probation or parole, or on bail and use is prohibited by the terms of release (Health and Safety Code § 11362.795).

424.3.6 INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING A STATE LICENSEE

No person issued a state license under the Business and Professions Code shall be arrested or cited for cultivation, possession, manufacture, processing, storing, laboratory testing, labeling, transporting, distribution or sale of medical cannabis or a medical cannabis product related to qualifying patients and primary caregivers when conducted lawfully. Whether conduct is lawful may involve questions of license classifications, local ordinances, specific requirements of the Business and Professions Code and adopted regulations. Officers should consider conferring with a supervisor, the applicable state agency or other member with special knowledge in this area and/or appropriate legal counsel before taking enforcement action against a licensee or an employee or agent (Business and Professions Code § 26032).

424.4 FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Officers should provide information regarding a marijuana investigation to federal law enforcement authorities when it is requested by federal law enforcement authorities or whenever the officer believes those authorities would have a particular interest in the information.

424.5 EVIDENCE ROOM SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Evidence Room supervisor should ensure that marijuana, drug paraphernalia or other related property seized from a person engaged or assisting in the use of medical marijuana is not destroyed pending any charges and without a court order. The Evidence Room supervisor is not responsible for caring for live marijuana plants.

Upon the prosecutor's decision to forgo prosecution, or the dismissal of charges or an acquittal, the Evidence Room supervisor should, as soon as practicable, return to the person from whom it was seized any useable medical marijuana, plants, drug paraphernalia or other related property.

The Evidence Room supervisor may release marijuana to federal law enforcement authorities upon presentation of a valid court order or by a written order of the Investigation Bureau supervisor.

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Foot Pursuits

425.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to assist officers in making the decision to initiate or continue the pursuit of suspects on foot.

425.2 DECISION TO PURSUE

The safety of department members and the public should be the primary consideration when determining whether a foot pursuit should be initiated or continued. Officers must be mindful that immediate apprehension of a suspect is rarely more important than the safety of the public and department members.

Officers may be justified in initiating a foot pursuit of any individual the officer reasonably believes is about to engage in, is engaging in or has engaged in criminal activity. The decision to initiate or continue such a foot pursuit, however, must be continuously re-evaluated in light of the circumstances presented at the time.

Mere flight by a person who is not suspected of criminal activity shall not serve as justification for engaging in an extended foot pursuit without the development of reasonable suspicion regarding the individual's involvement in criminal activity or being wanted by law enforcement.

Deciding to initiate or continue a foot pursuit is a decision that an officer must make quickly and under unpredictable and dynamic circumstances. It is recognized that foot pursuits may place department members and the public at significant risk. Therefore, no officer or supervisor shall be criticized or disciplined for deciding not to engage in a foot pursuit because of the perceived risk involved.

If circumstances permit, surveillance and containment are generally the safest tactics for apprehending fleeing persons. In deciding whether to initiate or continue a foot pursuit, an officer should continuously consider reasonable alternatives to a foot pursuit based upon the circumstances and resources available, such as:

(a) Containment of the area.

(b) Saturation of the area with law enforcement personnel, including assistance from other agencies.

(c) A canine search.

(d) Thermal imaging or other sensing technology.

(e) Air support.

(f) Apprehension at another time when the identity of the suspect is known or there is information available that would likely allow for later apprehension, and the need to immediately apprehend the suspect does not reasonably appear to outweigh the risk of continuing the foot pursuit.

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425.3 GENERAL GUIDELINES

When reasonably practicable, officers should consider alternatives to engaging in or continuing a foot pursuit when:

(a) Directed by a supervisor to terminate the foot pursuit; such an order shall be considered mandatory

(b) The officer is acting alone.

(c) Two or more officers become separated, lose visual contact with one another, or obstacles separate them to the degree that they cannot immediately assist each other should a confrontation take place. In such circumstances, it is generally recommended that a single officer keep the suspect in sight from a safe distance and coordinate the containment effort.

(d) The officer is unsure of his/her location and direction of travel.

(e) The officer is pursuing multiple suspects and it is not reasonable to believe that the officer would be able to control the suspect should a confrontation occur.

(f) The physical condition of the officer renders him/her incapable of controlling the suspect if apprehended.

(g) The officer loses radio contact with the dispatcher or with assisting or backup officers.

(h) The suspect enters a building, structure, confined space, isolated area or dense or difficult terrain, and there are insufficient officers to provide backup and containment. The primary officer should consider discontinuing the foot pursuit and coordinating containment pending the arrival of sufficient resources.

(i) The officer becomes aware of unanticipated or unforeseen circumstances that unreasonably increase the risk to officers or the public.

(j) The officer reasonably believes that the danger to the pursuing officers or public outweighs the objective of immediate apprehension.

(k) The officer loses possession of his/her firearm or other essential equipment.

(l) The officer or a third party is injured during the pursuit, requiring immediate assistance, and there are no other emergency personnel available to render assistance.

(m) The suspect's location is no longer definitely known.

(n) The identity of the suspect is established or other information exists that will allow for the suspect's apprehension at a later time, and it reasonably appears that there is no immediate threat to department members or the public if the suspect is not immediately apprehended.

(o) The officer's ability to safely continue the pursuit is impaired by inclement weather, darkness or other environmental conditions.

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425.4 RESPONSIBILITIES IN FOOT PURSUITS

425.4.1 INITIATING OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Unless relieved by another officer or a supervisor, the initiating officer shall be responsible for coordinating the progress of the pursuit. When acting alone and when practicable, the initiating officer should not attempt to overtake and confront the suspect but should attempt to keep the suspect in sight until sufficient officers are present to safely apprehend the suspect.

Early communication of available information from the involved officers is essential so that adequate resources can be coordinated and deployed to bring a foot pursuit to a safe conclusion. Officers initiating a foot pursuit should, at a minimum, broadcast the following information as soon as it becomes practicable and available:

(a) Location and direction of travel

(b) Call sign identifier

(c) Reason for the foot pursuit, such as the crime classification

(d) Number of suspects and description, to include name if known

(e) Whether the suspect is known or believed to be armed with a dangerous weapon

Officers should be mindful that radio transmissions made while running may be difficult to understand and may need to be repeated.

Absent extenuating circumstances, any officer unable to promptly and effectively broadcast this information should terminate the foot pursuit. If the foot pursuit is discontinued for any reason, immediate efforts for containment should be established and alternatives considered based upon the circumstances and available resources.

When a foot pursuit terminates, the officer will notify the dispatcher of his/her location and the status of the pursuit termination (e.g., suspect in custody, lost sight of suspect), and will direct further actions as reasonably appear necessary, to include requesting medical aid as needed for officers, suspects or members of the public.

425.4.2 ASSISTING OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Whenever any officer announces that he/she is engaged in a foot pursuit, all other officers should minimize non-essential radio traffic to permit the involved officers maximum access to the radio frequency.

425.4.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon becoming aware of a foot pursuit, the supervisor shall make every reasonable effort to ascertain sufficient information to direct responding resources and to take command, control and coordination of the foot pursuit. The supervisor should respond to the area whenever possible; the supervisor does not, however, need not be physically present to exercise control over the foot pursuit. The supervisor shall continuously assess the situation in order to ensure the foot pursuit is conducted within established department guidelines.

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The supervisor shall terminate the foot pursuit when the danger to pursuing officers or the public appears to unreasonably outweigh the objective of immediate apprehension of the suspect.

Upon apprehension of the suspect, the supervisor shall promptly proceed to the termination point to direct the post-foot pursuit activity.

425.4.4 DISPATCH RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon notification or becoming aware that a foot pursuit is in progress, the dispatcher is responsible for:

(a) Clearing the radio channel of non-emergency traffic.

(b) Coordinating pursuit communications of the involved officers.

(c) Broadcasting pursuit updates as well as other pertinent information as necessary.

(d) Ensuring that a field supervisor is notified of the foot pursuit.

(e) Notifying and coordinating with other involved or affected agencies as practicable.

(f) Notifying the Watch Commander as soon as practicable.

(g) Assigning an incident number and logging all pursuit activities.

425.5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The initiating officer shall complete appropriate crime/arrest reports documenting, at minimum:

(a) Date and time of the foot pursuit.

(b) Initial reason and circumstances surrounding the foot pursuit.

(c) Course and approximate distance of the foot pursuit.

(d) Alleged offenses.

(e) Involved vehicles and officers.

(f) Whether a suspect was apprehended as well as the means and methods used.

1. Any use of force shall be reported and documented in compliance with the Use of Force Policy.

(g) Arrestee information, if applicable.

(h) Any injuries and/or medical treatment.

(i) Any property or equipment damage.

Assisting officers taking an active role in the apprehension of the suspect shall complete supplemental reports as necessary or as directed.

The supervisor reviewing the report will make a preliminary determination that the pursuit appears to be in compliance with this policy or that additional review and/or follow-up is warranted.

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In any case in which a suspect is not apprehended and there is insufficient information to support further investigation, a supervisor may authorize that the initiating officer need not complete a formal report.

425.6 POLICY

It is the policy of this department that officers, when deciding to initiate or continue a foot pursuit, continuously balance the objective of apprehending the suspect with the risk and potential for injury to department members, the public or the suspect.

Officers are expected to act reasonably, based on the totality of the circumstances.

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Roll Call

426.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy section is to outline roll call procedures.

426.2 ROLL CALL PERIOD: FIELD SERVICES BUREAU

Roll call period for Field Services Bureau shall begin at the time officers are required to report for the beginning of watch (0545 hours and 1745 hours). The roll call period may be of such reasonable duration as the responsible supervisor may deem necessary to satisfy briefing or training needs, giving due consideration to ongoing calls for service. All personnel of a section designating a roll call period shall attend the roll call for their watch, except those who are excused by the watch commander or his/her assigned representative. The watch commander or supervisor shall conduct roll call and remain present during the entire roll call period.

426.2.1 REQUIRED UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT FOR ROLL CALL

Each police officer assigned to uniform duty shall appear for roll call dressed in the proper uniform and wearing the proper equipment for their duty assignment. Officers assigned to indoor uniformed duty, such as supervisors, station personnel, jailers, and desk officers shall appear for roll call dressed to perform their particular duties. They need not wear or carry field equipment if it is not required by their duty assignment. However, Officers assigned to indoor uniformed duty shall have the required equipment available for immediate use.

Officers attending roll call shall stand inspection dressed in a complete basic uniform, and with field equipment, if so instructed.

426.2.2 ROLL CALL PROCEDURE

Roll call shall be conducted as follows unless the watch commander determines that unusual circumstances necessitate expediting the roll call:

(a) Periodic inspection of the officers of the watch.

(b) Roll call of the Officers of the watch. A notation shall be made of those who are present, absent, or tardy, on an official form supplied by the department.

(c) Assignment of duties to each Officer of the watch. If desired, the assignment of duty and call of the roll may be accomplished together.

(d) A training period, issuance of instructions, dissemination of information, and discussion of problems and special duties.

(e) Dismissal of the watch to perform their assigned duties.

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Circumstances Involving the Post Office

427.1 POST OFFICE CRIMES

Whenever any crime is reported on Postal Service property, or when the Postal Service or any on-duty employee of the Postal Service is the victim, notification shall be made to the Monterey Park Postmaster and if necessary, the US Postal Inspection Service.

427.2 ARREST OF POSTAL EMPLOYEE

When a postal employee is arrested while driving on duty, the arresting officer shall be responsible for the security of the Postal Service vehicle and its contents until a Postal Service representative has arrived at the scene and taken charge of the vehicle and its contents.

427.2.1 ARREST FOR FELONY OR FOR INTOXICATION

When a postal employee driving a mail-carrying vehicle is arrested for any felony or for a misdemeanor for which intoxication is an element, the arresting officer shall notify, or cause to be notified, the local Postmaster of the arrest by telephone.

427.2.2 MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS

When a postal employee driving a mail-carrying vehicle is apprehended on a misdemeanor charge not including the element of intoxication, he/she should not be taken into custody. In lieu of making a physical arrest, the officer should:

(a) Issue a Notice to Appear Citation for the violation(s), listing the serial number of the Postal Service Vehicle as a vehicle license number.

(b) Proceed by application for criminal complaint through the District Attorney's Office.

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Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs)

428.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance for the capture, storage and use of digital data obtained through the use of Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) technology.

428.2 ADMINISTRATION

The ALPR technology, also known as License Plate Recognition (LPR), allows for the automated detection of license plates. It is used by the Monterey Park Police Department to convert data associated with vehicle license plates for official law enforcement purposes, including identifying stolen or wanted vehicles, stolen license plates and missing persons. It may also be used to gather information related to active warrants, homeland security, electronic surveillance, suspect interdiction and stolen property recovery.

All installation and maintenance of ALPR equipment, as well as ALPR data retention and access, shall be managed by the Administration Division Commander. The Administration Division Commander will assign members under his/her command to administer the day-to-day operation of the ALPR equipment and data.

428.2.1 ALPR ADMINISTRATOR

The Administration Division Commander shall be responsible for developing guidelines and procedures to comply with the requirements of Civil Code § 1798.90.5 et seq. This includes, but is not limited to (Civil Code § 1798.90.51; Civil Code § 1798.90.53):

(a) A description of the job title or other designation of the members and independent contractors who are authorized to use or access the ALPR system or to collect ALPR information.

(b) Training requirements for authorized users.

(c) A description of how the ALPR system will be monitored to ensure the security of the information and compliance with applicable privacy laws.

(d) Procedures for system operators to maintain records of access in compliance with Civil Code § 1798.90.52.

(e) The title and name of the current designee in overseeing the ALPR operation.

(f) Working with the Custodian of Records on the retention and destruction of ALPR data.

(g) Ensuring this policy and related procedures are conspicuously posted on the department's website.

428.3 OPERATIONS

Use of an ALPR is restricted to the purposes outlined below. Department members shall not use, or allow others to use the equipment or database records for any unauthorized purpose (Civil Code § 1798.90.51; Civil Code § 1798.90.53).

(a) An ALPR shall only be used for official law enforcement business.

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(b) An ALPR may be used in conjunction with any routine patrol operation or criminal investigation. Reasonable suspicion or probable cause is not required before using an ALPR.

(c) While an ALPR may be used to canvass license plates around any crime scene, particular consideration should be given to using ALPR-equipped cars to canvass areas around homicides, shootings and other major incidents. Partial license plates reported during major crimes should be entered into the ALPR system in an attempt to identify suspect vehicles.

(d) No member of this department shall operate ALPR equipment or access ALPR data without first completing department-approved training.

(e) No ALPR operator may access department, state or federal data unless otherwise authorized to do so.

(f) If practicable, the officer should verify an ALPR response through the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) before taking enforcement action that is based solely on an ALPR alert.

428.4 DATA COLLECTION AND RETENTION

The Administration Division Commander is responsible for ensuring systems and processes are in place for the proper collection and retention of ALPR data. Data will be transferred from vehicles to the designated storage in accordance with department procedures.

All ALPR data downloaded to the server should be stored for a minimum of one year and in accordance with the established records retention schedule. Thereafter, ALPR data should be purged unless it has become, or it is reasonable to believe it will become, evidence in a criminal or civil action or is subject to a discovery request or other lawful action to produce records. In those circumstances the applicable data should be downloaded from the server onto portable media and booked into evidence.

428.5 ACCOUNTABILITY

All data will be closely safeguarded and protected by both procedural and technological means. The Monterey Park Police Department will observe the following safeguards regarding access to and use of stored data (Civil Code § 1798.90.51; Civil Code § 1798.90.53):

(a) All ALPR data downloaded to the mobile workstation and in storage shall be accessible only through a login/password-protected system capable of documenting all access of information by name, date and time (Civil Code § 1798.90.52).

(b) Members approved to access ALPR data under these guidelines are permitted to access the data for legitimate law enforcement purposes only, such as when the data relate to a specific criminal investigation or department-related civil or administrative action.

(c) ALPR system audits should be conducted on a regular basis.

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For security or data breaches, see the Records Release and Maintenance Policy.

428.6 POLICY

The policy of the Monterey Park Police Department is to utilize ALPR technology to capture and store digital license plate data and images while recognizing the established privacy rights of the public.

All data and images gathered by the ALPR are for the official use of this department. Because such data may contain confidential information, it is not open to public review.

428.7 RELEASING ALPR DATA

The ALPR data may be shared only with public agencies and only as otherwise permitted by law (Civil Code § 1798.90.55).

For purposes of this section, a public agency is limited to California state or local agencies, including law enforcement agencies, and does not include out-of-state or federal law enforcement agencies (Civil Code § 1798.90.5).

The following procedures are guidelines for ALPR requests:

(a) The agency makes a written request for the ALPR data that includes:

1. The name of the agency.
2. The name of the person requesting.
3. The intended purpose of obtaining the information.

(b) The request is reviewed by the Administration Division Commander or the authorized designee and approved before the request is fulfilled.

(c) The approved request is retained on file.

Requests for ALPR data by non-California public agencies will be processed as provided in the Records Maintenance and Release Policy (Civil Code § 1798.90.55).

428.8 TRAINING

The Training Officer should ensure that members receive department-approved training for those authorized to use or access the ALPR system (Civil Code § 1798.90.51; Civil Code § 1798.90.53).

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Noise Level Investigation

429.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The noise level standard to be enforced by the City shall be as specified in Monterey Park Municipal Code Sections 9.53.010 to 9.53.070. Primary responsibility for the investigation and enforcement of simple noise level complaints shall be the Code Enforcement Division of the Monterey Park Community Development Department. On-duty watch commanders or other supervisory officers may initiate or assign officers to conduct specific noise level investigations whenever necessary.

429.1.1 NOISE MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

A Department or City issued decibel meter shall be used for all noise level measurements to be taken in support of a complaint for violating MPMC Sections 9.53.040 to 9.53.060. The Departmental instructions for the specific decibel meter shall be followed in obtaining the noise levels required for the investigation. All required measurements, along with the actual locations where the measurements were taken shall be recorded on the specific report form for the type of decibel meter being used. This report shall be included with the Crime Report documenting the complaint.

(a) The decibel meter calibration shall be checked prior to each use.

(b) Actual ambient noise level measurements shall be taken by making a 60 second measurement in the same area but several hundred yards from the offending noise source or other sources of loud noise like heavy traffic. If irregular noises such as loud barking dogs, passing loud vehicles or airplanes cause the measured ambient noise level to rise, the ambient noise measurement shall be retaken to exclude such noises.

(c) Sound level measurements of the offending noise shall be taken at the property line.

429.2 SECOND RESPONSE DISTURBANCE CALLS - PURPOSE

The officer's discretion is fully applicable in all disturbance calls that are likely to result in a second response. The intent of this ordinance is to apply in those cases where a disturbance is a nuisance that becomes "a threat to the public peace, health, safety or general welfare. The ordinance is not intended to be invoked for all disturbing parties, but rather those that involve uncooperative hosts that refuse to, or fail to comply with the officers' attempts to stop the disturbances. On all first call notifications, officers should make it clear that the aim is to end the disturbance, not the party or gathering. On the first response, it is the decision of the host or responsible person(s) whether the event will conclude unless a clear violation of law indicates that the event to be dispersed. Officers will attempt to cooperate with the host(s) as they try to prevent the disturbance from continuing, unless such an effort would clearly be fruitless.

429.2.1 POLICY

When a large party or disturbance occurs at a premises and a police officer at the scene determines that there is a threat to the public peace, health, safety or general welfare, the person

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in charge of the premises and the person responsible for the event, or if that person is a minor, then the parents or guardians of that minor, will be held jointly and severally liable for the cost of providing police personnel. The police personnel used during a second or subsequent response, after the first warning, to control the threat to the public peace, health, safety or general welfare, shall be deemed to be on special security assignment over and above the services normally provided. The costs of such special security assignment may include damages to city property and/or injuries to city personnel.

429.2.2 OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITY

(a) At disturbing parties or other disturbances the Monterey Park Police Department First Response Notice may be completed and given to a responsible person in the following priority (whichever is present):

1. Property owner
2. The person in control of property
3. Host/hostess of party

(b) First Response Notice Procedure

1. Obtain responsible party's name, D.O.B., and phone number.
2. Show location of violation and date/time of response.
3. Advise him or her that if a return call is required, a fee will be assessed for all personnel (at a four-hour minimum) and equipment costs associated with any recalls. This will also result in the dispersal of the party. Any party member(s) who commit any law violation(s) will be subject to arrest and/or citation.
4. Sign the completed notice.
5. Have the responsible party sign the notice. If he or she refuses, print "refused" in signature space, and give the responsible party his or her copy. Although preferable, a signature is not mandatory for the notice to be considered complete and for the Second Response Ordinance to be enforced.
6. In all cases where a First Response Notice is issued, the reporting officer must notify Communications that such action has been taken. Dispatchers will note this in the disposition of the call on the log.
7. If there are no return calls during the officer's tour of duty, the officer will give the First Response Notice to his or her supervisor who will pass it to the oncoming supervisor advising him or her of the first response call. The oncoming supervisor shall then notify the oncoming area officer.

(c) Disturbance Violation Notice Procedure

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1. Should a second or subsequent response be necessary, the same responsible party shall be issued a Disturbance Violation Notice.
2. The handling officer shall request supervisor attendance to verify officers present, the time expended and equipment used at the location.
3. Complete Monterey Park Police Department Disturbance Violation Notice and obtain a signature from the same responsible party, if practical. If circumstances do not afford this opportunity, any responsible party available should be served with the second notice informing them that the ordinance is being enforced.
4. Give the responsible party his or her copy.
5. Complete an incident or crime report, showing the names of the officers involved and the individual total times at the scene, time spent in processing prisoners, including booking, and time spent in report preparation. A synopsis of the incident and reference to any associated reports should be detailed in the narrative portion of the report.
6. Attach department copies of the First Response Notice and the Disturbance Violation Notice to the completed incident or crime report and give it to the supervisor for approval.

429.2.3 SUPERVISOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

(a) Respond to the location of the second and any subsequent return calls to the same incident.

(b) Ensure that the Disturbance Violation Notice is warranted due to continuation of the same disturbance, and that the notice is accurately completed. In the comments section, include any special equipment or service used and/or provided at the scene.

(c) If the events warrant a second call, enforcement response, the event should not be allowed to continue. It will be the discretion of the supervisor whether to disperse the participants. If the disturbance warrants enforcement action on the first response, procedures normally used for such events should be invoked without regard for the second response policy.

(d) Route complete forms with copies of any reports to the Patrol Division Commander. Costs for officer time, and any additional fees for special equipment or services will be computed and forwarded to the Finance Department for billing.

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Homeless Persons

430.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that personnel understand the needs and rights of the homeless and to establish procedures to guide officers during all contacts with the homeless, whether consensual or for enforcement purposes. The Monterey Park Police Department recognizes that members of the homeless community are often in need of special protection and services. The Monterey Park Police Department will address these needs in balance with the overall mission of this department. Therefore, officers will consider the following when serving the homeless community.

430.1.1 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to provide law enforcement services to all members of the community, while protecting the rights, dignity and private property of the homeless. Homelessness is not a crime and members of this department will not use homelessness solely as a basis for detention or law enforcement action.

430.2 HOMELESS COMMUNITY LIAISON

The Chief of Police will designate a member of this department to act as the Homeless Liaison Officer. The responsibilities of the Homeless Liaison Officer include the following:

(a) Maintain and make available to all department employees a list of assistance programs and other resources that are available to the homeless.

(b) Meet with social services and representatives of other organizations that render assistance to the homeless.

(c) Maintain a list of the areas within and near this jurisdiction that are used as frequent homeless encampments.

(d) Remain abreast of laws dealing with the removal and/or destruction of the personal property of the homeless. This will include:

1. Proper posting of notices of trespass and clean-up operations.
2. Proper retention of property after clean-up, to include procedures for owners to reclaim their property in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy and other established procedures.

(e) Be present during any clean-up operation conducted by this department involving the removal of personal property of the homeless to ensure that the rights of the homeless are not violated.

(f) Develop training to assist officers in understanding current legal and social issues relating to the homeless.

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430.3 FIELD CONTACTS

Officers are encouraged to contact the homeless for purposes of rendering aid, support and for community-oriented policing purposes. Nothing in this policy is meant to dissuade an officer from taking reasonable enforcement action when facts support a reasonable suspicion of criminal activity. However, when encountering a homeless person who has committed a non-violent misdemeanor and continued freedom is not likely to result in a continuation of the offense or a breach of the peace, officers are encouraged to consider long-term solutions to problems that may relate to the homeless, such as shelter referrals and counseling in lieu of physical arrest.

Officers should provide homeless persons with resource and assistance information whenever it is reasonably apparent that such services may be appropriate.

430.3.1 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Homeless members of the community will receive the same level and quality of service provided to other members of the community. The fact that a victim or witness is homeless can, however, require special considerations for a successful investigation and prosecution. Officers should consider the following when handling investigations involving homeless victims, witnesses or suspects:

(a) Document alternate contact information. This may include obtaining addresses and phone numbers of relatives and friends.

(b) Document places the homeless person may frequent.

(c) Provide homeless victims with victim/witness resources when appropriate.

(d) Obtain statements from all available witnesses in the event that a homeless victim is unavailable for a court appearance.

(e) Consider whether the person may be a dependent adult or elder, and if so, proceed in accordance with the Senior and Disability Victimization Policy.

(f) Arrange for transportation for investigation-related matters, such as medical exams and court appearances.

(g) Consider whether a crime should be reported and submitted for prosecution, even when a homeless victim indicates that he/she does not desire prosecution.

430.4 PERSONAL PROPERTY

The personal property of homeless persons must not be treated differently than the property of other members of the public. Officers should use reasonable care when handling, collecting and retaining the personal property of homeless persons and should not destroy or discard the personal property of a homeless person.

When a homeless person is arrested or otherwise removed from a public place, officers should make reasonable accommodations to permit the person to lawfully secure his/her personal property. Otherwise, the personal property should be collected for safekeeping. If the arrestee has more personal property than can reasonably be collected and transported by the officer, a supervisor should be consulted. The property should be photographed and measures should be

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taken to remove or secure the property. It will be the supervisor's responsibility to coordinate the removal and safekeeping of the property.

Officers should not conduct or assist in clean-up operations of belongings that reasonably appear to be the property of homeless persons without the prior authorization of a supervisor or the department Homeless Liaison Officer. When practicable, requests by the public for clean-up of a homeless encampment should be referred to the Homeless Liaison Officer.

Officers who encounter unattended encampments, bedding or other personal property in public areas that reasonably appears to belong to a homeless person should not remove or destroy such property and should inform the department Homeless Liaison Officer if such property appears to involve a trespass, blight to the community or is the subject of a complaint. It will be the responsibility of the Homeless Liaison Officer to address the matter in a timely fashion.

430.5 MENTAL ILLNESS AND MENTAL IMPAIRMENT

Some homeless persons may suffer from a mental illness or a mental impairment. Officers shall not detain a homeless person under a mental illness commitment unless facts and circumstances warrant such a detention (see the Crisis Intervention Incidents Policy).

When a mental illness hold is not warranted, the contacting officer should provide the homeless person with contact information for mental health assistance as appropriate. In these circumstances, officers may provide transportation to a mental health specialist if requested by the person and approved by a supervisor.

430.6 ECOLOGICAL ISSUES

Sometimes homeless encampments can impact the ecology and natural resources of the community and may involve criminal offenses beyond mere littering. Officers are encouraged to notify other appropriate agencies or departments when a significant impact to the environment has or is likely to occur. Significant impacts to the environment may warrant a crime report, investigation, supporting photographs and supervisor notification.

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Field Identification

431.1 FIELD IDENTIFICATION OF SUSPECTS BY WITNESSES OR VICTIMS

Prior to conducting a field identification of detained subjects by witnesses or victims, officers must make sure that witnesses or victims view suspects separately. If there will be two or more persons making the field identification, each person should be advised not to discuss the case or indicate whether or not they have identified any subjects with any other witness or victim.

431.1.1 WITNESS/VICTIM FIELD IDENTIFICATION ADVISAL

Officers shall also advise witnesses or victims of the following just prior to viewing the suspect:

You are under no obligation to identify this person as a suspect. We want to have guilty persons identified, but we also want to make sure that innocent persons are cleared of any suspicion in this matter. You should not draw any conclusions about a person just because he/she is in our custody or handcuffed.

431.1.2 CITATION OF MANUAL SECTION FOR REPORTS

When a witness or victim has been advised prior to making a field identification, this should be documented in the report in the proper chronological order of events. The reporting officer will state in the report the fact that the witness or victim was advised prior to making a Field Identification of Suspects per Department Manual Section 465.1.1 and the responses in acknowledging they were understood.

431.1.3 USE OF CARD AND WAIVER FORM

Officers shall advise witnesses or victims by reading verbatim from the Department issued Field Identification of Suspects Card, the Monterey Park Police Department's Officer's Reference Guide or a word-for-word copy of them. Only the verbatim advisal in Section 465.1.1 shall be used. A copy of the above advisal is printed on the back of the Department's Miranda Rights Admonition Card and shall be carried by officers while on duty.

The Field Identification of Suspects advisal per Section 465.1.1 are also available in prevailing local area foreign languages. Only officers fluent in a foreign language should advise non-English speaking persons in that language.

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First Amendment Assemblies

432.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance for responding to public assemblies or demonstrations.

432.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department respects the rights of people to peaceably assemble. It is the policy of this department not to unreasonably interfere with, harass, intimidate or discriminate against persons engaged in the lawful exercise of their rights, while also preserving the peace, protecting life and preventing the destruction of property.

432.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Individuals or groups present on the public way, such as public facilities, streets or walkways, generally have the right to assemble, rally, demonstrate, protest or otherwise express their views and opinions through varying forms of communication, including the distribution of printed matter. These rights may be limited by laws or ordinances regulating such matters as the obstruction of individual or vehicle access or egress, trespass, noise, picketing, distribution of handbills and leafleting, and loitering. However, officers shall not take action or fail to take action based on the opinions being expressed.

Participant behavior during a demonstration or other public assembly can vary. This may include, but is not limited to:

- Lawful, constitutionally protected actions and speech.
- Civil disobedience (typically involving minor criminal acts).
- Rioting.

All of these behaviors may be present during the same event. Therefore, it is imperative that law enforcement actions are measured and appropriate for the behaviors officers may encounter. This is particularly critical if force is being used. Adaptable strategies and tactics are essential. The purpose of a law enforcement presence at the scene of public assemblies and demonstrations should be to preserve the peace, to protect life and prevent the destruction of property.

Officers should not:

(a) Engage in assembly or demonstration-related discussion with participants.

(b) Harass, confront or intimidate participants.

(c) Seize the cameras, cell phones or materials of participants or observers unless an officer is placing a person under lawful arrest.

Supervisors should continually observe department members under their commands to ensure that members' interaction with participants and their response to crowd dynamics is appropriate.

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432.3.1 PHOTOGRAPHS AND VIDEO RECORDINGS

Photographs and video recording, when appropriate, can serve a number of purposes, including support of criminal prosecutions by documenting criminal acts; assistance in evaluating department performance; serving as training material; recording the use of dispersal orders; and facilitating a response to allegations of improper law enforcement conduct.

Photographs and videos will not be used or retained for the sole purpose of collecting or maintaining information about the political, religious, or social views of associations, or the activities of any individual, group, association, organization, corporation, business, or partnership, unless such information directly relates to an investigation of criminal activities and there is reasonable suspicion that the subject of the information is involved in criminal conduct.

432.4 UNPLANNED EVENTS

When responding to an unplanned or spontaneous public gathering, the first responding officer should conduct an assessment of conditions, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Location
- Number of participants
- Apparent purpose of the event
- Leadership (whether it is apparent and/or whether it is effective)
- Any initial indicators of unlawful or disruptive activity
- Indicators that lawful use of public facilities, streets or walkways will be impacted
- Ability and/or need to continue monitoring the incident

Initial assessment information should be promptly communicated to Dispatch, and the assignment of a supervisor should be requested. Additional resources should be requested as appropriate. The responding supervisor shall assume command of the incident until command is expressly assumed by another, and the assumption of command is communicated to the involved members. A clearly defined command structure that is consistent with the Incident Command System (ICS) should be established as resources are deployed.

432.5 PLANNED EVENT PREPARATION

For planned events, comprehensive, incident-specific operational plans should be developed. The ICS should be considered for such events.

432.5.1 INFORMATION GATHERING AND ASSESSMENT

In order to properly assess the potential impact of a public assembly or demonstration on public safety and order, relevant information should be collected and vetted. This may include:

- Information obtained from outreach to group organizers or leaders.
- Information about past and potential unlawful conduct associated with the event or similar events.

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- The potential time, duration, scope, and type of planned activities.
- Any other information related to the goal of providing a balanced response to criminal activity and the protection of public safety interests.

Information should be obtained in a transparent manner, and the sources documented. Relevant information should be communicated to the appropriate parties in a timely manner.

Information will be obtained in a lawful manner and will not be based solely on the purpose or content of the assembly or demonstration, or actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, or disability of the participants (or any other characteristic that is unrelated to criminal conduct or the identification of a criminal subject).

432.5.2 OPERATIONAL PLANS

An operational planning team with responsibility for event planning and management should be established. The planning team should develop an operational plan for the event.

The operational plan will minimally provide for:

(a) Command assignments, chain of command structure, roles and responsibilities.

(b) Staffing and resource allocation.

(c) Management of criminal investigations.

(d) Designation of uniform of the day and related safety equipment (e.g., helmets, shields).

(e) Deployment of specialized resources.

(f) Event communications and interoperability in a multijurisdictional event.

(g) Liaison with demonstration leaders and external agencies.

(h) Liaison with City government and legal staff.

(i) Media relations.

(j) Logistics: food, fuel, replacement equipment, duty hours, relief and transportation.

(k) Traffic management plans.

(l) First aid and emergency medical service provider availability.

(m) Prisoner transport and detention.

(n) Review of policies regarding public assemblies and use of force in crowd control.

(o) Parameters for declaring an unlawful assembly.

(p) Arrest protocol, including management of mass arrests.

(q) Protocol for recording information flow and decisions.

(r) Rules of engagement, including rules of conduct, protocols for field force extraction and arrests, and any authorization required for the use of force.

(s) Protocol for handling complaints during the event.

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(t) Parameters for the use of body-worn cameras and other portable recording devices.

432.5.3 MUTUAL AID AND EXTERNAL RESOURCES

The magnitude and anticipated duration of an event may necessitate interagency cooperation and coordination. The assigned Incident Commander should ensure that any required memorandums of understanding or other agreements are properly executed, and that any anticipated mutual aid is requested and facilitated (see the Outside Agency Assistance Policy).

432.6 UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY DISPERSAL ORDERS

If a public gathering or demonstration remains peaceful and nonviolent, and there is no reasonably imminent threat to persons or property, the Incident Commander should generally authorize continued monitoring of the event.

Should the Incident Commander make a determination that public safety is presently or is about to be jeopardized, he/she or the authorized designee should attempt to verbally persuade event organizers or participants to disperse of their own accord. Warnings and advisements may be communicated through established communications links with leaders and/or participants or to the group.

When initial attempts at verbal persuasion are unsuccessful, the Incident Commander or the authorized designee should make a clear standardized announcement to the gathering that the event is an unlawful assembly, and should order the dispersal of the participants. The announcement should be communicated by whatever methods are reasonably available to ensure that the content of the message is clear and that it has been heard by the participants. The announcement should be amplified, made in different languages as appropriate, made from multiple locations in the affected area and documented by audio and video. The announcement should provide information about what law enforcement actions will take place if illegal behavior continues and should identify routes for egress. A reasonable time to disperse should be allowed following a dispersal order.

432.7 USE OF FORCE

Use of force is governed by current department policy and applicable law (see the Use of Force, Handcuffing and Restraints, Control Devices and Techniques, and Conducted Energy Device policies).

Individuals refusing to comply with lawful orders (e.g., nonviolent refusal to disperse) should be given a clear verbal warning and a reasonable opportunity to comply. If an individual refuses to comply with lawful orders, the Incident Commander shall evaluate the type of resistance and adopt a reasonable response in order to accomplish the law enforcement mission (such as dispersal or arrest of those acting in violation of the law). Control devices and conducted energy devices should be considered only when the participants' conduct reasonably appears to present the potential to harm officers, themselves or others, or will result in substantial property loss or damage (see the Control Devices and Techniques and the Conducted Energy Device policies).

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Force or control devices, including oleoresin capsaicin (OC), should be directed toward individuals and not toward groups or crowds, unless specific individuals cannot reasonably be targeted due to extreme circumstances, such as a riotous crowd.

Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report. The type of report required may depend on the nature of the incident.

432.8 ARRESTS

The Monterey Park Police Department should respond to unlawful behavior in a manner that is consistent with the operational plan. If practicable, warnings or advisements should be communicated prior to arrest.

Mass arrests should be employed only when alternate tactics and strategies have been, or reasonably appear likely to be, unsuccessful. Mass arrests shall only be undertaken upon the order of the Incident Commander or the authorized designee. There must be probable cause for each arrest.

If employed, mass arrest protocols should fully integrate:

(a) Reasonable measures to address the safety of officers and arrestees.

(b) Dedicated arrest, booking and report writing teams.

(c) Timely access to medical care.

(d) Timely access to legal resources.

(e) Timely processing of arrestees.

(f) Full accountability for arrestees and evidence.

(g) Coordination and cooperation with the prosecuting authority, jail and courts (see the Cite and Release Policy).

432.9 MEDIA RELATIONS

The Public Information Officer should use all available avenues of communication, including press releases, briefings, press conferences, and social media to maintain open channels of communication with media representatives and the public about the status and progress of the event, taking all opportunities to reassure the public about the professional management of the event (see the Media Relations Policy).

432.9.1 MEDIA ACCESS

If officers close the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post or any other command post, or establish a police line, or rolling closure at a demonstration, march, protest, or rally where individuals are engaged in a protected activity pursuant to the First Amendment, officers shall comply with the requirements of Penal Code § 409.7 relating to media access (i.e., access to closed areas, obtaining information) (Penal Code § 409.7).

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432.10 DEMOBILIZATION

When appropriate, the Incident Commander or the authorized designee should implement a phased and orderly withdrawal of law enforcement resources. All relieved personnel should promptly complete any required reports, including use of force reports, and account for all issued equipment and vehicles to their supervisors prior to returning to normal operational duties.

432.11 POST EVENT

The Incident Commander should designate a member to assemble full documentation of the event, to include the following:

(a) Operational plan

(b) Any incident logs

(c) Any assignment logs

(d) Vehicle, fuel, equipment and supply records

(e) Incident, arrest, use of force, injury and property damage reports

(f) Photographs, audio/video recordings, Dispatch records/tapes

(g) Media accounts (print and broadcast media)

432.11.1 AFTER-ACTION REPORTING

The Incident Commander should work with City legal counsel, as appropriate, to prepare a comprehensive after-action report of the event, explaining all incidents where force was used including the following:

(a) Date, time and description of the event

(b) Actions taken and outcomes (e.g., injuries, property damage, arrests)

(c) Problems identified

(d) Significant events

(e) Recommendations for improvement; opportunities for training should be documented in a generic manner, without identifying individuals or specific incidents, facts or circumstances.

432.12 TRAINING

Department members should receive periodic training regarding this policy, as well as the dynamics of crowd control and incident management (Penal Code § 13514.5). The Department should, when practicable, train with its external and mutual aid partners.

Officers should also receive periodic training on the standards for the use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents for crowd control purposes as identified in Penal Code § 13652.

432.13 USE OF KINETIC ENERGY PROJECTILES AND CHEMICAL AGENTS FOR CROWD CONTROL

Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents for crowd control purposes shall only be deployed by officers who have received POST training for crowd control if the use is objectively reasonable

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to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including an officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control and in accordance with the following requirements of Penal Code § 13652.

(a) De-escalation techniques or other alternatives to force have been attempted, when objectively reasonable, and have failed.

(b) Repeated, audible announcements are made announcing the intent to use kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents and the type to be used, when objectively reasonable to do so. The announcements shall be made from various locations, if necessary, and delivered in multiple languages, if appropriate.

(c) Individuals are given an objectively reasonable opportunity to disperse and leave the scene.

(d) An objectively reasonable effort has been made to identify individuals engaged in violent acts and those who are not, and kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents are targeted toward those individuals engaged in violent acts. Projectiles shall not be aimed indiscriminately into a crowd or group of individuals.

(e) Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents are used only with the frequency, intensity, and in a manner that is proportional to the threat and objectively reasonable.

(f) Officers shall minimize the possible incidental impact of their use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents on bystanders, medical personnel, journalists, or other unintended targets.

(g) An objectively reasonable effort has been made to extract individuals in distress.

(h) Medical assistance is promptly provided, if properly trained personnel are present, or procured, for injured persons, when it is reasonable and safe to do so.

(i) Kinetic energy projectiles shall not be aimed at the head, neck, or any other vital organs.

(j) Kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents shall not be used solely due to any of the following:

1. A violation of an imposed curfew.
2. A verbal threat.
3. Noncompliance with a law enforcement directive.

(k) If the chemical agent to be deployed is tear gas, only an Incident Commander at the scene of the assembly, protest, or demonstration may authorize its use.

432.13.1 USE SUMMARY

The Field Services Division Commander or the authorized designee should ensure that a summary of each deployment of kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents for crowd control purposes is prepared and published on the department website within 60 days of each incident. The time frame may be extended for another 30 days where just cause is demonstrated, but no longer than 90 days from the time of the incident. The summary shall be limited to the information known to the Department at the time of the report and include the information required in Penal Code § 13652.1.

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432.14 ANTI-REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS CALLS

Officer response to public assemblies or demonstrations relating to anti-reproductive rights should be consistent with this policy (Penal Code § 13778.1).

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Civil Disputes

433.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides members of the Monterey Park Police Department with guidance for addressing conflicts between persons when no criminal investigation or enforcement action is warranted (e.g., civil matters), with the goal of minimizing any potential for violence or criminal acts.

The Domestic Violence Policy will address specific legal mandates related to domestic violence court orders. References in this policy to “court orders” apply to any order of a court that does not require arrest or enforcement by the terms of the order or by California law.

433.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department recognizes that a law enforcement presence at a civil dispute can play an important role in the peace and safety of the community. Subject to available resources, members of this department will assist at the scene of civil disputes with the primary goal of safeguarding persons and property, preventing criminal activity and maintaining the peace. When handling civil disputes, members will remain impartial, maintain a calm presence, give consideration to all sides and refrain from giving legal or inappropriate advice.

433.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

When appropriate, members handling a civil dispute should encourage the involved parties to seek the assistance of resolution services or take the matter to the civil courts. Members must not become personally involved in disputes and shall at all times remain impartial.

While not intended to be an exhaustive list, members should give considerations to the following when handling civil disputes:

(a) Civil disputes tend to be confrontational and members should be alert that they can escalate to violence very quickly. De-escalation techniques should be used when appropriate.

(b) Members should not dismiss alleged or observed criminal violations as a civil matter and should initiate the appropriate investigation and report when criminal activity is apparent.

(c) Members shall not provide legal advice, however, when appropriate, members should inform the parties when they are at risk of violating criminal laws.

(d) Members are reminded that they shall not enter a residence or other non-public location without legal authority including valid consent.

(e) Members should not take an unreasonable amount of time assisting in these matters and generally should contact a supervisor if it appears that peacekeeping efforts longer than 30 minutes are warranted.

433.4 COURT ORDERS

Disputes involving court orders can be complex. Where no mandate exists for an officer to make an arrest for a violation of a court order, the matter should be addressed by documenting any apparent

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court order violation in a report. If there appears to be a more immediate need for enforcement action, the investigating officer should consult a supervisor prior to making any arrest.

If a person appears to be violating the terms of a court order but is disputing the validity of the order or its applicability, the investigating officer should document the following:

(a) The person's knowledge of the court order or whether proof of service exists.

(b) Any specific reason or rationale the involved person offers for not complying with the terms of the order.

A copy of the court order should be attached to the report when available. The report should be forwarded to the appropriate prosecutor. The report should also be forwarded to the court issuing the order with a notice that the report was also forwarded to the prosecutor for review.

433.4.1 STANDBY REQUESTS

Officer responding to a call for standby assistance to retrieve property should meet the person requesting assistance at a neutral location to discuss the process. The person should be advised that items that are disputed will not be allowed to be removed. The member may advise the person to seek private legal advice as to the distribution of disputed property.

Members should accompany the person to the location of the property. Members should ask if the other party will allow removal of the property or whether the other party would remove the property.

If the other party is uncooperative, the person requesting standby assistance should be instructed to seek private legal advice and obtain a court order to obtain the items. Officers should not order the other party to allow entry or the removal of any items. If there is a restraining or similar order against the person requesting standby assistance, that person should be asked to leave the scene or they may be subject to arrest for violation of the order.

If the other party is not present at the location, the member will not allow entry into the location or the removal of property from the location.

433.5 VEHICLES AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Officers may be faced with disputes regarding possession or ownership of vehicles or other personal property. Officers may review documents provided by parties or available databases (e.g., vehicle registration), but should be aware that legal possession of vehicles or personal property can be complex. Generally, officers should not take any enforcement action unless a crime is apparent. The people and the vehicle or personal property involved should be identified and the incident documented.

433.6 REAL PROPERTY

Disputes over possession or occupancy of real property (e.g., land, homes, apartments) should generally be handled through a person seeking a court order.

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Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

434.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for handling situations in which members of the public photograph or audio/video record law enforcement actions and other public activities that involve members of this department. In addition, this policy provides guidelines for situations where the recordings may be evidence.

434.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department recognizes the right of persons to lawfully record members of this department who are performing their official duties. Members of this department will not prohibit or intentionally interfere with such lawful recordings. Any recordings that are deemed to be evidence of a crime or relevant to an investigation will only be collected or seized lawfully.

Officers should exercise restraint and should not resort to highly discretionary arrests for offenses such as interference, failure to comply or disorderly conduct as a means of preventing someone from exercising the right to record members performing their official duties.

434.3 RECORDING LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

Members of the public who wish to record law enforcement activities are limited only in certain aspects.

(a) Recordings may be made from any public place or any private property where the individual has the legal right to be present (Penal Code § 69; Penal Code § 148).

(b) Beyond the act of photographing or recording, individuals may not interfere with the law enforcement activity. Examples of interference include, but are not limited to:

1. Tampering with a witness or suspect.
2. Inciting others to violate the law.
3. Being so close to the activity as to present a clear safety hazard to the officers.
4. Being so close to the activity as to interfere with an officer’s effective communication with a suspect or witness.

(c) The individual may not present an undue safety risk to the officers, him/herself or others.

434.4 OFFICER RESPONSE

Officers should promptly request that a supervisor respond to the scene whenever it appears that anyone recording activities may be interfering with an investigation or it is believed that the recording may be evidence. If practicable, officers should wait for the supervisor to arrive before taking enforcement action or seizing any cameras or recording media.

Whenever practicable, officers or supervisors should give clear and concise warnings to individuals who are conducting themselves in a manner that would cause their recording or behavior to be unlawful. Accompanying the warnings should be clear directions on what an

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individual can do to be compliant; directions should be specific enough to allow compliance. For example, rather than directing an individual to clear the area, an officer could advise the person that he/she may continue observing and recording from the sidewalk across the street.

If an arrest or other significant enforcement activity is taken as the result of a recording that interferes with law enforcement activity, officers shall document in a report the nature and extent of the interference or other unlawful behavior and the warnings that were issued.

434.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor should respond to the scene when requested or any time the circumstances indicate a likelihood of interference or other unlawful behavior.

The supervisor should review the situation with the officer and:

(a) Request any additional assistance as needed to ensure a safe environment.

(b) Take a lead role in communicating with individuals who are observing or recording regarding any appropriate limitations on their location or behavior. When practical, the encounter should be recorded.

(c) When practicable, allow adequate time for individuals to respond to requests for a change of location or behavior.

(d) Ensure that any enforcement, seizure or other actions are consistent with this policy and constitutional and state law.

(e) Explain alternatives for individuals who wish to express concern about the conduct of Department members, such as how and where to file a complaint.

434.6 SEIZING RECORDINGS AS EVIDENCE

Officers should not seize recording devices or media unless (42 USC § 2000aa):

(a) There is probable cause to believe the person recording has committed or is committing a crime to which the recording relates, and the recording is reasonably necessary for prosecution of the person.

1. Absent exigency or consent, a warrant should be sought before seizing or viewing such recordings. Reasonable steps may be taken to prevent erasure of the recording.

(b) There is reason to believe that the immediate seizure of such recordings is necessary to prevent serious bodily injury or death of any person.

(c) The person consents.

1. To ensure that the consent is voluntary, the request should not be made in a threatening or coercive manner.

2. If the original recording is provided, a copy of the recording should be provided to the recording party, if practicable. The recording party should be permitted to be present while the copy is being made, if feasible. Another way to obtain the evidence is to transmit a copy of the recording from a device to a department-owned device.

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Recording devices and media that are seized will be submitted within the guidelines of the Property and Evidence Policy.

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Medical Aid and Response

435.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy recognizes that members often encounter persons in need of medical aid and establishes a law enforcement response to such situations.

435.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department that all officers and other designated members be trained to provide emergency medical aid and to facilitate an emergency medical response.

435.3 FIRST RESPONDING MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Whenever practicable, members should take appropriate steps to provide initial medical aid (e.g., first aid, CPR, use of an automated external defibrillator (AED)) in accordance with their training and current certification levels. This should be done for those in need of immediate care and only when the member can safely do so.

Prior to initiating medical aid, the member should contact Dispatch and request response by Emergency Medical Services (EMS) as the member deems appropriate.

Members should follow universal precautions when providing medical aid, such as wearing gloves and avoiding contact with bodily fluids, consistent with the Communicable Diseases Policy. Members should use a barrier or bag device to perform rescue breathing.

When requesting EMS, the member should provide Dispatch with information for relay to EMS personnel in order to enable an appropriate response, including:

(a) The location where EMS is needed.

(b) The nature of the incident.

(c) Any known scene hazards.

(d) Information on the person in need of EMS, such as:

1. Signs and symptoms as observed by the member.
2. Changes in apparent condition.
3. Number of patients, sex, and age, if known.
4. Whether the person is conscious, breathing, and alert, or is believed to have consumed drugs or alcohol.
5. Whether the person is showing signs or symptoms of extreme agitation or is engaging in violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics, and imperviousness to pain.

Members should stabilize the scene whenever practicable while awaiting the arrival of EMS.

Members should not direct EMS personnel whether to transport the person for treatment.

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435.4 TRANSPORTING ILL AND INJURED PERSONS

Except in exceptional cases where alternatives are not reasonably available, members should not transport persons who are not in custody and who are unconscious, who have serious injuries, or who may be seriously ill. EMS personnel should be called to handle patient transportation.

For guidelines regarding transporting ill or injured persons who are in custody, see the Transporting Persons in Custody Policy.

Members should not provide emergency escort for medical transport or civilian vehicles.

435.5 PERSONS REFUSING EMS CARE

If a person who is not in custody refuses EMS care or refuses to be transported to a medical facility, an officer shall not force that person to receive care or be transported. However, members may assist EMS personnel when EMS personnel determine the person lacks mental capacity to understand the consequences of refusing medical care or to make an informed decision and the lack of immediate medical attention may result in serious bodily injury or the death of the person.

In cases where mental illness may be a factor, the officer should consider proceeding with a 72-hour treatment and evaluation commitment (5150 commitment) process in accordance with the Mental Illness Commitments Policy.

If an officer believes that a person who is in custody requires EMS care and the person refuses, he/she should encourage the person to receive medical treatment. The officer may also consider contacting a family member to help persuade the person to agree to treatment or who may be able to authorize treatment for the person.

If the person who is in custody still refuses, the officer will require the person to be transported to the nearest medical facility. In such cases, the officer should consult with a supervisor prior to the transport.

Members shall not sign refusal-for-treatment forms or forms accepting financial responsibility for treatment.

435.6 MEDICAL ATTENTION RELATED TO USE OF FORCE

Specific guidelines for medical attention for injuries sustained from a use of force may be found in the Use of Force, Handcuffing and Restraints, Control Devices and Techniques, and Conducted Energy Device policies.

435.7 AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR (AED) USE

A member may use an AED only after receiving appropriate training from an approved public safety first aid and CPR course (22 CCR 100026.01; 22 CCR 100027.01; 22 CCR 100027.02).

435.7.1 AED USER RESPONSIBILITY

Members who are issued AEDs should check the AED at the beginning of the shift to ensure it is properly charged and functioning. Any AED that is not functioning properly shall be taken out of service and given to the Training Officer who is responsible for ensuring appropriate maintenance.

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Following use of an AED, the device shall be cleaned and/or decontaminated as required. The electrodes and/or pads will be replaced as recommended by the AED manufacturer.

Any member who uses an AED should contact Dispatch as soon as possible and request response by EMS.

435.7.2 AED REPORTING

Any member using an AED will complete an incident report detailing its use.

435.7.3 AED TRAINING AND MAINTENANCE

The Training Officer should ensure appropriate training and refresher training is provided to members authorized to use an AED. A list of authorized members and training records shall be made available for inspection by the local EMS agency (LEMSA) or EMS authority upon request (22 CCR 100027.05; 22 CCR 100027.06; 22 CCR 100028.07).

The Training Officer is responsible for ensuring AED devices are appropriately maintained and will retain records of all maintenance in accordance with the established records retention schedule (22 CCR 100027.05).

435.8 ADMINISTRATION OF OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION

Trained members may administer opioid overdose medication (Business and Professions Code § 4119.9).

435.8.1 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION USER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members who are qualified to administer opioid overdose medication, such as naloxone, should handle, store and administer the medication consistent with their training. Members should check the medication and associated administration equipment at the beginning of their shift to ensure they are serviceable and not expired. Any expired medication or unserviceable administration equipment should be removed from service and given to the Training Officer.

Any member who administers an opioid overdose medication should contact Dispatch as soon as possible and request response by EMS.

435.8.2 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION REPORTING

Any member administering opioid overdose medication should detail its use in an appropriate report.

The Training Officer will ensure that the Records Manager is provided enough information to meet applicable state reporting requirements.

435.8.3 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION TRAINING

The Training Officer should ensure initial and refresher training is provided to members authorized to administer opioid overdose medication. Training should be coordinated with the local health department and comply with the requirements in 22 CCR 100027.03 and any applicable POST standards.

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435.8.4 DESTRUCTION OF OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION
The Training Officer shall ensure the destruction of any expired opioid overdose medication (Business and Professions Code § 4119.9).

435.8.5 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION RECORD MANAGEMENT
Records regarding acquisition and disposition of opioid overdose medications shall be maintained and retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule and at a minimum of three years from the date the record was created (Business and Professions Code § 4119.9).

435.9 SICK OR INJURED ARRESTEE

If an arrestee appears ill or injured, or claims illness or injury, the arrestee should be medically cleared prior to booking. If the officer has reason to believe the arrestee is feigning injury or illness, the officer should contact a supervisor, who will determine whether medical clearance will be obtained prior to booking.

If the jail or detention facility refuses to accept custody of an arrestee based on medical screening, the officer should note the name of the facility person refusing to accept custody and the reason for refusal, and should notify a supervisor to determine the appropriate action.

Arrestees who appear to have a serious medical issue should be transported by ambulance to an appropriate medical facility.

Nothing in this section should delay an officer from requesting EMS when an arrestee reasonably appears to be exhibiting symptoms that appear to be life threatening, including breathing problems or an altered level of consciousness, or is claiming an illness or injury that reasonably warrants an EMS response in accordance with the officer's training.

435.9.1 HOSPITAL SECURITY AND CONTROL
Officers who transport persons in custody to medical facilities for treatment should provide security and control during examination and treatment consistent with department protocols. Any such transport should be conducted in accordance with the Transporting Persons in Custody Policy.

The Field Services Division Commander should develop protocols related to the following:

(a) Providing security and control during an examination or treatment, including:
    1. Monitoring the person in custody (e.g., guarding against escape, suicide, and assault of others)
    2. Removal of restraints, if necessary and appropriate (see the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy)

(b) Responsibility for continuing security and control if the person in custody is admitted to the hospital
    1. This should include transferring custody of the person to an appropriate agency.

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435.10 FIRST-AID TRAINING

The Training Officer should ensure officers receive initial first-aid training within one year of employment and refresher training every two years thereafter (22 CCR 100026.03; 22 CCR 100027.06).

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Suspicious Activity Reporting

436.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for reporting and investigating suspicious and criminal activity.

436.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Involved party - An individual who has been observed engaging in suspicious activity, as defined in this policy, when no definitive criminal activity can be identified, thus precluding the person's identification as a suspect.

Suspicious activity - Any reported or observed activity that a member reasonably believes may have a nexus to any criminal act or attempted criminal act, or to foreign or domestic terrorism. Actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, or disability should not be considered as factors that create suspicion (although these factors may be used as specific suspect descriptions). Examples of suspicious activity may include but are not limited to:

- Suspected pre-operational surveillance or intelligence gathering (e.g., photographing security features, asking questions about sensitive security-related subjects).
- Tests of security measures and response to incidents (e.g., "dry run," creating false alarms, attempts to enter secure areas without authorization).
- Suspicious purchases (e.g., purchasing large quantities of otherwise legal items, such as fertilizer, that could be used to create an explosive or other dangerous device).
- An individual in possession of such things as a hoax explosive or dispersal device, sensitive materials (e.g., passwords, access codes, classified government information), or coded or ciphered literature or correspondence.

Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) - An incident report used to document suspicious activity.

436.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department recognizes the need to protect the public from criminal conduct and acts of terrorism and shall lawfully collect, maintain and disseminate information regarding suspicious activities, while safeguarding civil liberties and privacy protections.

436.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Investigation Division Commander and authorized designees will manage SAR activities. Authorized designees should include supervisors who are responsible for department participation in criminal intelligence systems as outlined in the Criminal Organizations Policy.

The responsibilities of the Investigation Division Commander include, but are not limited to:

(a) Remaining familiar with those databases available to the Department that would facilitate the purpose of this policy.

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(b) Maintaining adequate training in the area of intelligence gathering to ensure no information is being maintained that would violate the law or civil rights of any individual.

(c) Ensuring a process is available that would allow members to report relevant information. The process should be designed to promote efficient and quick reporting, and should not be cumbersome, duplicative or complicated.

(d) Ensuring that members are made aware of the purpose and value of documenting information regarding suspicious activity, as well as the databases and other information resources that are available to the Department.

(e) Ensuring that SAR information is appropriately disseminated to members in accordance with their job responsibilities.

(f) Coordinating investigative follow-up, if appropriate.

(g) Coordinating with any appropriate agency or fusion center.

(h) Ensuring that, as resources are available, the Department conducts outreach that is designed to encourage members of the community to report suspicious activity and that outlines what they should look for and how they should report it (e.g., website, public service announcements).

436.4 REPORTING AND INVESTIGATION

Any department member receiving information regarding suspicious activity should take any necessary immediate and appropriate action, including a request for tactical response or immediate notification of specialized entities, when applicable. Any civilian member who receives such information should ensure that it is passed on to an officer in a timely manner.

If the suspicious activity is not directly related to a reportable crime, the member should prepare a SAR and include information about involved parties and the circumstances of the incident. If, during any investigation, an officer becomes aware of suspicious activity that is unrelated to the current investigation, the information should be documented separately in a SAR and not included in the original incident report. The report number of the original incident should be included in the SAR as a cross reference. A SAR should be processed as any other incident report.

436.5 HANDLING INFORMATION

The Records Bureau will forward copies of SARs, in a timely manner, to the following:

- Investigation Bureau supervisor
- Crime Analysis Unit
- Other authorized designees

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Crisis Intervention Incidents

437.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for interacting with those who may be experiencing a mental health or emotional crisis. Interaction with such individuals has the potential for miscommunication and violence. It often requires an officer to make difficult judgments about a person's mental state and intent in order to effectively and legally interact with the individual.

437.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Person in crisis - A person whose level of distress or mental health symptoms have exceeded the person's internal ability to manage his/her behavior or emotions. A crisis can be precipitated by any number of things, including an increase in the symptoms of mental illness despite treatment compliance; non-compliance with treatment, including a failure to take prescribed medications appropriately; or any other circumstance or event that causes the person to engage in erratic, disruptive or dangerous behavior that may be accompanied by impaired judgment.

437.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department is committed to providing a consistently high level of service to all members of the community and recognizes that persons in crisis may benefit from intervention. The Department will collaborate, where feasible, with mental health professionals to develop an overall intervention strategy to guide its members' interactions with those experiencing a mental health crisis. This is to ensure equitable and safe treatment of all involved.

437.3 SIGNS

Members should be alert to any of the following possible signs of mental health issues or crises:

(a) A known history of mental illness

(b) Threats of or attempted suicide

(c) Loss of memory

(d) Incoherence, disorientation or slow response

(e) Delusions, hallucinations, perceptions unrelated to reality or grandiose ideas

(f) Depression, pronounced feelings of hopelessness or uselessness, extreme sadness or guilt

(g) Social withdrawal

(h) Manic or impulsive behavior, extreme agitation, lack of control

(i) Lack of fear

(j) Anxiety, aggression, rigidity, inflexibility or paranoia

Members should be aware that this list is not exhaustive. The presence or absence of any of these should not be treated as proof of the presence or absence of a mental health issue or crisis.

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437.4 COORDINATION WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

The Chief of Police should designate an appropriate Division Commander to collaborate with mental health professionals to develop an education and response protocol. It should include a list of community resources, to guide department interaction with those who may be suffering from mental illness or who appear to be in a mental health crisis.

437.5 FIRST RESPONDERS

Safety is a priority for first responders. It is important to recognize that individuals under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both may exhibit symptoms that are similar to those of a person in a mental health crisis. These individuals may still present a serious threat to officers; such a threat should be addressed with reasonable tactics. Nothing in this policy shall be construed to limit an officer's authority to use reasonable force when interacting with a person in crisis.

Officers are reminded that mental health issues, mental health crises and unusual behavior alone are not criminal offenses. Individuals may benefit from treatment as opposed to incarceration.

An officer responding to a call involving a person in crisis should:

(a) Promptly assess the situation independent of reported information and make a preliminary determination regarding whether a mental health crisis may be a factor.

(b) Request available backup officers and specialized resources as deemed necessary and, if it is reasonably believed that the person is in a crisis situation, use conflict resolution and de-escalation techniques to stabilize the incident as appropriate.

(c) If feasible, and without compromising safety, turn off flashing lights, bright lights or sirens.

(d) Attempt to determine if weapons are present or available.

    1. Prior to making contact, and whenever possible and reasonable, conduct a search of the Department of Justice Automated Firearms System via the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) to determine whether the person is the registered owner of a firearm (Penal Code § 11106.4).

(e) Take into account the person's mental and emotional state and potential inability to understand commands or to appreciate the consequences of his/her action or inaction, as perceived by the officer.

(f) Secure the scene and clear the immediate area as necessary.

(g) Employ tactics to preserve the safety of all participants.

(h) Determine the nature of any crime.

(i) Request a supervisor, as warranted.

(j) Evaluate any available information that might assist in determining cause or motivation for the person's actions or stated intentions.

(k) If circumstances reasonably permit, consider and employ alternatives to force.

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437.6 DE-ESCALATION

Officers should consider that taking no action or passively monitoring the situation may be the most reasonable response to a mental health crisis.

Once it is determined that a situation is a mental health crisis and immediate safety concerns have been addressed, responding members should be aware of the following considerations and should generally:

- Evaluate safety conditions.
- Introduce themselves and attempt to obtain the person's name.
- Be patient, polite, calm, courteous and avoid overreacting.
- Speak and move slowly and in a non-threatening manner.
- Moderate the level of direct eye contact.
- Remove distractions or disruptive people from the area.
- Demonstrate active listening skills (e.g., summarize the person's verbal communication).
- Provide for sufficient avenues of retreat or escape should the situation become volatile.

Responding officers generally should not:

- Use stances or tactics that can be interpreted as aggressive.
- Allow others to interrupt or engage the person.
- Corner a person who is not believed to be armed, violent or suicidal.
- Argue, speak with a raised voice or use threats to obtain compliance.

437.7 INCIDENT ORIENTATION

When responding to an incident that may involve mental illness or a mental health crisis, the officer should request that the dispatcher provide critical information as it becomes available. This includes:

(a) Whether the person relies on drugs or medication, or may have failed to take his/her medication.

(b) Whether there have been prior incidents, suicide threats/attempts, and whether there has been previous police response.

(c) Contact information for a treating physician or mental health professional.

Additional resources and a supervisor should be requested as warranted.

437.8 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor should respond to the scene of any interaction with a person in crisis. Responding supervisors should:

(a) Attempt to secure appropriate and sufficient resources.

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(b) Closely monitor any use of force, including the use of restraints, and ensure that those subjected to the use of force are provided with timely access to medical care (see the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy).

(c) Consider strategic disengagement. Absent an imminent threat to the public and, as circumstances dictate, this may include removing or reducing law enforcement resources or engaging in passive monitoring.

(d) Ensure that all reports are completed and that incident documentation uses appropriate terminology and language.

Evaluate whether a critical incident stress management debriefing for involved members is warranted.

437.9 INCIDENT REPORTING

Members engaging in any oral or written communication associated with a mental health crisis should be mindful of the sensitive nature of such communications and should exercise appropriate discretion when referring to or describing persons and circumstances.

Members having contact with a person in crisis should keep related information confidential, except to the extent that revealing information is necessary to conform to department reporting procedures or other official mental health or medical proceedings.

437.9.1 DIVERSION

Individuals who are not being arrested should be processed in accordance with the Mental Illness Commitments Policy.

437.10 CIVILIAN INTERACTION WITH PEOPLE IN CRISIS

Civilian members may be required to interact with persons in crisis in an administrative capacity, such as dispatching, records request, and animal control issues.

(a) Members should treat all individuals equally and with dignity and respect.

(b) If a member believes that he/she is interacting with a person in crisis, he/she should proceed patiently and in a calm manner.

(c) Members should be aware and understand that the person may make unusual or bizarre claims or requests.

If a person's behavior makes the member feel unsafe, if the person is or becomes disruptive or violent, or if the person acts in such a manner as to cause the member to believe that the person may be harmful to him/herself or others, an officer should be promptly summoned to provide assistance.

437.11 EVALUATION

The Division Commander designated to coordinate the crisis intervention strategy for this department should ensure that a thorough review and analysis of the department response to these incidents is conducted annually. The report will not include identifying information pertaining

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to any involved individuals, officers or incidents and will be submitted to the Chief of Police through the chain of command.

437.12 TRAINING

In coordination with the mental health community and appropriate stakeholders, the Department will develop and provide comprehensive education and training to all department members to enable them to effectively interact with persons in crisis.

This department will endeavor to provide Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)-approved advanced officer training on interaction with persons with mental disabilities, welfare checks and crisis intervention (Penal Code § 11106.4; Penal Code § 13515.25; Penal Code § 13515.27; Penal Code § 13515.30).

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Cadet Program

438.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The deployment of Cadets within the patrol function are designed to relieve police officers of some of the more minor and routine tasks that can more effectively and economically be handled by non-sworn employees. This frees up police officers to address higher priority tasks and criminal activities more commensurate with their training and expertise.

438.2 CADETS DEFINED AND RESPONSIBILITIES

438.2.1 DEFINED

Cadets are non-sworn employees and are not sworn police officers.As such, Cadets shall not engage in traffic stops, emergency driving, making physical arrests or transporting prisoners.Cadets shall notify dispatch of any criminal activity, or at anytime may request the aid of a police officer. Cadets are required to appear and testify in court when subpoenaed.

438.2.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

Cadets are authorized to and responsible for the following:

(a) Larceny reports without a named suspect

(b) Preliminary Crime Scene Investigation Activities

(c) Found Property recovery and booking

(d) Collect and Preserve Evidence (Latent prints, etc)

(e) Non- Injury Traffic Collision Reports

(f) Parking complaints/violations

(g) Abandoned vehicles (both marking and towing)

(h) Directs Traffic

(i) Serve subpoenas

(j) Performs other related duties as required or directed

438.3 CADET PROGRAM SUPERVISOR

The Cadet Program Supervisor should be selected from the rank of sergeant or above by the Operations Captain or a designee and should possess, or be eligible to receive a POST supervisory Certificate.

The responsibilities of the Cadet supervisor include the following:

(a) Assignment of Cadets to Training Officers

(b) Conduct Cadet meetings

(c) Maintain and ensure the Training Officer/Cadet performance evaluations are completed

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(d) Maintain, update and issue the Cadet Training Manual to each Cadet

(e) Monitor individual Training Officer performance

(f) Monitor overall Cadet Program

(g) Complete Cadet evaluations

438.4 REQUIRED TRAINING

Cadets will receive field training prior to working in a solo capacity.The training will be documented in the training manual designated for cadet training.Cadets will receive a minimum of 5 weeks of training; however, if more training is necessary it will be provided on a case by case basis. The cadet will also be required to attend departmental in service training including first aid and CPR.

438.5 TRAINING EVALUATIONS

Evaluations are an important component of the training process and shall be completed as outlined below.

438.5.1 CADET TRAINING OFFICER

The Training Officer will be responsible for the following:

(a) Complete and submit a written evaluation on the performance of his/her assigned cadet trainee to the Cadet Coordinator on a daily basis.

(b) Review the Daily Cadet Trainee Performance evaluations with the Cadet each day.

438.5.2 IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR

The immediate supervisor shall review and approve the Daily Cadet Trainee Performance evaluation submitted by the Training Officer and forward them to the Cadet Coordinator.

438.5.3 CADET ADMINISTRATOR

The Cadet administrator will review and approve the Daily Cadet trainee Performance Evaluations submitted by the Training Officer through his immediate supervisor.

438.6 DOCUMENTATION

All Documentation of the Cadet Training Program will be retained in the Cadet's training file as well as the Daily Cadet performance evaluations.

438.7 CADET VEHICLES AND UNIFORM

438.7.1 POLICY

Vehicles assigned to and utilized by the Cadets of the Police Department will be constructed, configured, maintained, equipped, and used in accordance with the policies and procedures set forth in the Policy and Procedure Manual of the Monterey Park Police Department.

438.7.2 PROCEDURE

General

(a) Cadet vehicles are utilized primarily by Cadets for assigned patrol duties.

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(b) Cadet vehicles may be “emergency vehicles”; however, shall not be used for “Code 3” purposes. Cadet vehicles shall not be utilized for the transportation of prisoners.

(c) Cadet vehicles shall be maintained in accordance with the specifications of the Fleet Maintenance Section. Each Cadet is responsible for the condition and care of the vehicle assigned to them.

(d) Cadet vehicles may be utilized as necessary to block off streets, provide transportation during weather related emergencies, and transport stranded motorists, witnesses, or victims as directed by a Patrol supervisor.

(e) Operation of Cadet vehicles requires no additional qualifications or training beyond a valid operator’s license.

(f) Cadet vehicles will be equipped with:

1. The equipment necessary to safely handle the tasks assigned them.
2. A mobile police radio and public address system, and computer system.

438.7.3 CADET UNIFORM AND POLICY AND PROCEDURE

Cadets shall wear the prescribed uniform when on-duty and follow policy and procedure as outlined within this manual.

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Body-Worn Cameras

439.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the use of a body-worn camera (BWC) by members of this department and for the access, use, and retention of department BWC media.

The provisions of this policy, including notice, documentation, access, and retention, also apply to other portable audio/video recording devices used by members, where applicable.

This policy does not apply to undercover operations, wiretaps, or eavesdropping (concealed listening devices).

439.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Activate - To place a BWC in active mode (also called event mode). In active mode, the BWC records both video and audio.

BWC media - The video, audio, and images captured by department BWCs and the associated metadata.

BWC media systems - Any software, including web-based programs and mobile applications, used by the Department to upload/download, store, view, transfer, and otherwise maintain BWC media.

Deactivate - To place a BWC in buffering mode (also called ready or pre-event mode). In buffering mode, the BWC records video (without audio) in short, predetermined intervals that are retained only temporarily. However, when a BWC is activated, the interval recorded immediately prior to activation is then stored as part of the BWC media. Deactivate does not mean powering off the BWC.

Event - A general term referring to a set of circumstances that may, but does not necessarily, correlate directly to a single public safety incident.

439.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Department to use BWCs and BWC media for evidence collection and to accurately document events in a way that promotes member safety and department accountability and transparency while also protecting the privacy of members of the public.

A violation of this policy subjects the member to discipline (Penal Code § 832.18) (see the Personnel Complaints Policy).

439.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

439.3.1 BWC COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should delegate certain responsibilities to a BWC coordinator.

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The responsibilities of the coordinator include (Penal Code § 832.18):

(a) Serving as a liaison between the Department and the BWC manufacturer/distributor and any third-party media storage vendor.

(b) Developing inventory procedures for issuing and tracking BWC equipment, including properly marking BWCs as property of the Department and recording the date each BWC is placed into or taken out of service.

(c) Assisting with troubleshooting and maintenance of BWC equipment and media systems and, when necessary, coordinating the repair or replacement of BWCs.

1. All equipment and system malfunctions and their resolutions should be documented, and maintenance and repair records should be maintained for all BWCs.

(d) Managing BWC media systems so that:

1. Access is limited to the minimum necessary authorized users and user privileges are restricted to those necessary for the member to conduct assigned department duties.

2. Security requirements, such as two-factor authentication and appropriate password parameters, are in place for user credentials.

(e) Configuring BWC media systems, or developing manual procedures, so that media is appropriately categorized and retained according to the event type tagged by members.

(f) Retaining audit logs or records of all access, alteration, and deletion of BWC media and media systems, and conducting periodic audits to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and department policy.

(g) Developing and updating BWC training for members who are assigned a BWC or given access to BWC media systems.

(h) Coordinating with the community relations coordinator to (see the Community Relations Policy):

1. Provide the public with notice of the department's use of BWCs (e.g., posting on the department website or social media pages).

2. Gain insight into community expectations regarding BWC use.

(i) Coordinating with the Records Manager to (see the Records Bureau and Records Maintenance and Release policies):

1. Determine and apply proper retention periods to BWC media. Agency legal counsel should be consulted in determining retention periods.

2. Develop procedures for the appropriate release of BWC media.

(j) Coordinating with the Evidence Room to develop procedures for the transfer, storage, and backup of evidentiary BWC media (see the Evidence Room Policy).

(k) Establishing a system to prevent tampering with, deleting, or copying recordings, and to ensure chain of custody integrity.

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(l) Designating the persons responsible for downloading the recorded data from the BWC.

(m) Completing an annual administrative review of the BWC program and providing it to the Chief of Police for review.

439.3.2 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Every member issued a BWC is responsible for its proper use, safekeeping, and maintenance (Penal Code § 832.18).

At the beginning of each shift or period of BWC use, the member should inspect their assigned BWC to confirm it is charged and in good working order. As part of the inspection, the member should perform a function test by activating the BWC and recording a brief video stating their name, identification number, assignment, and the date and time.

Members should wear their assigned BWC on their outermost garment positioned at or near chest level and as close to the center of their body as practicable. Members are responsible for ensuring there are no obstructions and that the BWC remains in a position suitable for recording.

When a BWC is not in the physical possession of the member to which it is assigned, it should be placed on the charging dock and stored in a secure location.

Members shall report any malfunction or damage to the BWC coordinator or on-duty supervisor as soon as practicable and, if possible, obtain a functioning BWC to use either temporarily while repairs are being made to the member's BWC or as a permanent replacement.

439.4 BWC USE

The following guidelines apply to the use of BWCs:

(a) Only department-issued BWCs should be used. Members are prohibited from using any other BWC without the express consent of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(b) BWCs should only be used by the member or members to whom it was issued unless otherwise authorized by a supervisor.

(c) The use of department-issued BWCs shall be strictly limited to department-related activities (Penal Code § 832.18).

(d) Members shall not use BWCs or BWC media systems for which they have not received prior authorization and appropriate training.

(e) Members shall immediately report unauthorized access or use of BWCs or BWC media systems by another member to their supervisor or the Chief of Police.

439.4.1 PROHIBITIONS

BWCs should not be used to record:

(a) Routine administrative activities of the Department that do not involve interactions with the public. Care should be taken to avoid incidentally recording confidential documents that the Department has a duty to keep secure (i.e., criminal justice information).

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(b) Areas within the department facilities where members have a reasonable expectation of privacy (e.g., locker rooms or dressing areas, breakrooms) unless responding to a call for service or conducting an investigation.

(c) Conversations of other members without their knowledge.

(d) When a member is taking an authorized break or otherwise engaged in personal activities.

(e) In a courtroom unless responding to a call for service or emergency situation.

(f) Interactions with undercover officers or confidential informants.

(g) Strip searches.

BWCs shall not be used for the purpose of embarrassment, harassment, or ridicule of any individual or group.

439.5 ACTIVATION OF BWC

Members should activate their BWC during all calls for service and the performance of law enforcement-related functions. Members are not required to activate their BWC during casual or informal contacts with members of the public that are not part of or related to law enforcement functions. However, members should activate their BWC any time a contact with an individual becomes hostile or adversarial.

Unless otherwise authorized by this policy or approved by a supervisor, BWCs should remain activated until the call for service or law enforcement-related function has concluded. A member may cease recording if they are simply waiting for a tow truck or a family member to arrive, or in other similar situations.

At no time is a member expected to jeopardize their safety to activate their BWC. However, the BWC should be activated as soon as reasonably practicable in required situations.

If a member attempts to activate their BWC but the BWC fails to record an event, the member should notify their supervisor as soon as practicable.

439.5.1 NOTICE OF RECORDING

Unless otherwise approved based on unique circumstances, a member should wear the BWC in a manner that is conspicuous and shall answer truthfully if asked whether they are equipped with a BWC or if their BWC is activated.

439.5.2 PRIVACY CONSIDERATIONS

Members should remain sensitive to the dignity of individuals being recorded and should exercise sound discretion with respect to privacy concerns.

When responding to a place where individuals have an expectation of privacy (e.g., private residences, medical or mental health facilities, restrooms) or to a sensitive situation (e.g., individuals partially or fully unclothed), members are permitted to mute or deactivate their BWC if it reasonably appears that the privacy concern outweighs any legitimate department interest in recording the event. Members may also mute or deactivate their BWC:

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(a) To protect the privacy of a victim or witness.

(b) When an individual wishes to provide information anonymously.

(c) To avoid recording a confidential informant or undercover officer.

(d) When discussing case tactics or strategy.

(e) During private conversations with other members or emergency responders.

Members should choose to mute rather than deactivate BWCs when practicable. Deactivation should only be used when muting the BWC will not accomplish the level of privacy necessary for the situation.

Before muting or deactivating their BWC, the member should verbally narrate the reason on the recording. As soon as possible once the privacy concern is no longer an issue, or when circumstances change so that the privacy concern no longer outweighs the department's interest in recording the event (e.g., the individual becomes combative, the conversation ends), the member should unmute or reactivate their BWC and verbally note that recording has resumed.

439.5.3 LIVESTREAMING

Livestreaming enables authorized individuals to remotely view the audio and video captured by a member's BWC in real time. Only supervisors and dispatchers approved by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall have access to livestreaming capabilities.

Livestreaming should only be activated:

(a) For purposes of member safety when the member is not responding to their radio or there is some other indication of distress.

(b) To assist with situational awareness or tactical decisions during a significant incident.

(c) When requested by the member.

439.5.4 DOCUMENTATION

Members are encouraged to provide narration while using a BWC when it would be useful to provide context or clarification of the events being recorded. However, the use of a BWC is not a replacement for written reports and should not be referred to in a written report in place of detailing the event.

Every report prepared by a member who is issued a BWC should state "BWC available" or "BWC unavailable," as applicable, and should document:

(a) To the extent practicable and relevant, the identity of individuals appearing in the BWC media.

(b) An explanation of why BWC media is unavailable including any malfunction, damage, or battery issue that resulted in the failure of the BWC to capture all or part of the event.

(c) Any exigency or other circumstances that prevented the member from immediately activating the recording at the beginning of the event.

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(d) Any period of the event in which the member deactivated or muted their BWC and the reason for such action.

(e) If livestreaming was activated during the event, the reason for livestreaming and the members who communicated or participated in the event through BWC livestreaming.

439.6 DOWNLOADING BWC MEDIA

Unless otherwise authorized by a supervisor, all media from a member's BWC should be properly downloaded and tagged before the end of their shift. BWC media related to a serious or high-profile event (e.g., search for a missing child, active shooter situation) should be downloaded and tagged as soon as practicable upon returning to the Department (Penal Code § 832.18).

Following an officer involved shooting or death or other event deemed necessary, a supervisor should take possession of the BWC for each member present and download and tag the BWC media if the storage system does not have automatic downloading capacity (Penal Code § 832.18).

439.6.1 TAGGING BWC MEDIA

Members should tag all media captured by their BWC with their name and/or identification number, the case or incident number, and the event type. BWC media should be tagged upon downloading or, if capabilities permit tagging in the field, as close to the time of the event as possible. If more than one event type applies to BWC media, it should be tagged with each event type. If BWC media can only be tagged with a single event type, the media should be tagged using the event type with the longest retention period.

BWC media depicting sensitive circumstances or events should be tagged as restricted. BWC media should be flagged for supervisor review when it pertains to a significant event such as:

(a) An incident that is the basis of a formal or informal complaint or is likely to result in a complaint.

(b) When a member has sustained a serious injury or a line-of-duty death has occurred.

(c) When a firearm discharge or use of force incident has occurred.

(d) An event that has attracted or is likely to attract significant media attention.

Supervisors should conduct audits at regular intervals to confirm BWC media is being properly downloaded and tagged by their subordinates.

439.7 BWC MEDIA

All BWC media is the sole property of the Department (Penal Code § 832.18). Members shall have no expectation of privacy or ownership interest in the content of BWC media.

All BWC media shall be stored and transferred in a manner that is physically and digitally secure with appropriate safeguards to prevent unauthorized modification, use, release, or transfer. Contracts with any third-party vendors for the storage of BWC media should include provisions specifying that all BWC media remains the property of the Department and shall not be used by the

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vendor for any purpose without explicit approval of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee (Penal Code § 832.18).

Members shall not alter, copy, delete, release, or permit access to BWC media other than as permitted in this policy without the express consent of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee (Penal Code § 832.18).

BWC media systems should not be accessed using personal devices unless authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

439.7.1 ACCESS AND USE OF BWC MEDIA

BWC media systems shall only be accessed by authorized members using the member's own login credentials and in accordance with the Information Technology Use Policy.

BWC media shall only be accessed and viewed for legitimate department-related purposes in accordance with the following guidelines:

(a) BWC media tagged as restricted should only be accessible by those designated by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(b) Members may review their own BWC media for department-related purposes. Members should document in their report if they reviewed BWC media before completing the report.

(c) Investigators may review BWC media pertaining to their assigned cases.

(d) A member testifying regarding a department-related event may review the pertinent BWC media before testifying.

(e) Supervisors are permitted to access and view BWC media of their subordinates.

1. Supervisors should review BWC media that is tagged as a significant event or that the supervisor is aware pertains to a significant event.

2. Supervisors should conduct documented reviews of their subordinate's BWC media at least annually to evaluate the member's performance, verify compliance with department procedures, and determine the need for additional training. The review should include a variety of event types when possible. Supervisors should review BWC media with the recording member when it would be beneficial to provide guidance or to conduct one-on-one informal training for the member.

3. Supervisors should conduct periodic reviews of a sample of each subordinate's BWC media to evaluate BWC use and ensure compliance with this policy.

(f) The Training Officer is permitted to access and view BWC media for training purposes.

1. The Training Officer should conduct a quarterly review of a random sampling of BWC media to evaluate department performance and effectiveness and to identify specific areas where additional training or changes to protocols would be beneficial. Training Committee members may review BWC media as part of their review to identify training needs.

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2. The Training Officer may use BWC media for training purposes with the approval of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. The Training Officer should use caution to avoid embarrassing or singling out a member and, to the extent practicable, should seek consent from the members appearing in the BWC media before its use for training. When practicable, sensitive issues depicted in BWC media should be redacted before being used for training.

(g) The Records Manager may access BWC media when necessary to conduct department-related duties.

(h) The BWC coordinator may access BWC media and the BWC media system as needed to ensure the system is functioning properly, provide troubleshooting assistance, conduct audits, and fulfill other responsibilities related to their role.

439.7.2 PUBLIC ACCESS

Unless disclosure is required by law or a court order, BWC media should not be released to the public if it unreasonably violates a person's privacy or sense of dignity or depicts the interior of:

(a) A private residence.

(b) A facility that offers health care, mental health or substance abuse treatment, or social services.

(c) A school building.

(d) Any other building in which public access is restricted or which implicates heightened security concerns.

Requests for the release of BWC media shall be processed in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy. The Records Manager should review BWC media before public release.

439.8 RETENTION OF BWC MEDIA

Non-evidentiary BWC media should be retained for a minimum of 60 days, after which it may be erased, destroyed, or recycled. Non-evidentiary media may be kept for more than 60 days for availability in case of a civilian complaint and to preserve transparency (Penal Code § 832.18).

Unless circumstances justify continued retention, BWC media should be permanently deleted upon the expiration of the retention period in a way that it cannot be retrieved. BWC media shall not otherwise be deleted by any person without the authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Records or logs of access and deletion of recordings should be retained permanently (Penal Code § 832.18).

439.8.1 EVIDENTIARY BWC MEDIA

BWC media relevant to a criminal prosecution should be exported from the BWC media system and securely transferred to digital evidence storage according to established department procedures. Evidentiary BWC media is subject to the same laws, policies, and procedures as all

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other evidence, including chain of custody, accessibility, and retention periods (see the Evidence Room Policy).

Evidentiary BWC media should be retained for a minimum of two years under the following circumstances (Penal Code § 832.18):

(a) The recording is of an incident involving the use of force by an officer or an officer-involved shooting.

(b) The recording is of an incident that leads to the detention or arrest of an individual.

(c) The recording is relevant to a formal or informal complaint against an officer or the Monterey Park Police Department.

Recordings containing evidence that may be relevant to a criminal prosecution should be retained for any additional period required by law for other evidence relevant to a criminal prosecution (Penal Code § 832.18).

439.9 TRAINING

The BWC coordinator should ensure that each member issued a BWC receives initial training before use, and periodic refresher training thereafter. Training should include:

(a) Proper use of the BWC device and accessories.

(b) When BWC activation is required, permitted, and prohibited.

(c) How to respond to an individual's request to stop recording.

(d) Proper use of the BWC media systems, including downloading and tagging procedures.

(e) Security procedures for BWC media, including appropriate access and use.

Members who are not issued a BWC but who have access to BWC media systems shall receive training on the BWC media system, including appropriate access, use, and security procedures.

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Chapter 5 - Traffic Operations

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Traffic Function and Responsibility

500.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The ultimate goal of traffic law enforcement is to reduce traffic collisions. This may be achieved through the application of such techniques as geographic/temporal assignment of personnel and equipment and the establishment of preventive patrols to deal with specific categories of unlawful driving behavior. Traffic enforcement techniques are based on accident data, enforcement activity records, traffic volume, and traffic conditions. This department provides enforcement efforts toward violations, not only in proportion to the frequency of their occurrence in accident situations, but also in terms of traffic-related needs.

500.2 TRAFFIC OFFICER DEPLOYMENT

Several factors are considered in the development of deployment schedules for officers of the Monterey Park Police Department. Information provided by the California Statewide Integrated Traffic Reporting System (SWITRS) is a valuable resource for traffic accident occurrences and therefore officer deployment. Some of the factors for analysis include:

- Location
- Time
- Day
- Violation factors

All officers assigned to patrol or traffic enforcement functions will emphasize enforcement of accident causing violations during high accident hours and at locations of occurrence. All officers will take directed enforcement action on request, and random enforcement action when appropriate against violators as a matter of routine. All officers shall maintain high visibility while working general enforcement, especially at high accident locations.

Other factors to be considered for deployment are requests from the public, construction zones or special events.

500.3 ENFORCEMENT

Enforcement actions are commensurate with applicable laws and take into account the degree and severity of the violation committed. This department does not establish ticket quotas and the number of arrests or citations issued by any officer shall not be used as the sole criterion for evaluating officer overall performance (Vehicle Code § 41603). The visibility and quality of an officer’s work effort will be commensurate with the philosophy of this policy. Several methods are effective in the reduction of collisions:

500.3.1 WARNINGS

Warnings or other non-punitive enforcement actions should be considered in each situation and substituted for arrests or citations when circumstances warrant, especially in the case of inadvertent violations.

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500.3.2 CITATIONS

Citations may be issued when an officer believes it is appropriate. It is essential that officers fully explain the rights and requirements imposed on motorists upon issuance of a citation for a traffic violation. Officers should provide the following information at a minimum:

(a) Explanation of the violation or charge

(b) Court appearance procedure including the optional or mandatory appearance by the motorist

(c) Notice of whether the motorist can enter a plea and pay the fine by mail or at the court

500.3.3 PHYSICAL ARREST

Physical arrest can be made on a number of criminal traffic offenses outlined in the Vehicle Code or Penal Code. These physical arrest cases usually deal with, but are not limited to:

(a) Vehicular manslaughter

(b) Felony and misdemeanor driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs

(c) Felony or misdemeanor hit-and-run

(d) Refusal to sign notice to appear

(e) Any other misdemeanor at the discretion of the officer, such as reckless driving with extenuating circumstances

500.4 SUSPENDED OR REVOKED DRIVERS LICENSES

If an officer contacts a traffic violator for driving on a suspended or revoked license, the officer may issue a traffic citation pursuant to Vehicle Code § 14601.

If a computer check of a traffic violator's license status reveals a suspended or revoked driver license and the traffic violator still has his or her license in possession, the license shall be seized by the officer. The officer shall verbally advise the traffic violator of the suspension or revocation and issue the citation. The officer will be responsible for filling out the Verbal Notice form (DMV form DL-310) and causing that form and license to be forwarded to the Department of Motor Vehicles.

500.5 HIGH-VISIBILITY VESTS

The Department has provided American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Class II high-visibility vests to increase the visibility of department members who may be exposed to hazards presented by passing traffic, maneuvering or operating vehicles, machinery and equipment (23 CFR 655.601; 8 CCR 1598).

Although intended primarily for use while performing traffic related assignments, high-visibility vests should be worn at any time increased visibility would improve the safety or efficiency of the member.

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500.5.1 REQUIRED USE
Except when working in a potentially adversarial or confrontational role, such as during vehicle stops, high-visibility vests should be worn at any time it is anticipated that an employee will be exposed to the hazards of approaching traffic or construction and recovery equipment. Examples of when high-visibility vests should be worn include traffic control duties, accident investigations, lane closures and while at disaster scenes, or anytime high visibility is desirable. When emergency conditions preclude the immediate donning of the vest, officers should retrieve and wear the vest as soon as conditions reasonably permit. Use of the vests shall also be mandatory when directed by a supervisor.

Vests maintained in the investigation units may be used any time a plainclothes officer might benefit from being readily identified as a member of law enforcement.

500.6 SUPERVISION OF MOTORCYCLE OFFICERS

The Traffic Bureau Commander shall have direct supervisory responsibility for motorcycle operation and the deployment of motorcycle officers. The Traffic Bureau Commander may also be assigned to ride a motorcycle and if so shall exercise direct supervision of officers under his or her command while in the field. The Traffic Bureau Commander will also handle related patrol supervision duties as needed.

500.7 OPERATIONS

The police motorcycle has special features and considerations which make it different from operating an automobile. Because of these unique features special requirements for its operation and care are needed.

(a) Cover and Security of Motorcycles: Motorcycle officers may be assigned to garage their assigned motorcycles at their residences and drive them back and forth to the police facility for duty. The purpose of doing so is safety and security. Motorcycles garaged at other than a department facility shall be under cover in an enclosed, locked garage. A carport will not meet this requirement. Officers shall not garage at their residence their assigned motorcycle if an enclosed garage is not available. Motorcycles garaged at an officer's home shall be ridden to and from work, weather permitting. The officer may also ride the motorcycle to and from other locations on official business as needed. Officers shall not use their assigned motorcycles for transportation on personal business.

(b) Motorcycle Inspection: Motorcycle officers shall inspect their assigned motorcycles before operating it on duty. The inspection will follow the motorcycle manufacturer's recommended procedures. Once a month, the motorcycles will also be inspected by the Traffic Bureau Commander or the senior motorcycle officer. Officers are responsible for maintaining their assigned motorcycles in a clean, mechanically sound condition. Officers are responsible for seeing that scheduled maintenance is performed by an authorized repair facility. Any mechanical malfunction found shall be noted and brought to the attention of the Traffic Bureau Commander, senior

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motorcycle officer or, if neither is available, the Vehicle Fleet Manager. Authorizations for necessary repairs shall be made as soon as possible. If the mechanical defect is such that the motorcycle is unsafe to operate, it will not be ridden until the repairs are made.

(c) Motorcycle Repairs and Alterations: Officers having their motorcycle repaired or serviced will turn in a copy of the repair slip or invoice to the Traffic Bureau Commander. Motorcycles and motorcycle equipment may not be altered except for temporary emergency repairs unless authorized by the Traffic Bureau Commander. Any changes that are contrary to standards set by the manufacturers for the safe operation of the motorcycle will not be authorized.

(d) Operating Unassigned Motorcycles: Individual motorcycles, even those of the same make, model and year, have unique handling characteristics that may affect their safe operation by unfamiliar riders. In the interest of safety, officers should only ride their assigned motorcycles. Exceptions may be made if an officer must operate another motorcycle during an emergency or is assigned another motor during the repair of his or her motorcycle, etc.

500.7.1 RIDING POLICY

Officers shall obey all traffic laws except when in the necessary pursuit of an actual or suspected violator.

Officers are to use good discretion and not ride their motorcycle when pending or present hazards exist due to weather conditions.

500.8 MOTORCYCLE SUPERVISION

(a) Display of Unsafe Riding: Any supervisor observing an officer riding in an unsafe manner shall take appropriate action. Such action may consist of bringing the situation to the attention of the Traffic Bureau Commander or documentation, and may also result in training, discipline or removal from assignment as a motorcycle officer. Motor officers who display unsafe riding habits despite correction or training will be removed from the motor assignment.

(b) Removal from Assignment: Removal from assignment as a motor officer should be based upon, but not limited to, the officer's riding abilities or deficiencies, work product or lack of work product, and safety habits.

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Traffic Collision Reporting

501.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Monterey Park Police Department prepares traffic collision reports in compliance with the California Highway Patrol Collision Investigation Manual (CIM) and as a public service makes traffic collision reports available to the community with some exceptions.

501.2 RESPONSIBILITY

The Traffic Sergeant will be responsible for distribution of the Collision Investigation Manual. The Traffic Sergeant will receive all changes in the state manual and ensure conformity with this policy.

501.3 TRAFFIC COLLISION REPORTING

All traffic collision reports taken by members of this department shall be forwarded to the Traffic Bureau for approval and data entry into the Records Management System. The Traffic Sergeant will be responsible for monthly and quarterly reports on traffic collision statistics to be forwarded to the Field Services Division Commander, or other persons as required.

501.4 REPORTING SITUATIONS

501.4.1 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS INVOLVING CITY VEHICLES

Traffic collision investigation reports shall be taken when a City-owned vehicle is involved in a traffic collision upon a roadway or highway wherein any damage or injury results. A general information report may be taken in lieu of a traffic collision report (CHP 555 form) at the direction of a supervisor when the collision occurs on private property or does not involve another vehicle. Whenever there is damage to a City vehicle, a Vehicle Damage Report shall be completed and forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander.

Photographs of the collision scene and vehicle damage shall be taken at the discretion of the traffic investigator or any supervisor.

Traffic collision investigation reports shall also be taken if any City property is damaged as a result of a traffic collision.

In certain circumstances, the Watch Commander may use his/her discretion and use a memo format to document a collision if the following conditions exist.

(a) No injuries

(b) No other party involved

(c) The damage to city property is very minor

The ultimate discretion shall be left to the Watch Commander.

501.4.2 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS WITH POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

When an employee of this department, either on-duty or off-duty, is involved in a traffic collision within the jurisdiction of the Monterey Park Police Department resulting in a serious injury or

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fatality, the Traffic Sergeant or the Watch Commander, may notify the California Highway Patrol for assistance.

The term serious injury is defined as any injury that may result in a fatality.

501.4.3 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS WITH OTHER CITY EMPLOYEES OR OFFICIALS

The Traffic Sergeant or on-duty Watch Commander may request assistance from the California Highway Patrol for the investigation of any traffic collision involving any City official or employee where a serious injury or fatality has occurred.

501.4.4 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

In compliance with the Collision Investigation Manual, traffic collision reports shall not be taken for traffic collisions occurring on private property unless there is a death or injury to any person involved, a hit-and-run violation, or Vehicle Code violation. An Incident Report may be taken at the discretion of any supervisor.

501.4.5 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS ON ROADWAYS OR HIGHWAYS

Traffic collision reports shall be taken when they occur on a roadway or highway within the jurisdiction of this department under any of the following circumstances:

(a) When there is a death or injury

(b) Hit and Run

(c) A prosecutable misdemeanor or felony has occurred

(d) An arrest is made or anticipated

(e) At the discretion of the Supervisor/Watch Commander

Property damage only collisions where all parties have a driver’s license and insurance will not generally be reported with the following exceptions:

(a) Upon the demand of the parties involved, a Property Damage Only Report (PDO) with a summary narrative shall be completed

(b) City property is involved (light post, signal light, etc.)

(c) One of the drivers is under the influence of alcohol or drugs

(d) One of the drivers has fled the location without stopping to exchange information or check on the welfare of the other parties involved

(e) At the discretion of the Supervisor/Watch Commander

An officer is not necessary to assist in property damage only collisions unless one party refuses to exchange information, one party is unlicensed or one party is uninsured, or a traffic hazard exists and tow trucks are needed.

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501.4.6 DUTIES OF EMPLOYEE INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC COLLISION WHILE IN DEPARTMENT VEHICLE WITHIN THE CITY

A Department employee who is directly involved in a traffic collision in the City while operating or riding in a City vehicle, or who participated or otherwise acted within the scope of his or her duties in the events leading directly to a traffic collision in the City, shall immediately request a supervisor to the scene. The employee shall cooperate in any investigation and report facts as accurately as possible. In no case is the employee to admit liability or obligate the City in any way for redress of damages.

501.4.7 DUTIES OF EMPLOYEE INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC COLLISION WHILE IN DEPARTMENT VEHICLE OUTSIDE THE CITY

A Department employee who is directly involved in a traffic collision outside the City while operating or riding in a City vehicle, or who participated or otherwise acted within the scope of his or her duties in the events leading directly to a traffic accident outside the City shall:

(a) Notify the jurisdiction in which the collision occurred and request that a collision report be made and forwarded to the Chief of Police.

(b) Notify the Watch Commander as soon as possible. If a major injury or fatality is involved, a Department supervisor shall be dispatched to the scene.

(c) Cooperate in any investigation and report facts as accurately as possible. In no case is the employee to admit liability or obligate the City in any way for redress of damages.

(d) Comply with any local ordinances as well as VC laws relating to traffic collisions.

501.4.8 DUTIES OF THE SUPERVISOR AT DEPARTMENT VEHICLE-INVOLVED TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

The supervisor at the scene of a traffic collision involving an employee driving a Department vehicle shall conduct an administrative inquiry to determine the circumstances of the collision and whether the employee involved was adhering to Department rules, policies and procedures in the activities related to the accident. The supervisor shall comply with Government Code Sections 3300 to 3311 in conducting the inquiry. The supervisor shall notify the Watch Commander (or Bureau Commander, as applicable) of his or her findings as soon as practical.

The supervisor shall also prepare a written confidential report of the inquiry and submit it to the Watch Commander or Bureau Commander prior to the beginning of the next business day, unless directed to complete and submit such report sooner. If the employee involved in the accident is the Watch Commander or Bureau Commander, the report shall be submitted directly to the employee's superior officer.

501.4.9 DUTIES OF THE WATCH COMMANDER IN EMPLOYEE-INVOLVED TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

Upon receiving an investigating supervisor's report of a traffic collision involving an on-duty employee, the Watch Commander or Bureau Commander shall verify the report's completeness in explaining the collision, the duty status of the employee, and the extent of damage to Department

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vehicles or equipment. The Watch Commander or Bureau Commander shall then endorse the report to indicate the verification of these facts and forward the investigation to the appropriate Division Commander.

If the initial administrative inquiry into the collision was not conducted by a supervisor per Section 502.4.8 above, the Watch Commander or Bureau Commander shall conduct and document the inquiry as described therein. The report may then be submitted directly to the appropriate Division Commander without additional endorsement.

501.4.10 ACCIDENT REVIEW COMMITTEE

Whenever an employee becomes involved in a traffic collision in a City-owned vehicle, it shall be the responsibility of the Watch Commander or Bureau Commander to select three employee peers to sit on an Accident Review Committee. An employee peer is another employee of the same classified position (rank) and assignment. For employees with the rank of Sergeant or above, or employees assigned to units with less than three peers, three employees of the same classified position will be selected from any assignment. For the purposes of an accident review, Police Corporals and Officers may be selected equally as peers of involved Corporals or Officers. At no time, unless authorized by the Chief of Police, shall the members of the Accident Review Committee be anyone who was a witness to the accident that is under review.

The Watch Commander or Bureau Commander shall preside over but not participate in the Accident Review. The employee peers on the accident review committee will then study and consider all portions of the collision investigation report and find the collision either "Preventable" or "Not Preventable." The employee involved shall not attend the deliberation portion of the meeting.

The Watch Commander or Bureau Commander who convened the Accident Review shall then document the committee's findings and submit it to the appropriate Division Commander.

501.4.11 DUTIES OF THE DIVISION COMMANDER IN EMPLOYEE-INVOLVED TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

The involved employee's Division Commander shall review all reports and findings and then submit them to the Chief of Police with an endorsement stating:

(a) Recommendations - The Division Commander's recommendations of disciplinary action, if any.

(b) Background - The facts of the case, and the names of employees on the Accident Review Committee and their finding, either "Preventable" or "Not-Preventable."

(c) Administrative Insight - Whether or not the Division Commander concurs with the findings of the Accident Review Board, what he/she based their conclusions on and the reason for disciplinary action being recommended, if any.

501.5 NOTIFICATION OF TRAFFIC BUREAU SUPERVISION

In the event of a serious injury or death related traffic collision, the Watch Commander shall notify the Traffic Sergeant to relate the circumstances of the traffic collision and seek assistance from

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the Traffic Bureau. In the absence of a Traffic Sergeant, the Watch Commander or any supervisor may assign an accident investigator or motor officer to investigate the traffic collision.

501.6 TRAFFIC COLLISION REPORT FORMATS

There will be three formats for documenting traffic collisions. They will be documented as a collision investigation, a collision report using the summary/cause format, or a collision report using the property-damage-only (PDO) format. See Manual Section 502.4.1 for exceptions.

501.6.1 TRAFFIC COLLISION REPORT FORMS

CHP 555 Pages 1 to 4 and CHP 556 are used to document a collision investigation or to document a collision report using the summary/cause format. CHP 556 is also used to document any changes to an collision investigation or report previously submitted. If computer paper or a form other than the CHP 556 is used, the heading information that is required on CHP 556 is also required at the top of the page or form.

CHP 555-03 is used to document a PDO traffic collision.

501.6.2 COLLISION INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS

A collision investigation shall be documented as set forth in the CHP Collision Investigation Manual HPM 110.5, except that a factual diagram including points of rest shall only be required when one or more of the following conditions exist:

(a) A fatality or severe injury is involved.

(b) An emergency vehicle is involved. See Manual Section 502.4.1 for exceptions.

(c) A felony prosecution is anticipated.

(d) A factual diagram is otherwise crucial to prosecution. For example, to indicate the relative positions and locations of needed evidence such as skid marks or vehicle debris at the scene.

On all traffic collisions, the handling officer or his designee will contact the driver and all passengers and inquire as to any injuries or complaint of pain. On all traffic collision reports, the officer or his designee will articulate his/her findings on the CHP 555 injured/witnesses/passengers form and in the narrative of the traffic collision report.

501.6.3 COLLISIONS REQUIRING A SUMMARY/CAUSE FORMAT COLLISION REPORT

A collision will be documented as a collision report on motor vehicle accidents and non-traffic accidents not documented as collision investigations as follows:

(a) The collision involves minor injury to any party, including complaint of pain, and no injured party is transported directly from the scene to a medical facility for treatment.

(b) The collision involves three or more parties.

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(c) The collision is a late-reported collision involving any injury. The Watch Commander may direct that a late-reported injury traffic collision be documented as an investigation if warranted.

501.6.4 SUMMARY/CAUSE COLLISION REPORT REQUIREMENTS
A collision report shall be documented as set forth in the CHP Collision Investigation Manual HPM 110.5. The sketch may be made on the CHP 555 Page 4 - Factual Diagram, instead of CHP 555 Page 2, if necessary.

501.6.5 PROPERTY DAMAGE ONLY FORMAT TRAFFIC COLLISION REPORT, CHP 555-03
CHP 555-03 shall be used when one or two parties are involved and a collision investigation or collision report are not required. This form will also be used to document Driver's Reports of collisions which involve no injury. A CHP 555-03 is generally completed by the officer at the scene and copies without the narrative portion are then provided to the involved parties at that time. The CHP 555-03 shall be completed as set forth in the CHP Collision Investigation Manual HPM 110.5, except as follows:

(a) A brief, simple narrative may be used instead of the summary/cause format. The narrative should consist of an explanation of how the collision occurred and the cause, preferably a Vehicle Code violation, if applicable. Additional information or explanations may be noted, if necessary.

(b) Use of CHP 555-03 is not appropriate if a qualified officer issues a citation for a violation associated with the collision.

(c) The Watch Commander may direct that a collision investigation or collision report be done if warranted.

501.6.6 DRIVER'S REPORT OR LATE REPORTED COLLISION
A collision will be documented on CHP 553-03 when reported after the involved parties have left the scene unless a collision investigation is warranted, any injury is involved, or at the direction of the Watch Commander.

501.7 DESIGNATION OF "PARTY 1"
In all collision documentation, the striking vehicle shall be designated as "Party 1." In any instance where a determination of the striking vehicle cannot be made, the party determined to be at fault shall be designated "Party 1."

501.8 BLANK

501.9 CITY TRAFFIC COLLISION HANDLED BY THE CHP
The California Highway Patrol shall investigate or document certain types of traffic collisions occurring in the City of Monterey Park in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Department and the CHP signed July 14, 1999. These collisions include:

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(a) All collisions involving On-Duty Emergency Vehicles where there is a report of serious injury or death to any party.

(b) All collisions involving members of the Monterey Park City Council where there is a report of serious injury or death to any party.

(c) Circumstances including but not limited to a potential conflict of interest, the appearance of a conflict of interest, special situations such as multiple fatalities or hazardous materials where special expertise is needed. These will be decided on a case-by-case basis by the Department in consultation with a CHP supervisor.

(d) The Department may conduct a separate, simultaneous administrative inquiry into the incident.

501.10 SUPERIORITY OF DEPARTMENT POLICY

Officers shall adhere to the current edition of the CHP Collision Investigation Manual - HPM 110.5 with regard to completing CHP 555, 556, and 555-03. The Department's Traffic Collision Policy and Procedure as defined herein shall supersede the Collision Investigation Manual in areas of conflict.

501.11 SCHOOL BUS ACCIDENTS

Traffic collisions involving school buses will be handled in accordance with California Vehicle Code 12517.1.

501.12 OFFICERS WITNESSING A TRAFFIC COLLISION

Officers who are on duty and observe a reportable traffic collision shall notify Communications.

501.12.1 WITNESSING OFFICER ASSIGNED TO HANDLE THE TRAFFIC COLLISION

When an officer who has witnessed a reportable traffic collision is assigned to handle the traffic collision, the officer shall:

(a) Complete the investigation and all appropriate reports.

(b) Include his or her statement as a witness in the report.

(c) Issue a traffic citation for all violations observed and include this information in the report.

501.12.2 REPORTING TRAFFIC COLLISIONS WITNESSED BY OTHER OFFICERS

When an officer is investigating a traffic collision witnessed by another officer, the reporting officer shall complete the investigation and all appropriate reports, and have the witnessing officer proceed per Subsections 502.12.1 (b) and (c) above.

501.13 TRAFFIC COLLISION PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs shall be taken at a traffic collision investigation when:

(a) They would be of evidential value in a collision involving a fatal or severe injury or a collision involving a felony violation.

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(b) Government property is involved.

(c) When they may be of value in a traffic education program.

501.14 TRAFFIC COLLISIONS INVOLVING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Officers at the scene of a traffic collision involving hazardous materials, including but not limited to radioactive, flammable, explosive, corrosive, odorous, or otherwise harmful materials, shall comply with Manual Section 391.2.4, to include the following:

(a) Evacuate from the immediate spill site and establish a safety zone (perimeter) around the scene, including areas where materials may be spilling toward. Request additional units to block and re-route vehicular and pedestrian traffic as needed.

(b) Request a supervisor.

(c) Notify the Fire Department of any Department of Transportation Placard Code numbers or content listing on the vehicle or on the suspected container(s), if they can be read from a safe distance. Officers should not approach any hazardous or suspected hazardous material without appropriate protective clothing and breathing apparatus to obtain more information or for any other reason.

501.15 ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC COLLISION

Whenever personnel of the US armed forces are seriously injured or killed in a traffic collision, the investigating officer shall cause the Duty Officer, Long Beach Shore Patrol, Long Beach Naval Station, to be notified by telephone as soon as practical. Armed forces personnel include:

(a) Active military members of the US Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force or Coast Guard or reserve members of the armed forces on active duty.

(b) Civilian members of the US Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force or Coast Guard who are acting within the scope of their employment at the time of the collision.

501.16 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INFORMATION REGARDING TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

Officers at the scene of a traffic collision shall:

(a) Refrain from discussing whether a particular collision meets the damage criteria for the Financial Responsibility Law.

(b) Refer all parties of a collision to the Department of Motor Vehicles regarding the application of the Financial Responsibility Law.

(c) Advise all parties of a collision that DMV Financial Responsibility Report Form SR-1 can be obtained from the DMV, any police, sheriff or CHP station, their insurance company or automobile club.

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501.17 TRAFFIC DEATHS

Officers handling a traffic collision that results in a fatality or in injuries likely to result in a fatality shall advise the Watch Commander as soon as possible.

When the Traffic Bureau Commander has been notified of a traffic fatality or near fatality by the Watch Commander, it shall be Traffic Bureau Commander's responsibility to determine whether the Traffic Investigator should be called in if not already on duty.

501.17.1 DEAD BODY REPORT RESPONSIBILITY

The patrol officer assigned to handle and initially investigate the traffic collision shall be responsible for making the Dead Body Report for any fatality resulting from it when the victim is dead at the scene or dies while the investigating officer is still on duty. When the initial investigating officer is no longer available or is no longer on duty, another officer shall be directed to complete the Dead Body Report.

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Vehicle Towing and Release

502.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides the procedures for towing a vehicle by or at the direction of the Monterey Park Police Department. Nothing in this policy shall require the Department to tow a vehicle.

502.2 STORAGE AND IMPOUNDS

When circumstances permit, for example when towing a vehicle for parking or registration violations, the handling employee should, prior to having the vehicle towed, make a good faith effort to notify the owner of the vehicle that it is subject to removal. This may be accomplished by personal contact, telephone or by leaving a notice attached to the vehicle at least 24 hours prior to removal. If a vehicle presents a hazard, such as being abandoned on the roadway, it may be towed immediately.

The responsibilities of those employees towing, storing or impounding a vehicle are listed below.

502.2.1 VEHICLE STORAGE REPORT

Department members requesting towing, storage, or impound of a vehicle shall complete CHP Form 180 and accurately record the mileage and a description of property within the vehicle (Vehicle Code § 22850). A copy of the storage report should be given to the tow truck operator, and the original shall be submitted to the Records Bureau as soon as practicable after the vehicle is stored.

502.2.2 REMOVAL FROM TRAFFIC COLLISION SCENES

When a vehicle has been involved in a traffic collision and must be removed from the scene, the officer shall have the driver select a towing company, if possible, and shall relay the request for the specified towing company to the dispatcher. When there is no preferred company requested, a company will be selected from the rotational list of towing companies in Dispatch.

If the owner is incapacitated, or for any reason it is necessary for the Department to assume responsibility for a vehicle involved in a collision, the officer shall request the dispatcher to call the official towing garage for the City of Monterey Park. The officer will then store the vehicle using a CHP Form 180.

502.2.3 STORAGE AT ARREST SCENES

Whenever a person in charge or in control of a vehicle is arrested, it is the policy of this department to provide reasonable safekeeping by storing the arrestee’s vehicle subject to the exceptions described below. The vehicle, however, shall be stored whenever it is needed for the furtherance of the investigation or prosecution of the case, or when the community caretaker doctrine would reasonably suggest that the vehicle should be stored (e.g., traffic hazard, high-crime area).

The following are examples of situations where consideration should be given to leaving a vehicle at the scene in lieu of storing, provided the vehicle can be lawfully parked and left in a reasonably secured and safe condition:

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- Traffic-related warrant arrest.
- Situations where the vehicle was not used to further the offense for which the driver was arrested.
- Whenever the licensed owner of the vehicle is present, willing, and able to take control of any vehicle not involved in criminal activity.
- Whenever the vehicle otherwise does not need to be stored and the owner requests that it be left at the scene. In such cases, the owner shall be informed that the Department will not be responsible for theft or damages.

502.2.4 IMPOUNDMENT AT SOBRIETY CHECKPOINTS

Whenever a driver is stopped at a sobriety checkpoint and the only violation is that the operator is driving without a valid driver's license, the officer shall make a reasonable attempt to identify the registered owner of the vehicle (Vehicle Code § 2814.2). The officer shall release the vehicle to the registered owner if the person is a licensed driver, or to another licensed driver authorized by the registered owner, provided the vehicle is claimed prior to the conclusion of the checkpoint operation.

If the vehicle is released at the checkpoint, the officer shall list on his/her copy of the notice to appear the name and driver's license number of the person to whom the vehicle is released.

When a vehicle cannot be released at the checkpoint, it shall be towed (Vehicle Code § 22651(p)). When a vehicle is removed at the checkpoint, it shall be released during the normal business hours of the storage facility to the registered owner or his/her agent upon presentation of a valid driver's license and current vehicle registration.

502.2.5 DRIVING A NON-CITY VEHICLE

Vehicles which have been towed by or at the direction of the Department should not be driven by police personnel unless it is necessary to move a vehicle a short distance to eliminate a hazard, prevent the obstruction of a fire hydrant or to comply with posted signs.

502.2.6 DISPATCHER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon receiving a request for towing, the dispatcher shall promptly telephone the specified authorized towing service. The officer shall be advised when the request has been made and the towing service has been dispatched.

When there is no preferred company requested, the dispatcher shall call the next firm in rotation from the list of approved towing companies and shall make appropriate entries on that form to ensure the following firm is called on the next request.

502.2.7 RECORDS BUREAU RESPONSIBILITY

Records personnel shall promptly enter pertinent data from the completed storage form (CHP Form 180) into the Stolen Vehicle System and return the form to the Watch Commander for approval (Vehicle Code § 22651.5(b); Vehicle Code § 22851.3(b); Vehicle Code § 22854.5).

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Approved storage forms shall be promptly placed into the auto-file so that they are immediately available for release or review should inquiries be made.

Within 48 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, of the storage of any such vehicle it shall be the responsibility of the Records Bureau to determine the names and addresses of any individuals having an interest in the vehicle through DMV or CLETS computers. Notice shall be sent to all such individuals by mail as applicable and as provided in Vehicle Code § 22851.3(d), Vehicle Code § 22852(a), and Vehicle Code § 14602.6(a)(2). The notice shall include the following (Vehicle Code § 22852(b)):

(a) The name, address, and telephone number of this Department

(b) The location of the place of storage and description of the vehicle, which shall include, if available, the name or make, the manufacturer, the license plate number, and the mileage

(c) The authority and purpose for the removal of the vehicle

(d) A statement that, in order to receive their post-storage hearing, the owners, or their agents, shall request the hearing in person, in writing, or by telephone within 10 days of the date appearing on the notice

502.3 TOWING SERVICES

The City of Monterey Park periodically selects a firm to act as the official tow service and awards a contract to that firm. This firm will be used in the following situations:

(a) When it is necessary to safeguard a vehicle due to the inability of the owner or operator to take the required action.

(b) When a vehicle is being held as evidence in connection with an investigation.

(c) When it is otherwise necessary to store a motor vehicle. This would include situations involving the recovery of stolen or abandoned vehicles, and the removal of vehicles obstructing traffic in violation of state or local regulations.

502.4 VEHICLE INVENTORY

All property in a stored or impounded vehicle shall be inventoried and listed on the vehicle storage form. This includes the trunk and any compartments or containers, even if closed and/or locked. Members conducting inventory searches should be as thorough and accurate as practical in preparing an itemized inventory. These inventory procedures are for the purpose of protecting an owner's property while in police custody, to provide for the safety of officers, and to protect the Department against fraudulent claims of lost, stolen, or damaged property.

502.5 SECURITY OF VEHICLES AND PROPERTY

Unless it would cause an unreasonable delay in the completion of a vehicle impound/storage or create an issue of officer safety, officers should make reasonable accommodations to permit a driver/owner to retrieve small items of value or personal need (e.g., cash, jewelry, cell phone, prescriptions) that are not considered evidence or contraband.

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If a search of a vehicle leaves the vehicle or any property contained therein vulnerable to unauthorized entry, theft, or damage, personnel conducting the search shall take such steps as are reasonably necessary to secure and/or preserve the vehicle or property from such hazards.

502.6 RELEASE OF VEHICLE

The Department will maintain a listed, 24-hour telephone number to provide information regarding impoundment of vehicles and the right of the registered owner to request a storage hearing. Releases for towed vehicles will be made available during regular, non-emergency business hours (Vehicle Code § 14602.6).

(a) Vehicles removed pursuant to Vehicle Code § 22850 shall be released after proof of current registration is provided by the owner or the person in control of the vehicle and after all applicable fees are paid (Vehicle Code § 22850.3; Vehicle Code § 22850.5).

(b) Vehicles removed that require payment of parking fines or proof of valid driver's license shall only be released upon presentation of proof of compliance, proof of payment, completion of affidavit, and payment of applicable fees related to the removal (Vehicle Code § 22651 et seq., Vehicle Code § 22652 et seq., Vehicle Code § 22850.3; Vehicle Code § 22850.5).

(c) A vehicle removed pursuant to Vehicle Code § 14602.6(a) shall be released to the registered owner or his/her agent with proof of current registration, proof of a valid driver's license, and applicable fees paid prior to the end of the 30-day impoundment period under any of the following circumstances:

1. The vehicle was stolen.
2. If the driver reinstates his/her driver's license or acquires a license and provides proof of proper insurance.
3. Any other circumstance as set forth in Vehicle Code § 14602.6.
4. When there is no remaining community caretaking need to continue impound of the vehicle or the continued impound would not otherwise comply with the Fourth Amendment.

(d) An autonomous vehicle removed under authority of Vehicle Code § 22651(o)(1)(D) shall be released to the registered owner or person in control of the autonomous vehicle if the requirements of Vehicle Code § 22651(o)(3)(B) are met.

Personnel whose duties include releasing towed vehicles should consult the Vehicle Code under which the vehicle was towed or impounded for any specific requirements prior to release.

Employees who suspect that a vehicle was impounded in error should promptly advise a supervisor. Supervisors should approve, when appropriate, the release of the vehicle without requiring the registered owner or his/her agent to request a hearing, as described in the Vehicle Impound Hearings Policy.

502.7 TOWING FOR EXPIRED REGISTRATION

Prior to a member removing a vehicle that is found to have expired registration for more than six months, the member shall verify that no current registration exists with the Department of

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Motor Vehicles (DMV). If current registration exists with the DMV, the vehicle shall not be removed (Vehicle Code § 22651(o)(1)(A)).

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Vehicle Impound Hearings

503.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes a procedure for the requirement to provide vehicle storage or impound hearings pursuant to Vehicle Code § 22852.

503.2 STORED OR IMPOUND HEARING

When a vehicle is stored or impounded by any member of the Monterey Park Police Department, a hearing will be conducted upon the request of the registered or legal owner of the vehicle or his/her agent (Vehicle Code § 22650(a); Vehicle Code § 22852(a)).

The hearing shall be conducted within 48 hours of the request, excluding weekends and holidays. The hearing officer must be a person other than the person who directed the storage or impound of the vehicle (Vehicle Code § 22852(c)).

503.2.1 HEARING PROCEDURES

The vehicle storage hearing is an informal process to evaluate the validity of an order to store or impound a vehicle. The employee who caused the storage or removal of the vehicle does not need to be present for this hearing.

All requests for a hearing on a stored or impounded vehicle shall be submitted in person, in writing or by telephone within 10 days of the date appearing on the notice (Vehicle Code § 22852(b)). The Traffic Sergeant will generally serve as the hearing officer. The person requesting the hearing may record the hearing at his/her own expense.

The failure of either the registered or legal owner or interested person or his/her agent to request a hearing in a timely manner or to attend a scheduled hearing shall be considered a waiver of and satisfaction of the post-storage hearing requirement (Vehicle Code § 22851.3(e)(2); Vehicle Code § 22852(d)).

Any relevant evidence may be submitted and reviewed by the hearing officer to determine if reasonable grounds have been established for the storage or impound of the vehicle. The initial burden of proof established by a preponderance of the evidence that the storage/impound was based on probable cause rests with the Department.

After consideration of all information, the hearing officer shall determine the validity of the storage or impound of the vehicle in question and then render a decision. The hearing officer shall also consider any mitigating circumstances attendant to the storage that reasonably would warrant the release of the vehicle or a modification or reduction of the period the vehicle is impounded (Vehicle Code §14602.6(b); Vehicle Code § 14602.8(b)).

Aside from those mitigating circumstances enumerated in the Vehicle Code, the registered owner's lack of actual knowledge that the driver to whom the vehicle was loaned was not validly licensed may constitute a mitigating circumstance under Vehicle Code § 14602.6(b) or 14602.8(b), warranting release of the vehicle. This mitigating circumstance exception is not limited to situations

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where the owner made a reasonable inquiry as to the licensed status of the driver before lending the vehicle.

The legislative intent and this department's policy is to prevent unlicensed driving pursuant to Vehicle Code §14602.6. If this purpose is not furthered by the continued impoundment of a vehicle, release is most often appropriate.

(a) If a decision is made that reasonable grounds for storage or impound have been established, the hearing officer shall advise the inquiring party of the decision and that the inquiring party may pursue further civil remedies if desired.

1. If mitigating circumstances are found to be relevant, the hearing officer shall make reasonable adjustments to the impound period, storage or assessment of fees as warranted.

(b) If a decision is made that reasonable grounds for storage or impound have not been established or sufficient mitigating circumstances exist, the vehicle in storage shall be released immediately. Towing and storage fees will be paid at the Department's expense (Vehicle Code § 22852(e)).

(c) If a decision is made that reasonable grounds for storage have not been established or sufficient mitigating circumstances exist, and the vehicle has been released with fees having been paid, the receipt for such fees will be forwarded with a letter to the appropriate Division Commander. The hearing officer will recommend to the appropriate Division Commander that the fees paid by the registered or legal owner of the vehicle in question or their agent be reimbursed by the Department.

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Impaired Driving

504.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance to those department members who play a role in the detection and investigation of driving under the influence (DUI).

504.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department is committed to the safety of the roadways and the community and will pursue fair but aggressive enforcement of California's impaired driving laws.

504.3 INVESTIGATIONS

Officers should not enforce DUI laws to the exclusion of their other duties unless specifically assigned to DUI enforcement. All officers are expected to enforce these laws with due diligence.

The Traffic Sergeant will develop and maintain, in consultation with the prosecuting attorney, report forms with appropriate checklists to assist investigating officers in documenting relevant information and maximizing efficiency. Any DUI investigation will be documented using these forms. Information documented elsewhere on the form does not need to be duplicated in the report narrative. Information that should be documented includes, at a minimum:

(a) The field sobriety tests (FSTs) administered and the results.

(b) The officer's observations that indicate impairment on the part of the individual, and the officer's health-related inquiries that may help to identify any serious health concerns (e.g., diabetic shock).

(c) Sources of additional information (e.g., reporting party, witnesses) and their observations.

(d) Information about any audio and/or video recording of the individual's driving or subsequent actions.

(e) The location and time frame of the individual's vehicle operation and how this was determined.

(f) Any prior related convictions in California or another jurisdiction.

504.4 FIELD TESTS

The Traffic Sergeant should identify standardized FSTs and any approved alternate tests for officers to use when investigating violations of DUI laws.

504.5 CHEMICAL TESTS

A person implies consent to a chemical test or tests, and to providing the associated chemical sample, under any of the following (Vehicle Code § 23612):

(a) The person is arrested for driving a vehicle while under the influence, pursuant to Vehicle Code § 23152.

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(b) The person is under 21 years of age and is arrested by an officer having reasonable cause to believe that the person's blood alcohol content is 0.05 or more (Vehicle Code § 23140).

(c) The person is under 21 years of age and detained by an officer having reasonable cause to believe that the person was driving a vehicle while having a blood alcohol content of 0.01 or more (Vehicle Code § 23136).

(d) The person was operating a vehicle while under the influence and proximately caused bodily injury to another person (Vehicle Code § 23153).

If a person withdraws this implied consent, or is unable to withdraw consent (e.g., the person is unconscious), the officer should consider implied consent revoked and proceed as though the person has refused to provide a chemical sample.

504.5.1 CHOICE OF TESTS

Officers shall respect a viable choice of chemical test made by an arrestee, as provided for by law (e.g., breath will not be acceptable for suspected narcotics influence).

A person arrested for DUI has the choice of whether the test is of the person's blood or breath, and the officer shall advise the person that the person has that choice. If the person arrested either is incapable, or states that the person is incapable, of completing the chosen test, the person shall submit to the remaining test.

If the person chooses to submit to a breath test and there is reasonable cause to believe that the person is under the influence of a drug or the combined influence of alcohol and any drug, the officer may also request that the person submit to a blood test. If the person is incapable of completing a blood test, the person shall submit to and complete a urine test (Vehicle Code § 23612(a)(2)(C)).

504.5.2 BREATH SAMPLES

The Traffic Sergeant should ensure that all devices used for the collection and analysis of breath samples are properly serviced and tested, and that a record of such service and testing is properly maintained.

Officers obtaining a breath sample should monitor the device for any sign of malfunction. Any anomalies or equipment failures should be noted in the appropriate report and promptly reported to the Traffic Sergeant.

When the arrested person chooses a breath test, the handling officer shall advise the person that the breath-testing equipment does not retain a sample, and the person may, if desired, provide a blood or urine specimen, which will be retained to facilitate subsequent verification testing (Vehicle Code § 23614).

The officer should also require the person to submit to a blood test if the officer has a clear indication that a blood test will reveal evidence of any drug or the combined influence of an

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alcoholic beverage and any drug. Evidence of the officer's belief shall be included in the officer's report (Vehicle Code § 23612(a)(2)(C)).

504.5.3 BLOOD SAMPLES

Only persons authorized by law to draw blood shall collect blood samples (Vehicle Code § 23158). The blood draw should be witnessed by the assigned officer. No officer, even if properly certified, should perform this task.

Officers should inform an arrestee that if the arrestee chooses to provide a blood sample, a separate sample can be collected for alternate testing. Unless medical personnel object, two samples should be collected and retained as evidence, so long as only one puncture is required.

The blood sample shall be packaged, marked, handled, stored, and transported as required by the testing facility.

If an arrestee cannot submit to a blood draw because the arrestee has a bleeding disorder or has taken medication that inhibits coagulation, the arrestee shall not be required to take a blood test. Such inability to take a blood test should not be considered a refusal. However, that arrestee may be required to complete another available and viable test.

504.5.4 URINE SAMPLES

If a urine test will be performed, the arrestee should be promptly transported to the appropriate testing site. The officer shall follow any directions accompanying the urine evidence collection kit.

Urine samples shall be collected and witnessed by an officer or jail staff member of the same sex as the individual giving the sample. The arrestee should be allowed sufficient privacy to maintain the arrestee's dignity, to the extent possible, while still ensuring the accuracy of the sample (Vehicle Code § 23158(i)).

The sample shall be packaged, marked, handled, stored, and transported as required by the testing facility.

504.5.5 STATUTORY NOTIFICATIONS

Officers requesting that a person submit to chemical testing shall provide the person with the mandatory warning pursuant to Vehicle Code § 23612(a)(1)(D) and Vehicle Code § 23612(a)(4).

504.5.6 PRELIMINARY ALCOHOL SCREENING

Officers may use a preliminary alcohol screening (PAS) test to assist in establishing reasonable cause to believe a person is DUI. The officer shall advise the person that the PAS test is being requested to assist in determining whether the person is under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or a combination of the two. Unless the person is under the age of 21, the person shall be advised that the PAS test is voluntary. The officer shall also advise the person that submitting to a PAS test does not satisfy the person's obligation to submit to a chemical test as otherwise required by law (Vehicle Code § 23612).

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504.5.7 PRELIMINARY ALCOHOL SCREENING FOR A PERSON UNDER AGE 21

If an officer lawfully detains a person under 21 years of age who is driving a motor vehicle and the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person has a blood alcohol content of 0.01 or more, the officer shall request that the person take a PAS test to determine the presence of alcohol in the person, if a PAS test device is immediately available. If a PAS test device is not immediately available, the officer may request the person to submit to chemical testing of the person's blood, breath, or urine, conducted pursuant to Vehicle Code § 23612 (Vehicle Code § 13388).

If the person refuses to take or fails to complete the PAS test or other chemical test, or if the result of either test reveals a blood alcohol content of 0.01 or more, the officer shall proceed to serve the person with a notice of order of suspension pursuant to this policy (Vehicle Code § 13388).

504.6 REFUSALS

When an arrestee refuses to provide a viable chemical sample, officers should:

(a) Advise the arrestee of the requirement to provide a sample (Vehicle Code § 23612).

(b) Audio- and/or video-record the admonishment when it is practicable.

(c) Document the refusal in the appropriate report.

504.6.1 BLOOD SAMPLE WITHOUT CONSENT

A blood sample may be obtained from a person who refuses a chemical test when any of the following conditions exist:

(a) A search warrant has been obtained (Penal Code § 1524).

(b) The officer can articulate that exigent circumstances exist. Exigency does not exist solely because of the short time period associated with the natural dissipation of alcohol or controlled or prohibited substances in the person’s bloodstream. Exigency can be established by the existence of special facts such as a lengthy time delay in obtaining a blood sample due to an accident investigation or medical treatment of the person.

504.6.2 FORCED BLOOD SAMPLE

If an arrestee indicates by word or action that the person will physically resist a blood draw, the officer should request a supervisor to respond.

The responding supervisor should:

(a) Evaluate whether using force to obtain a blood sample is appropriate under the circumstances.

(b) Ensure that all attempts to obtain a blood sample through force cease if the person agrees to, and completes a viable form of testing in a timely manner.

(c) Advise the person of the person's duty to provide a sample (even if this advisement was previously done by another officer) and attempt to persuade the individual to submit to such a sample without physical resistance.

1. This dialogue should be recorded on audio and/or video if practicable.

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(d) Ensure that the blood sample is taken in a medically approved manner.

(e) Ensure the forced blood draw is recorded on audio and/or video when practicable.

(f) Monitor and ensure that the type and level of force applied appears reasonable under the circumstances:

1. Unless otherwise provided in a warrant, force should generally be limited to handcuffing or similar restraint methods.
2. In misdemeanor cases, if the arrestee becomes violent or more resistant, no additional force will be used and a refusal should be noted in the report.
3. In felony cases, force which reasonably appears necessary to overcome the resistance to the blood draw may be permitted.

(g) Ensure the use of force and methods used to accomplish the collection of the blood sample are documented in the related report.

If a supervisor is unavailable, officers are expected to use sound judgment and perform as a responding supervisor, as set forth above.

504.6.3 STATUTORY NOTIFICATIONS UPON REFUSAL

Upon refusal to submit to a chemical test as required by law, officers shall personally serve the notice of order of suspension upon the arrestee and take possession of any state-issued license to operate a motor vehicle that is held by that individual (Vehicle Code § 23612(e); Vehicle Code § 23612(f)).

504.7 RECORDS BUREAU RESPONSIBILITIES

The Records Manager will ensure that all case-related records are transmitted according to current records procedures and as required by the prosecuting attorney's office.

504.8 ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

The Records Manager will ensure that all appropriate reports and documents related to administrative license suspensions are reviewed and forwarded to DMV.

Any officer who receives notice of required attendance to an administrative license suspension hearing should promptly notify the prosecuting attorney.

An officer called to testify at an administrative hearing should document the hearing date and DMV file number in a supplemental report. Specific details of the hearing generally should not be included in the report unless errors, additional evidence or witnesses are identified.

504.9 TRAINING

The Training Officer should ensure that officers participating in the enforcement of DUI laws receive regular training. Training should include, at minimum, current laws on impaired driving, investigative techniques and rules of evidence pertaining to DUI investigations. The Training Officer should confer with the prosecuting attorney's office and update training topics as needed.

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504.10 VEHICLE STORAGE

All arrests made pursuant to Manual Section shall result in the storage of the arrestee's vehicle , unless in the arresting officers judgment the health and welfare of other vehicles passengers makes appropriate the release of the vehicle to the passenger. Whenever an officer stores a vehicle under any conditions, that officer shall make all reasonable attempts to arrange for transportation for any passengers who are not taken into custody. Such attempts should include contacting another party to transport passengers, contacting a taxicab, and offering to provide transportation to the station or to a place of access to public transportation. All efforts should be made to avoid stranding passengers, especially in an area devoid of immediate access to public transportation.

504.11 ARREST AND INVESTIGATION

504.11.1 WARRANTLESS ARREST

In addition to the arrest authority granted to officers pursuant to Penal Code § 836, an officer may make a warrantless arrest of a person that the officer has reasonable cause to believe has been driving under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or any drug, or under the combined influence of the same when (Vehicle Code § 40300.5):

(a) The person is involved in a traffic crash.

(b) The person is observed in or about a vehicle that is obstructing the roadway.

(c) The person will not be apprehended unless immediately arrested.

(d) The person may cause injury to themselves or damage property unless immediately arrested.

(e) The person may destroy or conceal evidence of a crime unless immediately arrested.

504.11.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

The officer serving the arrested person with a notice of an order of suspension shall immediately (Vehicle Code § 23612):

(a) Forward a copy of the completed notice of suspension or revocation form and any confiscated driver’s license to the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV).

(b) Forward a sworn report to DMV that contains the required information in Vehicle Code § 13380.

(c) Forward the results to the appropriate forensic laboratory if the person submitted to a blood or urine test.

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Traffic Citations

505.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy outlines the responsibility for traffic citations, the procedure for dismissal, correction, and voiding of traffic citations.

505.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Traffic Sergeant shall be responsible for the development and design of all Department traffic citations in compliance with state law and the Judicial Council.

The Records Bureau shall be responsible for the supply and accounting of all traffic citations issued to employees of this department.

505.3 DISMISSAL OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS

Employees of this department do not have the authority to dismiss a citation once it has been issued. Only the court has the authority to dismiss a citation that has been issued (Vehicle Code § 40500(d)). Any request from a recipient to dismiss a citation shall be referred to the Traffic Bureau Manager. Upon a review of the circumstances involving the issuance of the traffic citation, the Traffic Bureau Manager may request the Field Services Division Commander to recommend dismissal of the traffic citation. If approved, the citation will be forwarded to the appropriate court with a request for dismissal. All recipients of traffic citations whose request for the dismissal of a traffic citation has been denied shall be referred to the appropriate court.

Should an officer determine during a court proceeding that a traffic citation should be dismissed in the interest of justice or where prosecution is deemed inappropriate the officer may request the court to dismiss the citation. Upon dismissal of the traffic citation by the court, the officer shall notify his/her immediate supervisor of the circumstances surrounding the dismissal and shall complete any paperwork as directed or required. The citation dismissal shall then be forwarded to the Field Services Division Commander for review.

505.4 VOIDING TRAFFIC CITATIONS

Voiding a traffic citation may occur when a traffic citation has not been completed or where it is completed, but not issued. All copies of the citation shall be presented to a supervisor to approve the voiding of the citation. The citation and copies shall then be forwarded to the Traffic Bureau.

505.5 CORRECTION OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS

When a traffic citation is issued and in need of correction, the officer issuing the citation shall submit the citation and a letter requesting a specific correction to his/her immediate supervisor. The citation and letter shall then be forwarded to the Traffic Bureau. The Traffic Bureau shall prepare a letter of correction to the court having jurisdiction and to the recipient of the citation.

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505.6 DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS

The court and file copies of all traffic citations issued by members of this department shall be forwarded to the employee's immediate supervisor for review. The citation copies shall then be filed with the Records Bureau.

Upon separation from employment with this department, all employees issued traffic citation books shall return any unused citations to the Records Bureau.

505.7 NOTICE OF PARKING VIOLATION APPEAL PROCEDURE

Disposition of notice of parking violation appeals is conducted pursuant to Vehicle Code § 40215.

505.7.1 APPEAL STAGES

Appeals may be pursued sequentially at three different levels (Vehicle Code § 40215; Vehicle Code § 40230):

(a) Administrative reviews are conducted by the Traffic Bureau who will review written/ documentary data. Requests for administrative reviews are available at the front desk or Traffic Bureau of the Monterey Park Police Department. These requests are informal written statements outlining why the notice of parking violation should be dismissed. Copies of documentation relating to the notice of parking violation and the request for dismissal must be mailed to the current mailing address of the processing agency.

(b) If the appellant wishes to pursue the matter beyond administrative review, an administrative hearing may be conducted in person or by written application, at the election of the appellant. Independent referees review the existent administrative file, amendments, and/or testimonial material provided by the appellant and may conduct further investigation or follow-up on their own.

(c) If the appellant wishes to pursue the matter beyond an administrative hearing, a Superior Court review may be presented in person by the appellant after an application for review and designated filing fees have been paid to the Superior Court of California.

505.7.2 TIME REQUIREMENTS

Administrative review or appearance before a hearing examiner will not be provided if the mandated time limits are not adhered to by the violator.

(a) Requests for an administrative review must be postmarked within 21 calendar days of issuance of the notice of parking violation, or within 14 calendar days of the mailing of the Notice of Delinquent Parking Violation (Vehicle Code § 40215(a)).

(b) Requests for administrative hearings must be made no later than 21 calendar days following the notification mailing of the results of the administrative review (Vehicle Code § 40215(b)).

(c) An administrative hearing shall be held within 90 calendar days following the receipt of a request for an administrative hearing, excluding time tolled pursuant to Vehicle Code § 40200 - 40225. The person requesting the hearing may request one continuance, not to exceed 21 calendar days (Vehicle Code § 40215).

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(d) Registered owners of vehicles may transfer responsibility for the violation via timely affidavit of non-liability when the vehicle has been transferred, rented or under certain other circumstances (Vehicle Code § 40209; Vehicle Code § 40210).

505.7.3 COSTS

(a) There is no cost for an administrative review.

(b) Appellants must deposit the full amount due for the citation before receiving an administrative hearing, unless the person is indigent, as defined in Vehicle Code § 40220, and provides satisfactory proof of inability to pay (Vehicle Code § 40215).

(c) An appeal through Superior Court requires prior payment of filing costs, including applicable court charges and fees. These costs will be reimbursed to the appellant in addition to any previously paid fines if appellant's liability is overruled by the Superior Court.

505.8 JUVENILE CITATIONS

Completion of traffic citation forms for juveniles may vary slightly from the procedure for adults. The juvenile's age, place of residency, and the type of offense should be considered before issuing the juvenile a citation.

505.9 CITATION ISSUANCE - TRAFFIC CITATIONS

Traffic citations shall be issued in the field only when the citing officer witnesses the essential elements of the violation or for complaint purposes relative to accident investigation follow-up.

505.9.1 CITATION ISSUANCE - PARKING CITATIONS

Parking citations shall only be issued for Vehicle Code or Municipal Code parking violations, including vehicles that are publicly parked with registration violations.

Pre-addressed envelopes shall be dispensed with all parking citations. All pertinent information allowing for fines to be remitted by mail to the City of Monterey Park shall be included in or on the envelope.

505.10 WRITING CITATIONS

Officers shall only use a ball-point pen with blue or black ink and place a hard writing surface beneath the last copy of the citation being written on.

505.10.1 CITATION COPIES

Per VC Section 40505, the original or Court copy of a citation shall not contain any other information which does not also appear on the violator's copy, except that the Department's Uniform Crime Report Code may be added or amended on the Department/Court copies for administrative purposes. Officers may make notes regarding the cited violation on the back of the Department copy (only).

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505.10.2 REQUIRED DATA ON CITATIONS

All citations shall be completely filled out with no box left blank, following current guidelines for the type and edition of citation used. "None," "Not in Possession" or a line-out shall be used as appropriate. Officers shall be solely responsible for the accuracy and completeness of each citation they issue.

(a) No Vehicle License Plates or No Driver's License - Officers shall indicate "None" in the appropriate spaces and not write in information supplied by the violator or obtained by Communications from a VIN or Name check.

(b) Multiple Counts - When several violations are to be cited on one citation, the most serious violation shall be listed first. When citing two or more violations of the same code, each code violation should be listed in its entirety.

(c) Court Dates - The court date announced in Briefing shall be used. This date is generally a court business date at least 30 days from the date of the citation. An extended time to appear can only be granted by the court.

(d) Listing Passengers - The driver of the vehicle shall not be counted as a passenger on the citation.

(e) Errors Noted on Citations - When an error is made and detected at the time a citation is being completed, a single line will be drawn through the error, initialed, and then the corrected information written in.

(f) Abbreviations - The traffic abbreviations approved by the California Highway Patrol as listed in the California Highway Patrol Collision Investigations Manual HPM 110.5, and the color and race abbreviations approved by the Department of Justice shall be used as needed. Additional traffic abbreviations that may be used:

- Intersection - I/S
- Subject/Suspect - Subj/Susp or S-(Name)
- Crosswalk - X-Walk
- Right of Way- R/W
- Crossing - X-ing
- Double - Dbl
- Measured Speed in Speed Zone - 55/40
- Motorcycle - M/C
- Business/Residential District - Bus/Res Dist
- Traffic - Traf
- Observe(d) - Obs

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505.11 INFORMATION NOT TO BE DISCUSSED WITH TRAFFIC VIOLATORS

Officers shall not discuss any of the following with violators, except as may be mandated by law:

(a) Bail/Fine amounts (Excluding parking citations)

(b) Judicial policies regarding violations.

(c) Recommendation of private organizations regarding the judicial process, for example, specific attorneys or automobile clubs.

505.12 TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT AND OFFENSES OUTSIDE THE CITY

Whenever a traffic violation takes place within the City of Monterey Park, but the violator is apprehended outside the City, a traffic citation shall be issued or a physical arrest made in accordance with the circumstances of the violation committed in the City. If the violator commits a more severe citable offense in the officer's presence but outside the City, the officer will:

(a) File an application for a complaint with the District Attorney's Office having jurisdiction of the location of the offense.

(b) Issue a citation with the violator required to appear at the County Seat, 1945 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

505.13 RECEIVING AND RETURNING CITATION BOOKS

When officers are issued blank citation books, they shall be properly logged out of the Records Bureau. When an officer who has been issued citation books is transferred to a non-enforcement assignment, the unused portion of the citation books shall be returned and logged into the Records Bureau.

505.13.1 PRE-WRITTEN CITATIONS

No pre-written notation of any kind shall be made on any citation prior to the act or failure to act that is being cited, except the projected year of issuance may be pre-written to reduce date errors at the beginning of the year.

505.13.2 LOST CITATION BOOKS

Loss of a citation book shall be reported immediately as a memorandum to the officer's Bureau Commander. Details of the loss, the officer's efforts to find the book(s) and the citation numbers that were lost (not issued) shall be included.

If a previously reported lost citation book is found, the citations that were recovered shall be cancelled by Records Bureau personnel and not reissued.

505.14 REFUSAL TO SIGN CITATION

When a violator who is cited refuses to sign the citation giving a written promise to appear, the officer shall refer the violator to the printed explanation on the face of the citation. The explanation says that the signature is not admitting guilt, but only promising to appear at the specified time and place to answer to the allegation(s).

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If the violator still refuses to sign the citation, the field supervisor shall be called to the scene. The field supervisor shall explain to the violator that the required signature is not an admission of guilt, but merely a written promise to appear in court to answer to the allegation(s). Refusal to promise to appear in court will result in an arrest to physically ensure that the violator appears in court.

If the violator still refuses to sign the citation, the violator shall be arrested and transported to MPPD Jail. Prior to booking, the Watch Commander shall afford the violator one more chance to sign the citation. If the violator still refuses to sign, the Watch Commander shall authorize booking. If, at a later time, the violator wishes to sign the citation, he or she shall be allowed to do so and be released from custody.

505.14.1 BOOKING TRAFFIC VIOLATORS CHARGED WITH COMMITTING MORE THAN ONE CRIME

When a person who refuses to sign a citation is charged with more than one offense, the person shall be booked on all offenses charged. The elements of all offenses charged shall be articulated in the arrest report.

505.14.2 DISPOSITION OF CITATION WHEN VIOLATOR IS BOOKED

When a violator refuses to sign a citation and is subsequently booked as a result of the refusal, the completed but unsigned citation shall be booked into evidence and a photocopy attached to the arrest report.

505.15 TRAFFIC CASES INVOLVING PHYSICIANS

When it is determined that a physician who has been stopped for a citable traffic violation is en-route to provide emergency treatment and the officer concludes that the physician should be prosecuted for the violation, the officer shall obtain the physician's personal information for a report and then release the physician. The officer shall then file a Miscellaneous Incident Report of the violation, requesting an application for a complaint filing with the District Attorney's Office.

505.15.1 ARRESTABLE VIOLATIONS

When a physician is taken into custody while en-route to provide emergency treatment, the arresting officer shall immediately cause the patient (or the person who summoned the physician) to be notified. The arrestee shall also be given every opportunity to contact necessary medical personnel to aid the concerned patient.

505.16 TRAFFIC CASES INVOLVING JUVENILE VIOLATORS

When a juvenile violator is cited and signs a Promise to Appear, the officer shall advise the violator that he or she must be accompanied by a parent or legal guardian when appearing in court. If the citation is for an equipment violation only and will not necessitate an actual appearance before a commissioner, the parent/guardian's presence is not required.

505.17 TRAFFIC CASES INVOLVING PUBLIC UTILITY VEHICLES

When the driver of a public utility vehicle is arrested and there are no other public utility employees at the scene, the officer shall cause the public utility to be notified. Disposition of the public utility

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vehicle shall be in accordance with Manual Section 381.4 except that when practical, the public utility shall be afforded the opportunity to retrieve the vehicle while it is still in the officer's custody.

505.18 TRAFFIC CASES INVOLVING MILITARY VEHICLES

When military personnel driving military vehicles are to be cited for traffic violations, the officer shall follow normal traffic citation procedures as outlined in this manual. In addition, the following information shall also be obtained and noted on the citation:

(a) Violator's branch of service, rank and military serial number (Social Security number) shall appear immediately after the violator's name on the citation.

(b) Violator's military unit, duty station and location (address) shall appear in the business address section of the citation.

(c) The Vehicle Identification Number shall be used in addition to any government license plate number.

505.19 TRAFFIC CASES INVOLVING POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Postal vehicles as used in this section shall include all publicly or privately owned vehicles that are actively transporting, delivering or picking up US Mail for the US Postal Service.

505.19.1 CITING PROCEDURE FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

If an on-duty postal employee who is stopped for a traffic violation states he/she has a schedule that cannot be met if he/she is cited, the officer shall obtain the postal employee's personal information for a report and then release the employee. The officer shall then file a Miscellaneous Incident Report of the violation, requesting an application for a complaint filing with the District Attorney's Office.

505.19.2 ARREST OF POSTAL EMPLOYEE

Officers shall comply with Manual Section 461.2, whenever an on-duty postal employee is arrested.

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Disabled Vehicles

506.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Vehicle Code § 20018 provides that all law enforcement agencies having responsibility for traffic enforcement may develop and adopt a written policy to provide assistance to motorists in disabled vehicles within their primary jurisdiction.

506.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY

When an on-duty officer observes a disabled vehicle on the roadway, the officer should make a reasonable effort to provide assistance. If that officer is assigned to a call of higher priority, the dispatcher should be advised of the location of the disabled vehicle and the need for assistance. The dispatcher should then assign another available officer to respond for assistance as soon as practical.

506.3 EXTENT OF ASSISTANCE

In most cases, a disabled motorist will require assistance. After arrangements for assistance are made, continued involvement by department personnel will be contingent on the time of day, the location, the availability of departmental resources, and the vulnerability of the disabled motorist.

506.3.1 MECHANICAL REPAIRS

Department personnel shall not make mechanical repairs to a disabled vehicle. The use of push bumpers to relocate vehicles to a position of safety is not considered a mechanical repair.

506.3.2 RELOCATION OF DISABLED VEHICLES

The relocation of disabled vehicles by members of this department by pushing or pulling a vehicle should only occur when the conditions reasonably indicate that immediate movement is necessary to reduce a hazard presented by the disabled vehicle.

506.3.3 RELOCATION OF DISABLED MOTORIST

The relocation of a disabled motorist should only occur with the person’s consent and should be suggested when conditions reasonably indicate that immediate movement is necessary to mitigate a potential hazard. The department member may stay with the disabled motorist or transport him/her to a safe area to await pickup.

506.4 PUBLIC ACCESS TO THIS POLICY

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Policy Title

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72-Hour Parking Violations

507.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides procedures for the marking, recording, and storage of vehicles parked in violation of the Monterey Park City Ordinance regulating 72-hour parking violations and abandoned vehicles under the authority of Vehicle Code § 22669.

507.2 MARKING VEHICLES

Vehicles suspected of being in violation of the City of Monterey Park 72-Hour Parking Ordinance shall be marked and noted on the Monterey Park Police Department Marked Vehicle Card. No case number is required at this time.

A visible chalk mark should be placed on the left rear tire tread at the fender level unless missing tires or other vehicle conditions prevent marking. Any deviation in markings shall be noted on the Marked Vehicle Card. The investigating employee should make a good faith effort to notify the owner of any vehicle subject to towing prior to having the vehicle removed. This may be accomplished by personal contact, telephone or by leaving notice attached to the vehicle at least 24 hours prior to removal.

All Marked Vehicle Cards shall be submitted to the Traffic Bureau for computer data entry.

If a marked vehicle has been moved or the markings have been removed during a 72-hour investigation period, the vehicle shall be marked again for the 72-hour parking violation and a Marked Vehicle Card completed and forwarded to the Traffic Bureau.

Parking citations for the 72-hour parking ordinance shall not be issued when the vehicle is stored for the 72-hour parking violation.

507.2.1 MARKED VEHICLE FILE

The Traffic Bureau shall be responsible for maintaining a file for all Marked Vehicle Cards.

Parking control officers assigned to the Traffic Bureau shall be responsible for the follow up investigation of all 72-hour parking violations noted on the Marked Vehicle Cards.

507.2.2 VEHICLE STORAGE

Any vehicle in violation shall be stored by the authorized towing service and a vehicle storage report shall be completed by the officer authorizing the storage of the vehicle.

The storage report form shall be submitted to the Records Bureau immediately following the storage of the vehicle. It shall be the responsibility of the Records Bureau to immediately notify the Stolen Vehicle System (SVS) of the Department of Justice in Sacramento (Vehicle Code § 22851.3(b)). Notification may also be made to the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS)(Vehicle Code § 22854.5).

Within 48 hours of the storage of any such vehicle, excluding weekends and holidays, it shall be the responsibility of the Records Bureau to determine the names and addresses of any individuals

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having an interest in the vehicle through DMV or CLETS computers. Notice to all such individuals shall be sent first-class or certified mail pursuant to Vehicle Code § 22851.3(d).

507.3 ABANDONED VEHICLE PROCEDURES

Dispatchers, upon receipt of a report of an abandoned vehicle, shall obtain all available information, including location, make, model, color, and license number and assign it to a patrol unit. Officers observing a possibly abandoned vehicle shall notify Communications of the vehicle's location, description, and mileage.

(a) The assigned officer shall make an investigation, check the vehicle for evidence of being stolen, and obtain DMV information. If the vehicle is not reported stolen, it shall be marked with the date, time, and officer ID number for 72-hour removal as an abandoned vehicle per MPMC Section 10.48.30. A notice of the vehicle marking shall be left on the vehicle.

(b) A seventy-two hour marking information card will be used to track vehicles marked as abandoned. Officers will fill out all possible spaces on the card. Officers should be conscientious in attempting to locate owners or persons responsible for vehicles which have been marked to avoid towing away vehicles from in front of owners' homes without prior notice.

(c) Upon expiration of 72 hours, such vehicles shall be considered in violation of MPMC 10.48.30 and may be stored per Manual Section 381.4 as abandoned vehicles. Abandoned vehicles on private property shall be stored at the property owner's request per Section 381.5. The name and serial number of the officer who initially marked the vehicle for 72-hour removal and the date and time it was marked shall be included in the storage report.

(d) Officers investigating a report of an abandoned vehicle who determine that the vehicle is obviously abandoned, i.e., all wheels or other major components are missing, vehicle is stripped, vehicle is covered by vegetation or dirt, etc., may store the vehicle as abandoned without prior 72-hour marking, provided the circumstances are fully articulated in the storage report.

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Motorized Police Escort

508.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to describe the requirements and procedures to follow for motorized police escorts.

508.1.1 REQUESTING MOTORIZED ESCORTS

All requests for department personnel and equipment for escort service shall be referred to the Division Commander in charge of the Traffic Bureau. A request for escort service shall not be granted except with the permission of the Chief of Police, or a delegated authority.

508.1.2 AUTHORIZING MOTORIZED ESCORTS

Motorized police escorts may be granted under the following circumstances:

(a) For the personal safety of individuals or groups, such as the President, the Vice-President, and Cabinet members of the United States, or Ambassadors of foreign nations when their safety can be assured in no other manner and the protection is requested by an official government agency.

(b) For the personal safety of individuals or groups about whom revolve controversial issues of such significance that the threat of violence or disorder is imminent.

(c) For a private or public event, such as a street parade, officially approved, when circumstances threaten public safety or indicate a serious disruption of normal traffic flow.

(d) At the discretion of the Field Services Bureau Watch Commander when safety of the public, an individual, or a group is of concern to the Department.

Normally, requests for escorts shall not be granted to any person for the purpose of expediting his/her journey or to provide publicity or personal convenience. Escorts shall be conducted in compliance with 21057 C.V.C.

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Uniforms and Equipment

509.1 REQUIRED ITEMS

Any officer operating a police motorcycle shall wear an approved helmet, gloves, boots and protective eye covering while actually riding the motorcycle. All specialized uniform items for use by motor officers will be uniform for all officers assigned to motor operations.

While on motorcycle patrol, motorcycle officers will wear the standard police patrol uniform and carry all equipment required of police uniformed patrol officers with the following additions and exceptions:

(a) Helmet: As issued by the Department. A personal motorcycle helmet meeting Department standards may be authorized.

(b) Shirts: Standard uniform shirts with the standard motor officer insignia on the sleeve, below the City patch or any chevrons of rank.

(c) Jackets: Standard department jackets may be worn. Officers may elect to purchase leather police motorcycle jackets at their own expense. The leather jacket will be black with a vertical zipper and a detachable collar. It will have two front pockets, flap covered with zipper enclosures. Jackets will have five keepers around the waist to hold the Sam Brown belt. Sleeve cuffs will be zippered, zipper not to extend past the elbow. Jackets will have lace enclosures on the sides at the waist. Jackets are to be free of all other ornamentation except a badge holder over the left breast. Department patch, rank chevrons and nameplates are optional (nameplate must be worn by sergeants and above).

(d) Boots: Leather motor boots will be worn when operating the motorcycle in an enforcement mode. The boots shall be standard "Dehner" type. Plain black leather, covering the foot, ankle and calf to just below the knees. Plain black laces in front, plain black adjusting strap at the top.

(e) Pants: Standard motor pants as approved by the Department. The pants will have a solid yellow trim stripe down the leg. Stripe to be determined by the Department.

(f) Gloves: Two types of gloves may be worn. Plain tan, split cowhide type gloves for normal operation. In cold weather, plain black "gauntlet" type gloves may be worn. Gloves will not be carried visibly on the Sam Brown belt or holster. Gloves will not be carried hanging from uniform pockets.

(g) Scarf: During cold weather, officers may wear a plain black or dark blue scarf around their neck or a CHP type "dickie" that is black or dark blue.

(h) Officers will carry the following minimum equipment on their motorcycles, in addition to the regularly required Department equipment for patrol officers (except the shotgun):

1. At least four flares.

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2. Both Parking Violation and Notice to Appear citations.
3. Police report forms as necessary.
4. Rolatape or 100 foot steel tape.
5. Marking chalk or "lumber crayon."
6. Department issued reflective vest.

(i) The Division Commander overseeing the Traffic Bureau may authorize a deviation from the above uniform requirements.

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Chapter 6 - Investigation Operations

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Investigation and Prosecution

600.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to set guidelines and requirements pertaining to the handling and disposition of criminal investigations.

600.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to investigate crimes thoroughly and with due diligence, and to evaluate and prepare criminal cases for appropriate clearance or submission to a prosecutor.

600.3 INITIAL INVESTIGATION

600.3.1 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

An officer responsible for an initial investigation shall complete no less than the following:

(a) Make a preliminary determination of whether a crime has been committed by completing, at a minimum:
    1. An initial statement from any witnesses or complainants.
    2. A cursory examination for evidence.

(b) If information indicates a crime has occurred, the officer shall:
    1. Preserve the scene and any evidence as required to complete the initial and follow-up investigation.
    2. Determine if additional investigative resources (e.g., investigators or scene processing) are necessary and request assistance as required.
    3. If assistance is warranted, or if the incident is not routine, notify a supervisor or the Watch Commander.
    4. Make reasonable attempts to locate, identify and interview all available victims, complainants, witnesses and suspects.
    5. Collect any evidence.
    6. Take any appropriate law enforcement action.
    7. Complete and submit the appropriate reports and documentation.

(c) If the preliminary determination is that no crime occurred, determine what other action may be necessary, what other resources may be available, and advise the informant or complainant of this information.

600.4 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION REQUIREMENTS

Suspects who are in custody and subjected to an interrogation shall be given the *Miranda* warning, unless an exception applies. Interview or interrogation of a juvenile shall be in accordance with the Temporary Custody of Juveniles Policy.

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600.4.1 AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDINGS

Any custodial interrogation of an individual who is suspected of having committed any violent felony offense should be recorded (audio or video with audio as available) in its entirety. Regardless of where the interrogation occurs, every reasonable effort should be made to secure functional recording equipment to accomplish such recordings.

Consideration should also be given to recording a custodial interrogation, or any investigative interview, for any other offense when it is reasonable to believe it would be appropriate and beneficial to the investigation and is otherwise allowed by law.

No recording of a custodial interrogation should be destroyed or altered without written authorization from the prosecuting attorney and the Investigation Bureau supervisor. Copies of recorded interrogations or interviews may be made in the same or a different format as the original recording, provided the copies are true, accurate and complete and are made only for authorized and legitimate law enforcement purposes.

Recordings should not take the place of a thorough report and investigative interviews. Written statements from suspects should continue to be obtained when applicable.

600.4.2 MANDATORY RECORDING OF ADULTS

Any custodial interrogation of an adult who is suspected of having committed any murder shall be recorded in its entirety. The recording should be video with audio if reasonably feasible (Penal Code § 859.5).

This recording is not mandatory when (Penal Code § 859.5):

(a) Recording is not feasible because of exigent circumstances that are later documented in a report.

(b) The suspect refuses to have the interrogation recorded, including a refusal any time during the interrogation, and the refusal is documented in a report. If feasible, the refusal shall be electronically recorded.

(c) The custodial interrogation occurred in another state by law enforcement officers of that state, unless the interrogation was conducted with the intent to avoid the requirements of Penal Code § 859.5.

(d) The interrogation occurs when no member conducting the interrogation has a reason to believe that the individual may have committed murder. Continued custodial interrogation concerning that offense shall be electronically recorded if the interrogating member develops a reason to believe the individual committed murder.

(e) The interrogation would disclose the identity of a confidential informant or would jeopardize the safety of an officer, the individual being interrogated or another individual. Such circumstances shall be documented in a report.

(f) A recording device fails despite reasonable maintenance and the timely repair or replacement is not feasible.

(g) The questions are part of a routine processing or booking, and are not an interrogation.

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(h) The suspect is in custody for murder and the interrogation is unrelated to a murder. However, if any information concerning a murder is mentioned during the interrogation, the remainder of the interrogation shall be recorded.

The Department shall maintain an original or an exact copy of the recording until a conviction relating to the interrogation is final and all appeals are exhausted or prosecution is barred by law (Penal Code § 859.5).

600.5 DISCONTINUATION OF INVESTIGATIONS

The investigation of a criminal case or efforts to seek prosecution should only be discontinued if one of the following applies:

(a) All reasonable investigative efforts have been exhausted, no reasonable belief that the person who committed the crime can be identified, and the incident has been documented appropriately.

(b) The perpetrator of a misdemeanor has been identified and a warning is the most appropriate disposition.

1. In these cases, the investigator shall document that the person was warned and why prosecution was not sought.
2. Warnings shall not be given for felony offenses or other offenses identified in this policy or by law that require an arrest or submission of a case to a prosecutor.

(c) The case has been submitted to the appropriate prosecutor but no charges have been filed. Further investigation is not reasonable nor has the prosecutor requested further investigation.

(d) The case has been submitted to the appropriate prosecutor, charges have been filed, and further investigation is not reasonable, warranted, or requested, and there is no need to take the suspect into custody.

(e) Suspects have been arrested, there are no other suspects, and further investigation is either not warranted, or requested.

(f) Investigation has proven that a crime was not committed (see the Sexual Assault Investigations Policy for special considerations in these cases).

The Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, Sexual Assault Investigations, and Senior and Disability Victimization policies may also require an arrest or submittal of a case to a prosecutor.

600.6 COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL EVIDENCE

The collection, preservation, transportation and storage of computers, cell phones and other digital devices may require specialized handling to preserve the value of the related evidence. If it is anticipated that computers or similar equipment will be seized, officers should request that computer forensic examiners assist with seizing computers and related evidence. If a forensic examiner is unavailable, officers should take reasonable steps to prepare for such seizure and use the resources that are available.

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600.7 INVESTIGATIVE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND INTERNET SOURCES

Use of social media and any other internet source to access information for the purpose of criminal investigation shall comply with applicable laws and policies regarding privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. Information gathered via the internet should only be accessed by members while on-duty and for purposes related to the mission of this department. If a member encounters information relevant to a criminal investigation while off-duty or while using the member's own equipment, the member should note the dates, times, and locations of the information and report the discovery to the member's supervisor as soon as practicable. The member, or others who have been assigned to do so, should attempt to replicate the finding when on-duty and using department equipment.

Information obtained via the internet should not be archived or stored in any manner other than department-established record keeping systems (see the Records Maintenance and Release and the Criminal Organizations policies).

600.7.1 ACCESS RESTRICTIONS

Information that can be accessed from any department computer, without the need of an account, password, email address, alias, or other identifier (unrestricted websites), may be accessed and used for legitimate investigative purposes without supervisory approval.

Accessing information from any internet source that requires the use or creation of an account, password, email address, alias or other identifier, or the use of nongovernment IP addresses, requires supervisor approval prior to access. The supervisor will review the justification for accessing the information and consult with legal counsel as necessary to identify any policy or legal restrictions. Any such access and the supervisor approval shall be documented in the related investigative report.

Accessing information that requires the use of a third party's account or online identifier requires supervisor approval and the consent of the third party. The consent must be voluntary and shall be documented in the related investigative report.

Information gathered from any internet source should be evaluated for its validity, authenticity, accuracy, and reliability. Corroborative evidence should be sought and documented in the related investigative report.

Any information collected in furtherance of an investigation through an internet source should be documented in the related report. Documentation should include the source of information and the dates and times that the information was gathered.

600.7.2 INTERCEPTING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION

Intercepting social media communications in real time may be subject to federal and state wiretap laws. Officers should seek legal counsel before any such interception.

600.8 CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS INTERCEPTION TECHNOLOGY

The Investigation Division Commander is responsible for ensuring the following for cellular communications interception technology operations (Government Code § 53166):

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(a) Security procedures are developed to protect information gathered through the use of the technology.

(b) A usage and privacy policy is developed that includes:

1. The purposes for which using cellular communications interception technology and collecting information is authorized.
2. Identification by job title or other designation of employees who are authorized to use or access information collected through the use of cellular communications interception technology.
3. Training requirements necessary for those authorized employees.
4. A description of how the Department will monitor the use of its cellular communications interception technology to ensure the accuracy of the information collected and compliance with all applicable laws.
5. Process and time period system audits.
6. Identification of the existence of any memorandum of understanding or other agreement with any other local agency or other party for the shared use of cellular communications interception technology or the sharing of information collected through its use, including the identity of signatory parties.
7. The purpose of, process for and restrictions on the sharing of information gathered through the use of cellular communications interception technology with other local agencies and persons.
8. The length of time information gathered through the use of cellular communications interception technology will be retained, and the process the local agency will utilize to determine if and when to destroy retained information.

Members shall only use approved devices and usage shall be in compliance with department security procedures, the department's usage and privacy procedures and all applicable laws.

600.9 MODIFICATION OF CHARGES FILED

Members are not authorized to recommend to the prosecutor or to any other official of the court that charges on a pending case be amended or dismissed without the authorization of a Division Commander or the Chief of Police. Any authorized request to modify the charges or to recommend dismissal of charges shall be made to the prosecutor.

600.10 USE OF CERTAIN DNA SAMPLES

Known samples of DNA collected from a victim of a crime or alleged crime, and known reference samples of DNA from any individual that were voluntarily provided for the purpose of exclusion are to be used only for the purpose directly related to the incident being investigated and in compliance with the procedures identified in Penal Code § 679.12.

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600.11 ANTI-REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS CRIMES

A member should take a report any time a person living within the jurisdiction of the Monterey Park Police Department reports that the person has been a victim of an anti-reproductive rights crime as defined by Penal Code § 13776 and Penal Code § 423.3. This includes:

(a) Taking a report, even if the location of the crime is outside the jurisdiction of this department or has not been determined (e.g., online harassment).

(b) Providing the victim with the appropriate information, as set forth in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy. Members should encourage the person to review the material and should assist with any questions.

A report should also be taken if a person living outside department jurisdiction reports an anti-reproductive rights crime that may have been committed or facilitated within this jurisdiction (e.g., use of a post office box in the city to facilitate the crime).

A member investigating an anti-reproductive rights crime should ensure that the case is referred to the appropriate agency if it is determined that this department should not be the investigating agency. The victim should be advised that the case is being transferred to the agency of jurisdiction. The appropriate entries should be made into any databases that have been authorized for department use and are specific to this type of investigation.

The Investigation Bureau supervisor should provide the Records Manager with enough information regarding the number of calls for assistance and number of arrests to meet the reporting requirements to the California Department of Justice as required by Penal Code § 13777. See the Records Bureau Policy for additional guidance.

600.12 STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIREARM INVESTIGATIONS

600.12.1 CALIFORNIA DOJ NOTICE OF LOCATION OF REPORTED LOST OR STOLEN FIREARM

When notification is received from the California Department of Justice (DOJ) that a firearm purchase matches an entry made into the Automated Firearms System by the Department as lost or stolen, the Investigation Bureau supervisor shall assign an officer to retrieve the firearm and book the firearm into evidence in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy. Recovery of the firearm shall be reported pursuant to Penal Code § 11108.2, Penal Code §11108.3, and Penal Code § 11108.5. If appropriate, arrangements may be made to have another state or local law enforcement agency retrieve the firearm on behalf of the Department (Penal Code § 28220).

600.12.2 RELINQUISHMENT OF FIREARMS VERIFICATION

The Investigation Bureau supervisor shall designate a member to have access to the Armed Prohibited Persons System (APPS) to receive information regarding individuals in the jurisdiction of the Department who have become a prohibited possessor of a firearm registered in their name and have not provided proof of relinquishment. The member shall document steps taken to verify that the individual is no longer in possession of firearms and provide the information to the Records

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Bureau for preparation of a quarterly report to the California DOJ (Penal Code § 29813) (see the Records Bureau Policy for additional guidance).

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Sexual Assault Investigations

601.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the investigation of sexual assaults. These guidelines will address some of the unique aspects of such cases and the effects that these crimes have on the victims.

Mandatory notifications requirements are addressed in the Child Abuse and Senior and Disability Victimization policies.

601.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Sexual assault - Any crime or attempted crime of a sexual nature, to include but not limited to offenses defined in Penal Code § 243.4, Penal Code § 261 et seq., and Penal Code § 285 et seq.

Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) - A multidisciplinary team generally comprised of advocates; law enforcement officers; forensic medical examiners, including sexual assault forensic examiners (SAFEs) or sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs) if possible; forensic laboratory personnel; and prosecutors. The team is designed to coordinate a broad response to sexual assault victims.

601.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department that its members, when responding to reports of sexual assaults, will strive to minimize the trauma experienced by the victims, and will aggressively investigate sexual assaults, pursue expeditious apprehension and conviction of perpetrators, and protect the safety of the victims and the community.

601.3 QUALIFIED INVESTIGATORS

Qualified investigators should be available for assignment of sexual assault investigations. These investigators should:

(a) Have specialized training in, and be familiar with, interview techniques and the medical and legal issues that are specific to sexual assault investigations.

(b) Conduct follow-up interviews and investigation.

(c) Present appropriate cases of alleged sexual assault to the prosecutor for review.

(d) Coordinate with other enforcement agencies, social service agencies and medical personnel as needed.

(e) Provide referrals to therapy services, victim advocates and support for the victim.

(f) Participate in or coordinate with SART.

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601.4 REPORTING

In all reported or suspected cases of sexual assault, a report should be written and assigned for follow-up investigation. This includes incidents in which the allegations appear unfounded or unsubstantiated.

601.5 RELEASING INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC

In cases where the perpetrator is not known to the victim, and especially if there are multiple crimes where more than one appear to be related, consideration should be given to releasing information to the public whenever there is a reasonable likelihood that doing so may result in developing helpful investigative leads. The Investigation Bureau supervisor should weigh the risk of alerting the suspect to the investigation with the need to protect the victim and the public, and to prevent more crimes.

601.6 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, periodic training should be provided to:

(a) Members who are first responders. Training should include:

1. Initial response to sexual assaults.
2. Legal issues.
3. Victim advocacy.
4. Victim's response to trauma.
5. Proper use and handling of the California standardized SAFE kit (Penal Code § 13823.14).

(b) Qualified investigators, who should receive advanced training on additional topics. Advanced training should include:

1. Interviewing sexual assault victims.
2. SART.
3. Medical and legal aspects of sexual assault investigations.
4. Serial crimes investigations.
5. Use of community and other federal and state investigative resources, such as the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP).
6. Techniques for communicating with victims to minimize trauma.

601.7 VICTIM INTERVIEWS

The primary considerations in sexual assault investigations, which begin with the initial call to Dispatch, should be the health and safety of the victim, the preservation of evidence, and preliminary interviews to determine if a crime has been committed and to attempt to identify the suspect.

Whenever possible, a member of SART should be included in the initial victim interviews. An in-depth follow-up interview should not be conducted until after the medical and forensic

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examinations are completed and the personal needs of the victim have been met (e.g., change of clothes, bathing). The follow-up interview may be delayed to the following day based upon the circumstances. Whenever practicable, the follow-up interview should be conducted by a qualified investigator.

No opinion of whether the case is unfounded shall be included in the report.

Victims shall not be asked or required to take a polygraph examination (34 USC § 10451; Penal Code § 637.4).

Victims should be apprised of applicable victim's rights provisions, as outlined in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

601.7.1 VICTIM RIGHTS

Whenever there is an alleged sexual assault, the assigned officer shall accomplish the following:

(a) Prior to the commencement of the initial interview, advise the victim in writing of the right to have a victim advocate and a support person of the victim's choosing present at any interview or contact by law enforcement, about any other rights of a sexual assault victim pursuant to the sexual assault victim card described in Penal Code § 680.2, and the right to have a person of the same or opposite gender present in the room during any interview with a law enforcement official unless no such person is reasonably available (Penal Code § 679.04).

(b) If the victim is transported to a hospital for any medical evidentiary or physical examination, the officer shall immediately cause the local rape victim counseling center to be notified (Penal Code § 264.2).

    1. The officer shall not discourage a victim from receiving a medical evidentiary or physical examination (Penal Code § 679.04).

    2. A support person may be excluded from the examination by the officer or the medical provider if the support person's presence would be detrimental to the purpose of the examination (Penal Code § 264.2).

601.7.2 VICTIM CONFIDENTIALITY

Officers investigating or receiving a report of an alleged sex offense shall inform the victim, or the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, that his/her name will become a matter of public record unless the victim requests that his/her name not be made public. The reporting officer shall document in his/her report that the victim was properly informed and shall include any related response made by the victim, or if a minor, any response made by the victim's parent or guardian (Penal Code § 293).

Except as authorized by law, members of this department shall not publicly disclose the name of any victim of a sex crime who has exercised his/her right to confidentiality (Penal Code § 293).

601.8 COLLECTION AND TESTING OF BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Whenever possible, a SART member should be involved in the collection of forensic evidence from the victim.

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When the facts of the case indicate that collection of biological evidence is warranted, it should be collected regardless of how much time has elapsed since the reported assault.

If a drug-facilitated sexual assault is suspected, urine and blood samples should be collected from the victim as soon as practicable.

Subject to requirements set forth in this policy, biological evidence from all sexual assault cases, including cases where the suspect is known by the victim, should be submitted for testing.

Victims who choose not to assist with an investigation, do not desire that the matter be investigated, or wish to remain anonymous may still consent to the collection of evidence under their control. In these circumstances, the evidence should be collected and stored appropriately (Penal Code § 680).

601.8.1 COLLECTION AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Members investigating a sexual assault offense should take every reasonable step to ensure that DNA testing of such evidence is performed in a timely manner and within the time periods prescribed by Penal Code § 803(g). SAFE kits should be submitted to the crime lab within 20 days after being booked into evidence (Penal Code § 680).

In order to maximize the effectiveness of such testing and identify the perpetrator of any sexual assault, the assigned officer shall ensure that an information profile for the SAFE kit evidence has been created in the California Department of Justice (DOJ) SAFE-T database within 120 days of collection and should further ensure that the results of any such test have been timely entered into and checked against both the DOJ Cal-DNA database and the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) (Penal Code § 680.3).

If the assigned officer determines that a SAFE kit submitted to a private vendor laboratory for analysis has not been tested within 120 days after submission, the officer shall update the SAFE-T database to reflect the reason for the delay in testing. The assigned officer shall continue to update the status every 120 days thereafter until the testing is complete, the statute of limitations has run, or the SAFE kit is exempt from the update requirement (Penal Code § 680.3).

If, for any reason, DNA evidence in a sexual assault case in which the identity of the perpetrator is in issue and is not going to be analyzed within 18 months of the crime, the assigned officer shall notify the victim of such fact in writing no less than 60 days prior to the expiration of the 18-month period (Penal Code § 680).

Additional guidance regarding evidence retention and destruction is found in the Property and Evidence Policy.

601.8.2 DNA TEST RESULTS

A SART member should be consulted regarding the best way to deliver biological testing results to a victim so as to minimize victim trauma, especially in cases where there has been a significant delay in getting biological testing results (e.g., delays in testing the evidence or delayed DNA databank hits). Members should make reasonable efforts to assist the victim by providing available

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information on local assistance programs and organizations as provided in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

(a) Upon receipt of a written request from a sexual assault victim or the victim's authorized designee, members investigating sexual assault cases shall inform the victim of the status of the DNA testing of any evidence from the victim's case (Penal Code § 680).

1. Although such information may be communicated orally, the assigned officer should thereafter follow-up with and retain a copy of confirmation by either written or electronic mail.

2. Absent a written request, no member of this department is required to, but may, communicate with the victim or the victim's authorized designee regarding the status of any DNA testing.

(b) Sexual assault victims shall further have the following rights (Penal Code § 680):

1. To be informed if a DNA profile of the assailant was obtained from the testing of the SAFE kit or other crime scene evidence from their case.

2. To be informed if there is a confirmed match between the DNA profile of the assailant developed from the evidence and a DNA profile contained in the DOJ Convicted Offender DNA Database, providing that disclosure would not impede or compromise an ongoing investigation.

3. To be informed if the DNA profile of the assailant developed from the evidence has been entered into the DOJ Databank or the federal Department of Justice or Federal Bureau of Investigation CODIS database of case evidence.

4. To access the DOJ SAFE-T database portal consistent with Penal Code § 680.3(e) for information involving their own forensic kit and the status of the kit.

(c) Provided that the sexual assault victim or the victim's authorized designee has kept the assigned officer informed with regard to current address, telephone number, and email address (if available), any victim or the victim's authorized designee shall, upon request, be advised of any known significant changes regarding the victim's case (Penal Code § 680).

1. Although such information may be communicated orally, the assigned officer should thereafter follow-up with and retain a copy of confirmation by either written or electronic mail.

2. No officer shall be required or expected to release any information which might impede or compromise any ongoing investigation.

601.8.3 STANDARDIZED SEXUAL ASSAULT FORENSIC MEDICAL EVIDENCE KIT

The Evidence Room supervisor should make California standardized sexual assault forensic medical evidence (SAFE) kits available to members who may investigate sexual assault cases. Members investigating a sexual assault should use these SAFE kits when appropriate and follow related usage guidelines issued by the California Clinical Forensic Medical Training Center (Penal Code § 13823.14).

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601.8.4 COLLECTION OF DNA REFERENCE SAMPLES

Reference samples of DNA collected directly from a victim of sexual assault, and reference samples of DNA collected from any individual that were voluntarily provided for the purpose of exclusion, shall be protected as provided in Penal Code § 679.12 (Penal Code § 680).

601.8.5 NON-TESTING OF SAFE KITS

Sexual assault survivors 18 years or older may be undecided at the time of the medical examination whether to report the sexual assault to law enforcement and may request that any collected medical evidence not be tested. If such a request is made, the medical facility is responsible for the transfer of the SAFE kit to the Monterey Park Police Department, if the Department is the investigating agency. The Department shall retain the SAFE kit until the sexual assault survivor requests testing (Penal Code § 680).

If the Department receives a request for non-testing after the examination and the SAFE kit has not already been submitted to a crime lab, the SAFE kit shall be retained by the Department. If the SAFE kit has been submitted to the crime lab, but DNA testing has not yet begun, the assigned officer shall notify the crime lab of the request, and the untested SAFE kit shall be returned to the Department and retained pursuant to department protocols (Penal Code § 680).

A sexual assault survivor who initially requested that their SAFE kit not be tested may later request testing, regardless of whether they decide to make a report to law enforcement. The Investigation Bureau supervisor should ensure the SAFE kit is sent to the crime lab for testing (Penal Code § 680).

601.9 DISPOSITION OF CASES

If the assigned investigator has reason to believe the case is without merit, the case may be classified as unfounded only upon review and approval of the Investigation Bureau supervisor.

Classification of a sexual assault case as unfounded requires the Investigation Bureau supervisor to determine that the facts have significant irregularities with reported information and that the incident could not have happened as it was reported. When a victim has recanted his/her original statement, there must be corroborating evidence that the allegations were false or baseless (i.e., no crime occurred) before the case should be determined as unfounded.

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Asset Forfeiture

602.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy describes the authority and procedure for the seizure, forfeiture and liquidation of property associated with designated offenses.

602.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Fiscal agent - The person designated by the Chief of Police to be responsible for securing and maintaining seized assets and distributing any proceeds realized from any forfeiture proceedings. This includes any time the Monterey Park Police Department seizes property for forfeiture or when the Monterey Park Police Department is acting as the fiscal agent pursuant to a multi-agency agreement.

Forfeiture - The process by which legal ownership of an asset is transferred to a government or other authority.

Forfeiture reviewer - The department member assigned by the Chief of Police who is responsible for reviewing all forfeiture cases and for acting as the liaison between the Department and the assigned attorney.

Property subject to forfeiture - The following may be subject to forfeiture:

(a) Property related to a narcotics offense, which includes (Heath and Safety Code § 11470; Health and Safety Code § 11470.1):

1. Property (not including real property or vehicles) used, or intended for use, as a container for controlled substances, materials to manufacture controlled substances, etc.
2. Interest in a vehicle (car, boat, airplane, other vehicle) used to facilitate the manufacture, possession for sale or sale of specified quantities of controlled substances.
3. Money, negotiable instruments, securities or other things of value furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in exchange for a controlled substance, proceeds traceable to an exchange, etc.
4. Real property when the owner is convicted of violating Health and Safety Code § 11366, Health and Safety Code § 11366.5 or Health and Safety Code § 11366.6 (drug houses) when the property was not used as a family residence or for other lawful purposes, or property owned by two or more persons, one of whom had no knowledge of its unlawful use.
5. The expenses of seizing, eradicating, destroying or taking remedial action with respect to any controlled substance or its precursors upon conviction for the unlawful manufacture or cultivation of any controlled substance or its precursors.

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(b) Property related to criminal profiteering (may include gang crimes), to include (Penal Code § 186.2; Penal Code § 186.3):

1. Any property interest, whether tangible or intangible, acquired through a pattern of criminal profiteering activity.
2. All proceeds acquired through a pattern of criminal profiteering activity, including all things of value that may have been received in exchange for the proceeds immediately derived from the pattern of criminal profiteering activity.

Seizure - The act of law enforcement officials taking property, cash or assets that have been used in connection with or acquired by specified illegal activities.

602.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department recognizes that appropriately applied forfeiture laws are helpful to enforce the law, deter crime and reduce the economic incentive of crime. However, the potential for revenue should never compromise the effective investigation of criminal offenses, officer safety or any person's due process rights.

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department that all members, including those assigned to internal or external law enforcement task force operations, shall comply with all state and federal laws pertaining to forfeiture.

602.3 ASSET SEIZURE

Property may be seized for forfeiture as provided in this policy.

602.3.1 PROPERTY SUBJECT TO SEIZURE

The following may be seized upon review and approval of a supervisor and in coordination with the forfeiture reviewer:

(a) Property subject to forfeiture authorized for seizure under the authority of a search warrant or court order.

(b) Property subject to forfeiture not authorized for seizure under the authority of a search warrant or court order when any of the following apply (Health and Safety Code § 11471; Health and Safety Code § 11488):

1. The property subject to forfeiture is legally seized incident to an arrest.
2. There is probable cause to believe that the property was used or is intended to be used in a violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act and the seizing officer can articulate a nexus between the property and the controlled substance offense that would lead to the item being property subject for forfeiture.

Officers aware of assets that may be forfeitable as a result of criminal profiteering or human trafficking should consider contacting the district attorney regarding a court order to protect the assets (Penal Code § 186.6; Penal Code § 236.6).

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Whenever practicable, a search warrant or court order for seizure prior to making a seizure is the preferred method.

A large amount of money standing alone is insufficient to establish the probable cause required to make a seizure.

602.3.2 PROPERTY NOT SUBJECT TO SEIZURE
The following property should not be seized for forfeiture:

(a) Cash and property that does not meet the forfeiture counsel's current minimum forfeiture thresholds should not be seized.

(b) Real property is not subject to seizure, absent exigent circumstances, without a court order (Health and Safety Code § 11471).

(c) A vehicle which may be lawfully driven on the highway if there is a community property interest in the vehicle by a person other than the suspect and the vehicle is the sole vehicle available to the suspect's immediate family (Health and Safety Code § 11470).

(d) Vehicles, boats or airplanes owned by an "innocent owner," such as a common carrier with no knowledge of the suspected offense (Health and Safety Code § 11490).

(e) Any property when the associated activity involves the possession of marijuana or related paraphernalia that is permissible under the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (Health and Safety Code § 11362.1).

602.4 PROCESSING SEIZED PROPERTY FOR FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS

When property or cash subject to this policy is seized, the officer making the seizure should ensure compliance with the following:

(a) Complete applicable seizure forms and present the appropriate copy to the person from whom the property is seized. If cash or property is seized from more than one person, a separate copy must be provided to each person, specifying the items seized. When property is seized and no one claims an interest in the property, the officer must leave the copy in the place where the property was found, if it is reasonable to do so.

(b) Complete and submit a report and original seizure forms within 24 hours of the seizure, if practicable.

(c) Forward the original seizure forms and related reports to the forfeiture reviewer within two days of seizure.

The officer will book seized property as evidence with the notation in the comment section of the property form, "Seized Subject to Forfeiture." Property seized subject to forfeiture should be booked on a separate property form. No other evidence from the case should be booked on this form.

Photographs should be taken of items seized, particularly cash, jewelry and other valuable items.

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Officers who suspect property may be subject to seizure but are not able to seize the property (e.g., the property is located elsewhere, the whereabouts of the property is unknown, it is real estate, bank accounts, non-tangible assets) should document and forward the information in the appropriate report to the forfeiture reviewer.

602.5 MAINTAINING SEIZED PROPERTY

The Evidence Room Supervisor is responsible for ensuring compliance with the following:

(a) All property received for forfeiture is reasonably secured and properly stored to prevent waste and preserve its condition.

(b) All property received for forfeiture is checked to determine if the property has been stolen.

(c) All property received for forfeiture is retained in the same manner as evidence until forfeiture is finalized or the property is returned to the claimant or the person with an ownership interest.

(d) Property received for forfeiture is not used unless the forfeiture action has been completed.

602.6 FORFEITURE REVIEWER

The Chief of Police will appoint an officer as the forfeiture reviewer. Prior to assuming duties, or as soon as practicable thereafter, the forfeiture reviewer should attend a department-approved course on asset forfeiture.

The responsibilities of the forfeiture reviewer include:

(a) Remaining familiar with forfeiture laws, particularly Health and Safety Code § 11469 et seq. and Penal Code § 186.2 et seq. and the forfeiture policies of the forfeiture counsel.

(b) Serving as the liaison between the Department and the forfeiture counsel and ensuring prompt legal review of all seizures.

(c) Making reasonable efforts to obtain annual training that includes best practices in pursuing, seizing and tracking forfeitures.

(d) Ensuring that property seized under state law is not referred or otherwise transferred to a federal agency seeking the property for federal forfeiture as prohibited by Health and Safety Code § 11471.2.

(e) Ensuring that responsibilities, including the designation of a fiscal agent, are clearly established whenever multiple agencies are cooperating in a forfeiture case.

(f) Ensuring that seizure forms are available and appropriate for department use. These should include notice forms, a receipt form and a checklist that provides relevant guidance to officers. The forms should be available in languages appropriate for the region and should contain spaces for:

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1. Names and contact information for all relevant persons and law enforcement officers involved.
2. Information as to how ownership or other property interests may have been determined (e.g., verbal claims of ownership, titles, public records).
3. A space for the signature of the person from whom cash or property is being seized.
4. A tear-off portion or copy, which should be given to the person from whom cash or property is being seized, that includes the legal authority for the seizure, information regarding the process to contest the seizure and a detailed description of the items seized.

(g) Ensuring that officers who may be involved in asset forfeiture receive training in the proper use of the seizure forms and the forfeiture process. The training should be developed in consultation with the appropriate legal counsel and may be accomplished through traditional classroom education, electronic media, Daily Training Bulletins (DTBs) or Department Directives. The training should cover this policy and address any relevant statutory changes and court decisions.

(h) Reviewing each asset forfeiture case to ensure that:

1. Written documentation of the seizure and the items seized is in the case file.
2. Independent legal review of the circumstances and propriety of the seizure is made in a timely manner.
3. Notice of seizure has been given in a timely manner to those who hold an interest in the seized property (Health and Safety Code § 11488.4).
4. Property is promptly released to those entitled to its return (Health and Safety Code § 11488.2).
5. All changes to forfeiture status are forwarded to any supervisor who initiates a forfeiture case.
6. Any cash received is deposited with the fiscal agent.
7. Assistance with the resolution of ownership claims and the release of property to those entitled is provided.
8. Current minimum forfeiture thresholds are communicated appropriately to officers.
9. This policy and any related policies are periodically reviewed and updated to reflect current federal and state statutes and case law.

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(i) Ensuring that a written plan that enables the Chief of Police to address any extended absence of the forfeiture reviewer, thereby ensuring that contact information for other law enforcement officers and attorneys who may assist in these matters is available.

(j) Ensuring that the process of selling or adding forfeited property to the department's regular inventory is in accordance with all applicable laws and consistent with the department's use and disposition of similar property.

(k) Keeping a manual that details the statutory grounds for forfeitures and department procedures related to asset forfeiture, including procedures for prompt notice to interest holders, the expeditious release of seized property, where appropriate, and the prompt resolution of claims of innocent ownership (Heath and Safety Code § 11469).

(l) Providing copies of seized business records to the person or business from whom such records were seized, when requested (Heath and Safety Code §11471).

(m) Notifying the California Franchise Tax Board when there is reasonable cause to believe that the value of seized property exceeds $5,000.00 (Health and Safety Code § 11471.5).

Forfeiture proceeds should be maintained in a separate fund or account subject to appropriate accounting control, with regular reviews or audits of all deposits and expenditures.

Forfeiture reporting and expenditures should be completed in the manner prescribed by the law and City financial directives (Health and Safety Code § 11495).

602.7 DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED PROPERTY

Forfeited funds distributed under Health and Safety Code § 11489 et seq. shall only be used for purposes allowed by law, but in no case shall a peace officer's employment or salary depend upon the level of seizures or forfeitures he/she achieves (Heath and Safety Code § 11469).

The Department may request a court order so that certain uncontaminated science equipment is relinquished to a school or school district for science classroom education in lieu of destruction (Health and Safety Code § 11473; Health and Safety Code § 11473.5).

602.7.1 RECEIVING EQUITABLE SHARES

When participating in a joint investigation with a federal agency, the Monterey Park Police Department shall not receive an equitable share from the federal agency of all or a portion of the forfeiture proceeds absent either a required conviction under Health and Safety Code § 11471.2 or the flight, death or willful failure to appear of the defendant. This does not apply to forfeited cash or negotiable instruments of $40,000 or more.

602.8 CLAIM INVESTIGATIONS

An investigation shall be made as to any claimant of a vehicle, boat or airplane whose right, title, interest or lien is on the record in the Department of Motor Vehicles or in an appropriate federal agency. If investigation reveals that any person, other than the registered owner, is the legal owner, and that ownership did not arise subsequent to the date and time of arrest or notification

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of the forfeiture proceedings or seizure of the vehicle, boat or airplane, notice shall be made to the legal owner at his/her address appearing on the records of the Department of Motor Vehicles or the appropriate federal agency (Health and Safety Code § 11488.4).

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Informants

603.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the use of informants.

603.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Informant - A person who covertly interacts with other individuals or suspects at the direction of, request of, or by agreement with, the Monterey Park Police Department for law enforcement purposes. This also includes a person agreeing to supply information to the Monterey Park Police Department for a benefit (e.g., a quid pro quo in the form of a reduced criminal penalty, money).

603.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department recognizes the value of informants to law enforcement efforts and will strive to protect the integrity of the informant process. It is the policy of this department that all funds related to informant payments will be routinely audited and that payments to informants will be made according to the criteria outlined in this policy.

603.3 USE OF INFORMANTS

603.3.1 INITIAL APPROVAL

Before using an individual as an informant, an officer must receive approval from his/her supervisor. The officer shall compile sufficient information through a background investigation and experience with the informant in order to determine the suitability of the individual, including age, maturity and risk of physical harm, as well as any indicators of his/her reliability and credibility.

Members of this department should not guarantee absolute safety or confidentiality to an informant.

603.3.2 JUVENILE INFORMANTS

The use of informants under the age of 13 is prohibited.

Except for the enforcement of laws related to the commercial sale of alcohol, marijuana or tobacco products, a juvenile 13 years of age or older may only be used as an informant with the written consent of each of the following:

(a) The juvenile’s parents or legal guardians

(b) The juvenile’s attorney, if any

(c) The court in which the juvenile’s case is being handled, if applicable (Penal Code § 701.5)

(d) The Chief of Police or the authorized designee

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603.3.3 INFORMANT AGREEMENTS

All informants are required to sign and abide by the provisions of the designated department informant agreement. The officer using the informant shall discuss each of the provisions of the agreement with the informant.

Details of the agreement are to be approved in writing by a supervisor before being finalized with the informant.

603.4 INFORMANT INTEGRITY

To maintain the integrity of the informant process, the following must be adhered to:

(a) The identity of an informant acting in a confidential capacity shall not be withheld from the Chief of Police, Division Commander, Investigation Bureau supervisor or their authorized designees.

1. Identities of informants acting in a confidential capacity shall otherwise be kept confidential.

(b) Criminal activity by informants shall not be condoned.

(c) Informants shall be told they are not acting as police officers, employees or agents of the Monterey Park Police Department, and that they shall not represent themselves as such.

(d) The relationship between department members and informants shall always be ethical and professional.

1. Members shall not become intimately involved with an informant.
2. Social contact shall be avoided unless it is necessary to conduct an official investigation, and only with prior approval of the Investigation Bureau supervisor.
3. Members shall neither solicit nor accept gratuities or engage in any private business transaction with an informant.

(e) Officers shall not meet with informants in a private place unless accompanied by at least one additional officer or with prior approval of the Investigation Bureau supervisor.

1. Officers may meet informants alone in an occupied public place, such as a restaurant.

(f) When contacting informants for the purpose of making payments, officers shall arrange for the presence of another officer.

(g) In all instances when department funds are paid to informants, a voucher shall be completed in advance, itemizing the expenses.

(h) Since the decision rests with the appropriate prosecutor, officers shall not promise that the informant will receive any form of leniency or immunity from criminal prosecution.

603.4.1 UNSUITABLE INFORMANTS

The suitability of any informant should be considered before engaging him/her in any way in a covert or other investigative process. Members who become aware that an informant may be

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unsuitable will notify the supervisor, who will initiate a review to determine suitability. Until a determination has been made by a supervisor, the informant should not be used by any member. The supervisor shall determine whether the informant should be used by the Department and, if so, what conditions will be placed on his/her participation or any information the informant provides. The supervisor shall document the decision and conditions in file notes and mark the file “unsuitable” when appropriate.

Considerations for determining whether an informant is unsuitable include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) The informant has provided untruthful or unreliable information in the past.

(b) The informant behaves in a way that may endanger the safety of an officer.

(c) The informant reveals to suspects the identity of an officer or the existence of an investigation.

(d) The informant appears to be using his/her affiliation with this department to further criminal objectives.

(e) The informant creates officer-safety issues by providing information to multiple law enforcement agencies simultaneously, without prior notification and approval of each agency.

(f) The informant engages in any other behavior that could jeopardize the safety of officers or the integrity of a criminal investigation.

(g) The informant commits criminal acts subsequent to entering into an informant agreement.

603.5 INFORMANT FILES

Informant files shall be utilized as a source of background information about the informant, to enable review and evaluation of information provided by the informant, and to minimize incidents that could be used to question the integrity of department members or the reliability of the informant.

Informant files shall be maintained in a secure area within the Investigation Bureau. The Investigation Bureau supervisor or the authorized designee shall be responsible for maintaining informant files. Access to the informant files shall be restricted to the Chief of Police, Division Commander, Investigation Bureau supervisor or their authorized designees.

The Investigation Division Commander should arrange for an audit using a representative sample of randomly selected informant files on a periodic basis, but no less than one time per year. If the Investigation Bureau supervisor is replaced, the files will be audited before the new supervisor takes over management of the files. The purpose of the audit is to ensure compliance with file content and updating provisions of this policy. The audit should be conducted by a supervisor who does not have normal access to the informant files.

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603.5.1 FILE SYSTEM PROCEDURE

A separate file shall be maintained on each informant and shall be coded with an assigned informant control number. An informant history that includes the following information shall be prepared for each file:

(a) Name and aliases

(b) Date of birth

(c) Physical description: sex, race, height, weight, hair color, eye color, scars, tattoos or other distinguishing features

(d) Photograph

(e) Current home address and telephone numbers

(f) Current employers, positions, addresses and telephone numbers

(g) Vehicles owned and registration information

(h) Places frequented

(i) Briefs of information provided by the informant and his/her subsequent reliability

1. If an informant is determined to be unsuitable, the informant's file is to be marked "unsuitable" and notations included detailing the issues that caused this classification.

(j) Name of the officer initiating use of the informant

(k) Signed informant agreement

(l) Update on active or inactive status of informant

603.6 INFORMANT PAYMENTS

No informant will be told in advance or given an exact amount or percentage for his/her service. The amount of funds to be paid to any informant will be evaluated against the following criteria:

- The extent of the informant's personal involvement in the case
- The significance, value or effect on crime
- The value of assets seized
- The quantity of the drugs or other contraband seized
- The informant’s previous criminal activity
- The level of risk taken by the informant

The Investigation Bureau supervisor will discuss the above factors with the Field Services Division Commander and recommend the type and level of payment subject to approval by the Chief of Police.

603.6.1 PAYMENT PROCESS

Approved payments to an informant should be in cash using the following process:

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(a) Payments of $500 and under may be paid in cash from a Investigation Bureau buy/ expense fund.

1. The Investigation Bureau supervisor shall sign the voucher for cash payouts from the buy/expense fund.

(b) Payments exceeding $500 shall be made by issuance of a check, payable to the officer who will be delivering the payment.

1. The check shall list the case numbers related to and supporting the payment.
2. A written statement of the informant's involvement in the case shall be placed in the informant's file.
3. The statement shall be signed by the informant verifying the statement as a true summary of his/her actions in the case.
4. Authorization signatures from the Chief of Police and the City Manager are required for disbursement of the funds.

(c) To complete the payment process for any amount, the officer delivering the payment shall complete a cash transfer form.

1. The cash transfer form shall include the following:
   (a) Date
   (b) Payment amount
   (c) Monterey Park Police Department case number
   (d) A statement that the informant is receiving funds in payment for information voluntarily rendered.
2. The cash transfer form shall be signed by the informant.
3. The cash transfer form will be kept in the informant's file.

603.6.2 REPORTING OF PAYMENTS

Each informant receiving a cash payment shall be advised of his/her responsibility to report the cash to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as income. If funds distributed exceed $600 in any reporting year, the informant should be provided IRS Form 1099 (26 CFR 1.6041-1). If such documentation or reporting may reveal the identity of the informant and by doing so jeopardize any investigation, the safety of officers or the safety of the informant (26 CFR 1.6041-3), then IRS Form 1099 should not be issued.

In such cases, the informant shall be provided a letter identifying the amount he/she must report on a tax return as “other income” and shall be required to provide a signed acknowledgement of receipt of the letter. The completed acknowledgement form and a copy of the letter shall be retained in the informant’s file.

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603.6.3 AUDIT OF PAYMENTS

The Investigation Bureau supervisor or the authorized designee shall be responsible for compliance with any audit requirements associated with grant provisions and applicable state and federal law.

At least once every six months, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee should conduct an audit of all informant funds for the purpose of accountability and security of the funds. The funds and related documents (e.g., buy/expense fund records, cash transfer forms, invoices, receipts and logs) will assist with the audit process.

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Eyewitness Identification

604.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy sets forth guidelines to be used when members of this department employ eyewitness identification techniques (Penal Code § 859.7).

604.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to the policy include:

Eyewitness identification process - Any field identification, live lineup or photographic identification.

Field identification - A live presentation of a single individual to a witness following the commission of a criminal offense for the purpose of identifying or eliminating the person as the suspect.

Live lineup - A live presentation of individuals to a witness for the purpose of identifying or eliminating an individual as the suspect.

Photographic lineup - Presentation of photographs to a witness for the purpose of identifying or eliminating an individual as the suspect.

604.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department will strive to use eyewitness identification techniques, when appropriate, to enhance the investigative process and will emphasize identifying persons responsible for crime and exonerating the innocent.

604.3 INTERPRETIVE SERVICES

Members should make a reasonable effort to arrange for an interpreter before proceeding with eyewitness identification if communication with a witness is impeded due to language or hearing barriers.

Before the interpreter is permitted to discuss any matter with the witness, the investigating member should explain the identification process to the interpreter. Once it is determined that the interpreter comprehends the process and can explain it to the witness, the eyewitness identification may proceed as provided for within this policy.

604.4 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION PROCESS AND FORM

The Investigation Bureau supervisor shall be responsible for the development and maintenance of an eyewitness identification process for use by members when they are conducting eyewitness identifications.

The process should include appropriate forms or reports that provide (Penal Code § 859.7):

(a) The date, time and location of the eyewitness identification procedure.

(b) The name and identifying information of the witness.

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(c) The name of the person administering the identification procedure.

(d) If applicable, the names of all of the individuals present during the identification procedure.

(e) An instruction to the witness that it is as important to exclude innocent persons as it is to identify a perpetrator.

(f) An instruction to the witness that the perpetrator may or may not be among those presented and that the witness is not obligated to make an identification.

(g) If the identification process is a photographic or live lineup, an instruction to the witness that the perpetrator may not appear exactly as he/she did on the date of the incident.

(h) An instruction to the witness that the investigation will continue regardless of whether an identification is made by the witness.

(i) A signature line where the witness acknowledges that he/she understands the identification procedures and instructions.

(j) A statement from the witness in the witness's own words describing how certain he/she is of the identification or non-identification. This statement should be taken at the time of the identification procedure.

(k) Any other direction to meet the requirements of Penal Code § 859.7, including direction regarding blind or blinded administrations and filler selection.

The process and related forms should be reviewed at least annually and modified when necessary.

604.5 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION

Members are cautioned not to, in any way, influence a witness as to whether any subject or photo presented in a lineup is in any way connected to the case.

Members should avoid mentioning that:

- The individual was apprehended near the crime scene.
- The evidence points to the individual as the suspect.
- Other witnesses have identified or failed to identify the individual as the suspect.

In order to avoid undue influence, witnesses should view suspects or a lineup individually and outside the presence of other witnesses. Witnesses should be instructed to avoid discussing details of the incident or of the identification process with other witnesses.

The eyewitness identification procedure should be audio and video recorded and the recording should be retained according to current evidence procedures. When it is not feasible to make a recording with both audio and visual representations, an audio recording should be made (Penal Code § 859.7).

604.6 DOCUMENTATION

A thorough description of the eyewitness process and the result of any eyewitness identification should be documented in the case report.

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If a photographic lineup is utilized, a copy of the photographic lineup presented to the witness should be included in the case report. In addition, the order in which the photographs were presented to the witness should be documented in the case report.

604.6.1 DOCUMENTATION RELATED TO RECORDINGS
The handling member shall document the reason that a video recording or any other recording of an identification was not obtained (Penal Code § 859.7).

604.6.2 DOCUMENTATION RELATED TO BLIND ADMINISTRATION
If a presentation of a lineup is not conducted using blind administration, the handling member shall document the reason (Penal Code § 859.7).

604.7 PHOTOGRAPHIC LINEUP AND LIVE LINEUP CONSIDERATIONS

When practicable, the member presenting the lineup should not be involved in the investigation of the case or know the identity of the suspect. In no case should the member presenting a lineup to a witness know which photograph or person in the lineup is being viewed by the witness (Penal Code § 859.7). Techniques to achieve this include randomly numbering photographs, shuffling folders, or using a computer program to order the persons in the lineup.

Individuals in the lineup should reasonably match the description of the perpetrator provided by the witness and should bear similar characteristics to avoid causing any person to unreasonably stand out. In cases involving multiple suspects, a separate lineup should be conducted for each suspect. The suspects should be placed in a different order within each lineup (Penal Code § 859.7).

The member presenting the lineup should do so sequentially (i.e., show the witness one person at a time) and not simultaneously. The witness should view all persons in the lineup.

A live lineup should only be used before criminal proceedings have been initiated against the suspect. If there is any question as to whether any criminal proceedings have begun, the investigating member should contact the appropriate prosecuting attorney before proceeding.

604.7.1 OTHER SAFEGUARDS
Witnesses should be asked for suspect descriptions as close in time to the incident as possible and before conducting an eyewitness identification. No information concerning a suspect should be given prior to obtaining a statement from the witness describing how certain he/she is of the identification or non-identification. Members should not say anything to a witness that that may validate or invalidate an eyewitness' identification. In photographic lineups, writings or information concerning any previous arrest of a suspect shall not be visible to the witness (Penal Code § 859.7).

604.8 FIELD IDENTIFICATION CONSIDERATIONS

Field identifications, also known as field elimination show-ups or one-on-one identifications, may be helpful in certain cases, where exigent circumstances make it impracticable to conduct a photo or live lineup identifications. A field elimination show-up or one-on-one identification should not be

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used when independent probable cause exists to arrest a suspect. In such cases a live or photo lineup is the preferred course of action if eyewitness identification is contemplated.

When initiating a field identification, the member should observe the following guidelines:

(a) Obtain a complete description of the suspect from the witness.

(b) Assess whether a witness should be included in a field identification process by considering:

1. The length of time the witness observed the suspect.
2. The distance between the witness and the suspect.
3. Whether the witness could view the suspect's face.
4. The quality of the lighting when the suspect was observed by the witness.
5. Whether there were distracting noises or activity during the observation.
6. Any other circumstances affecting the witness's opportunity to observe the suspect.
7. The length of time that has elapsed since the witness observed the suspect.

(c) If safe and practicable, the person who is the subject of the show-up should not be handcuffed or in a patrol vehicle.

(d) When feasible, members should bring the witness to the location of the subject of the show-up, rather than bring the subject of the show-up to the witness.

(e) The person who is the subject of the show-up should not be shown to the same witness more than once.

(f) In cases involving multiple suspects, witnesses should only be permitted to view the subjects of the show-up one at a time.

(g) The person who is the subject of the show-up should not be required to put on clothing worn by the suspect, to speak words uttered by the suspect or to perform other actions mimicking those of the suspect.

(h) If a witness positively identifies a subject of the show-up as the suspect, members should not conduct any further field identifications with other witnesses for that suspect. In such instances members should document the contact information for any additional witnesses for follow up, if necessary.

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Criminal Intelligence Retention

605.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy section will provide guidelines on the gathering and retention of criminal intelligence information

605.2 CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DEFINED

A criminal intelligence file consists of stored information on the activities and associations of individuals and groups known or suspected to be involved in criminal acts or in the threatening, planning, organizing or financing of criminal acts. More specifically, this stored information relates to:

(a) Individuals who:

1. Are currently involved in or suspected of being involved in the planning, organizing, financing, or commission of criminal activities or who are suspected of having threatened, attempted, planned, or performed criminal acts, or
2. Have an established association with known or suspected crime figures.

(b) Organizations and businesses which:

1. Are currently involved in or suspected of being involved in the planning, organizing, financing or commission of criminal activities; or which have threatened, attempted, planned or performed criminal acts; or
2. Are operated, controlled, financed, infiltrated or illegally used by crime figures.

605.3 CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE FILE RESTRICTIONS

Material stored in the criminal intelligence file should be restricted to documents of criminal intelligence, and related information from public record and media sources. Criminal History Record Information (CHRI), and information not meeting the Department's criteria for file input should be excluded from storage in the criminal intelligence file. Examples of excluded material are religious, political, or sexual information which does not relate to criminal conduct and associations with individuals which may not be of a criminal nature.

605.4 SEPARATION OF PUBLIC RECORD INFORMATION

It is recommended that public record information (other than that which is excluded from disclosure by Government Code Section 6254(F) as limited by section 1798 et. seq. of the Civil Code)[3] and media information be retained in file systems separate from criminal intelligence. Although documents of criminal intelligence are public records, Government Code Section 6254(f)[4] as limited by Section 1798 et. seq. of the Civil Code excludes them from disclosure. Separation of criminal intelligence from other files better protects both the confidentiality of the intelligence file and the individual's right of privacy.

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605.5 EXCLUSION OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD INFORMATION

In order to protect the confidentiality of the criminal intelligence file, it is also essential that Criminal History Record Information be excluded from the file. Criminal History Record Information is subject to specific audit and dissemination restrictions designed to protect the individual's right of privacy. Criminal History Record Information is easily obtainable from other law enforcement sources, thus, it is unnecessary to retain such information in intelligence files.

605.6 LOCATION OF FILES

The criminal intelligence file shall be located in a secured area with file access restricted to authorized personnel.

605.7 RETAINABLE INFORMATION FOR CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE FILES

605.7.1 PERMANENT FILE

Information pertaining to an identifiable subject which meets the file criteria established is justified for retention in a permanent criminal intelligence file.

(a) Information which relates that an individual, organization, business or group has been involved, is involved or suspected of being involved in one or more of the following criminal activities:

1. Narcotic trafficking
2. Unlawful gambling
3. Loan sharking
4. Extortion
5. Vice/Prostitution/Moral Turpitude
6. Money Laundering
7. Infiltration of legitimate business for illegitimate business
8. Stolen securities
9. Bribery
10. Major fencing activities
11. Gang activity
12. Major crime including homicide, burglary, auto theft, kidnapping, destruction of property, robbery, fraud, forgery and arson.
13. Manufacture, use or possession of explosive devices for purposes of fraud, intimidation or political motivation.
14. Threats to public officials and private citizens.

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(b) In addition to falling within the confines of one or more of the above criminal activities, the subject to be entered into the permanent file should be identifiable - distinguished by unique identifying characteristics, e.g., date of birth, criminal identification number, driver's license number. Identification at the time of file input is necessary to distinguish the subject from any similar subject in file or any others that may be entered at a later time.

605.7.2 TEMPORARY FILE

Information which initially does not meet the criteria for permanent file storage but yet may have enough potential validity for the Department to want to retain it should be kept in a "Temporary" file. Retention of information in a temporary file should not exceed a one-year period unless compelling reason exists to extend this time period. During this period efforts should be made to identify the subject or validate the information so that it may be transferred to the permanent file or destroyed. If the information still remains in the temporary file at the end of the one-year period, and compelling reason for its retention is not evident, the information should be removed or destroyed. An individual, organization, business or group may be given temporary file status in the following cases:

(a) Subject is unidentifiable - subject, although suspected to be engaged in criminal activities, has no physical descriptors, identification numbers, or distinguishing characteristics available.

(b) Involvement is questionable - subject's involvement in criminal activities is questionable; however, based on one or both of the following reasons it would be beneficial to the Department to retain a record of the subject for a limited period of time during which the information can be validated.

(c) Possible criminal association - individual or organization, although not currently reported to be criminally active, associates with a known criminal and appears to be aiding or abetting illegal activities.

(d) Criminal history - individual or organization, although not currently reported to be criminally active, has a history of criminal conduct, and the circumstances currently being reported, i.e., new position or ownership in business, affords an opportunity to again become criminally active.

(e) The reliability of the information source and/or the validity of the information content cannot be determined at the time of receipt; however, the information appears to be significant and merits temporary storage while verification attempts are made.

605.8 ASSESSMENT OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION

Information retained in the criminal intelligence file should be evaluated for source reliability and content validity prior to filing.

The bulk of the data an investigation/intelligence unit receives consists of allegations or information which is initially unverified. Evaluating the information's source and content at the time of receipt

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indicates to future users the information's worth and usefulness and is essential in protecting the individual's right of privacy. Circulating information which may not have been evaluated or where the source reliability is poor or the content validity is doubtful is detrimental to the Department's operations and contrary to the individual's right of privacy.

To insure uniformity within the intelligence community, stored information should be evaluated according to the schedule set forth below.

(a) Source Reliability

1. Reliable - The reliability of the source is unquestioned or has been well tested in the past.
2. Usually Reliable - The reliability of the source can usually be relied upon as factual. The majority of information provided in the past has proved to be reliable.
3. Unreliable - The reliability of the source has been sporadic in the past.
4. Unknown - The reliability of the source cannot be judged. Its authenticity or trustworthiness has not yet been determined by either experience or investigation.

(b) Content Validity

1. Confirmed - The information has been corroborated.
2. Probable - The information is consistent with past accounts.
3. Doubtful - The information is inconsistent with past accounts.
4. Cannot be Judged - The information cannot be evaluated.

605.9 CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION RETAINED

Information retained in the criminal intelligence file will be classified to indicate the degree to which it should be kept confidential in order to protect sources, investigations, and the individual's right to privacy.

Classification also dictates the internal approval process which must be completed prior to dissemination of the information to personnel outside the Department. Classification of information will be the responsibility of a specifically designated individual in the investigation/intelligence unit.

The status of criminal intelligence is subject to continual change. It is important that information be reclassified to the appropriate security level as its sensitivity increases or decreases.

Classification systems shall define types of information falling under each level of security and level of authority required for dissemination approval.

In order to insure conformity within the intelligence community, stored information shall be classified as set forth below.

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Class I Secret - Restricted to law enforcement intelligence personnel having a specific need to know and right to know. Class I Secret information may be released with approval from the Investigation/Intelligence Unit Commander.

Class II Confidential - Restricted to law enforcement intelligence personnel having a specific need to know and right to know. Class II Confidential information may be released with approval from the Investigation/Intelligence Unit Commander.

Class III Restricted - Restricted to law enforcement intelligence personnel having a specific need to know and right to know. Class III Restricted information may be released with approval from the Investigation/Intelligence Unit Supervisor.

Class IV Unclassified - Restricted to law enforcement intelligence personnel having a specific need to know and right to know. Class IV Unclassified information may be released by Investigation/Intelligence Unit personnel.

Examples of classified information:

(a) Class I - Secret

1. Information pertaining to law enforcement cases currently under investigation.
2. Corruption (police or other government officials).
3. Informant identification information.

(b) Class II - Confidential

1. Criminal intelligence reports that refer to organized crime or terrorism.
2. Publications obtained through investigation/intelligence unit channels that are not deemed to be secret.

(c) Class III - Restricted

1. Reports that at an earlier date were classified secret or confidential and the need for higher security no longer exists.
2. Non-confidential reports published by local law enforcement agencies.

(d) Class IV - Unclassified

1. Public record information to which the general public has direct access, i.e., birth and death certificates.
2. News media information - newspaper, magazine, and periodical clippings dealing with specified criminal categories.

605.10 SOURCE INFORMATION POLICY

In a number of situations, Monterey Park Police Department may elect to identify information sources for items stored in their criminal intelligence files. The value of information stored in a criminal intelligence file is often directly related to the source of such information.

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Where source identification is warranted, it shall reflect the name of the agency and the individual providing the information. In those cases where identifying the source by name is not practical for internal security reasons, a code number will be used. A listing of coded sources of information will then be retained by the investigation/intelligence unit commander. In addition to identifying the source, it may be appropriate in a particular case to describe how the source obtained the information, e.g., "S-60, a reliable police informant heard" or "a reliable law enforcement source of the Police Department saw" a particular event at a particular time.

605.10.1 DETERMINE THE NEED FOR SOURCE INFORMATION
In many cases, there would be no need to indicate the source of the stored information. However, each item of information should be individually judged against established criteria to determine whether or not source identification is appropriate. The following factors will be considered in determining whether source information is warranted.

(a) The nature of the information reported.

(b) The potential need to refer to the source's identity for further investigative or prosecutorial activity.

(c) The reliability of the source.

605.11 QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE FILES

Information to be stored in the criminal intelligence file shall undergo a review for compliance with established file input guidelines and policy prior to being filed.

This quality control requirement shall be the responsibility of a carefully selected and specifically designated individual in the investigation/intelligence unit.

The quality control reviewer is responsible for seeing that all information entered into the criminal intelligence file conforms with the Department's file criteria and has been properly evaluated and classified. Review of file input will assure the Department of the quality of its criminal intelligence file in meeting established guidelines.

605.12 DISSEMINATION OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION

In order to protect the right of privacy of individuals contained in the criminal intelligence file and to maintain the confidentiality of the sources and the file itself, the following procedures for disseminating stored information are adopted.

605.13 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Section 703B of the California Administrative Code, Chapter I, Title II, limits dissemination of criminal history record information to criminal justice agencies and only to those with a specific need-to-know as well as a right-to-know. The integrity of the criminal intelligence file can be maintained only by strict adherence to proper dissemination guidelines. Abuses in the operation of the system due to failure to comply with dissemination guidelines may result in the violation of an individual's right of privacy and endanger the confidentiality of the file itself. These terms which can be applied to intelligence information access are defined as follows:

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(a) Need-to-know: Requested information is pertinent and necessary to the requester agency in initiating, furthering or completing an investigation.

(b) Right-to-know: Requesting agency has official capacity and statutory authority to the information being requested.

605.14 DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

The classification and evaluation assigned the information are, in part, dissemination controls. They denote who may receive the information as well as the internal approval level(s) required for release of the information

605.14.1 CONTROL FORM

To eliminate unauthorized use and abuses of the system, a dissemination control form is will be utilized. It shall be maintained with each stored document. Personnel using this control form shall record the date of the request, the name of the agency and individual requesting the information, the need-to-know, the information provided and the name of the employee handling the request.

605.15 PURGE REVIEW OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE FILES

Information stored in the criminal intelligence file shall be periodically reviewed and purged to insure that the file is current, accurate and relevant to the needs and objectives of the Department and to safeguard the individual's right of privacy as guaranteed under federal and state laws.

605.15.1 PURGE CONSIDERATIONS

General considerations which may be applied to the reviewing and purging of information stored in the criminal intelligence file are as follows:

(a) Utility

1. How often is the information used?
2. For what purpose is the information being used?
3. Who uses the information?

(b) Timeliness and Appropriateness

1. Is the information outdated?
2. Is the information relevant to the needs and objectives of the agency?
3. Is the information relevant to the purpose for which it was collected and stored?
4. Is the information available from other sources?
5. Is this non-intelligence information that should be stored elsewhere?
6. Is the security classification assigned the information still appropriate?

(c) Accuracy and Completeness

1. Is the information still valid?

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2. Is the information adequate for identification purposes?
3. Can the validity of the data be determined through investigative techniques?

605.15.2 PURGE REVIEW SCHEDULE
Review of the criminal intelligence file for purging purposes can vary from once each year to once every seven years. The Chief of Police shall determine a schedule best suited to the Department's needs.

605.15.3 DESTRUCTION OF PURGED MATERIAL
Material purged from the criminal intelligence file shall be destroyed under the supervision of members of the intelligence unit and in accordance with applicable state and local regulations.

605.16 CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE GLOSSARY

605.16.1 CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD INFORMATION (CHRI)
"Criminal History Record Information" means information collected by criminal justice agencies on individuals consisting of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, information, or other formal criminal charges, and any disposition arising therefrom, sentencing, correctional supervision, and release. The term does not include identification information such as fingerprint records to the extent that such information does not indicate involvement of the individual in the criminal justice system. Section 20.3b, Title 28, Chapter 1, Part 20, Code of Federal Regulations.

Note: The term Criminal History Record Information is not limited to what criminal justice agencies commonly call rap sheets. Whenever personal identifiers such as name and address, exist on the same piece of paper with one of the formal transactions of the criminal justice system, CHRI is created. For example, a fingerprint card which shows that an individual has been arrested is CHRI; take away the reference to the arrest and it is not CHRI.

Clearly, CHRI will appear in many places: police blotters, court dockets, arrest reports, pre-sentence investigations, wanted posters. Every time CHRI appears, it is governed by Title 28, unless specifically exempted. There are six exemptions to Title 28 [7]:

The regulations in this subpart (b) shall not apply to criminal history information contained in: (1) posters, announcements, or lists for identifying or apprehending fugitives or wanted persons; (2) original records of entry such as police blotters maintained by criminal justice agencies, compiled chronologically and required by law or long standing custom to be made public, if such records are organized on a chronological basis; (3) court record of public judicial proceedings; (4) published court or administrative opinions or public judicial, administrative or legislative proceedings; (5) records of traffic offenses maintained by State Departments of Transportation, Motor Vehicles or the equivalent thereof the purpose of regulating the issuance, suspension, revocation, or renewal of driver's, pilot's or other operators license; (6) announcements of executive clemency. Section 20.20b.

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605.16.2 CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Information which has been processed -- collected, evaluated, collated, analyzed -- into data useful for law enforcement investigative purposes. Intelligence involves data collection from both overt and covert sources and is not necessarily directed at a specific arrest or prosecution.

605.16.3 PUBLIC RECORD

"Public record" includes any writing containing information relating to the conduct of the public's business prepared, owned, used or retained by any state or local agency regardless of physical form or characteristics. (Chapter 3.5, Section 6252(d), California State Government Code).

For purposes of these guidelines, public record information includes only that information to which the general public normally has direct access, i.e., birth or death certificates, county recorder's information, incorporation information, etc. It does not include those types of information excluded from disclosure by Government Code Section 6254(f), namely:

Records of complaints to or investigations conducted by, or records of intelligence information or security procedures of, the Office of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice, and any state or local police agency, or any such investigatory or security files compiled by any other state or local agency for correctional, law enforcement or licensing purposes.

Civil Code Section 1798 et. seq., the Information Practices Act of 1977 (IPA)

This act makes certain requirements of state agencies regarding their handling of information of a personal or confidential nature. Requests for information and questions regarding the Act should be directed to the Office of Information Practices.

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Brady Material Disclosure

606.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for identifying and releasing potentially exculpatory or impeachment information (so-called "*Brady* information") to a prosecuting attorney.

606.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

***Brady* information** -Information known or possessed by the Monterey Park Police Department that is both favorable and material to the current prosecution or defense of a criminal defendant.

606.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department will conduct fair and impartial criminal investigations and will provide the prosecution with both incriminating and exculpatory evidence, as well as information that may adversely affect the credibility of a witness. In addition to reporting all evidence of guilt, the Monterey Park Police Department will assist the prosecution by complying with its obligation to disclose information that is both favorable and material to the defense. The Department will identify and disclose to the prosecution potentially exculpatory information, as provided in this policy.

606.3 DISCLOSURE OF INVESTIGATIVE INFORMATION

Officers must include in their investigative reports adequate investigative information and reference to all material evidence and facts that are reasonably believed to be either incriminating or exculpatory to any individual in the case. If an officer learns of potentially incriminating or exculpatory information any time after submission of a case, the officer or the handling investigator must prepare and submit a supplemental report documenting such information as soon as practicable. Supplemental reports shall be promptly processed and transmitted to the prosecutor's office.

If information is believed to be privileged or confidential (e.g., confidential informant or attorney-client information, attorney work product), the officer should discuss the matter with a supervisor and/or prosecutor to determine the appropriate manner in which to proceed.

Evidence or facts are considered material if there is a reasonable probability that they would affect the outcome of a criminal proceeding or trial. Determining whether evidence or facts are material often requires legal or even judicial review. If an officer is unsure whether evidence or facts are material, the officer should address the issue with a supervisor.

Supervisors who are uncertain about whether evidence or facts are material should address the issue in a written memo to an appropriate prosecutor. A copy of the memo should be retained in the Department case file.

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606.4 DISCLOSURE OF PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Whenever it is determined that *Brady* information is located in the personnel file of a member of this department who is a material witness in a criminal case, the following procedure shall apply:

(a) In the event that a *Pitchess* motion has not already been filed by the criminal defendant or other party pursuant to Evidence Code § 1043, the prosecuting attorney shall be notified of the potential presence of *Brady* information in the officer's personnel file.

(b) The prosecuting attorney should then be requested to file a *Pitchess* motion in order to initiate an in-camera review by the court.

(c) Any member who is the subject of such a motion shall be notified in writing that a motion has been filed.

(d) The Custodian of Records shall accompany all relevant files during any in-camera inspection and address any issues or questions raised by the court in determining whether any information contained in the files is both material and favorable to the criminal defendant.

(e) If the court determines that there is relevant *Brady* information contained in the files, only that information ordered released will be copied and released to the parties filing the motion.

    1. Prior to the release of any information pursuant to this process, the Custodian of Records should request a protective order from the court limiting the use of such information to the involved case and requiring the return of all copies upon completion of the case.

606.5 INVESTIGATING BRADY ISSUES

If the Department receives information from any source that a member may have issues of credibility, dishonesty or has been engaged in an act of moral turpitude or criminal conduct, the information shall be investigated and processed in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy.

606.6 TRAINING

Department members should receive periodic training on the requirements of this policy.

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Unmanned Aerial System

607.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of an unmanned aerial system (UAS) and for the storage,including the retention and/or destruction of media obtained using the UAS in accordance with applicable Federal law, State law, and City of Monterey Park regulations.

607.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Unmanned aerial system (UAS) - An unmanned aircraft of any type that is capable of sustaining directed flight, whether preprogrammed or remotely controlled (commonly referred to as an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)), and all of the supporting or attached systems designed for gathering information through imaging, recording or any other means.

607.2 POLICY

Unmanned aerial systems may be utilized to enhance the department's mission of protecting lives and property when other means and resources are not available or are less effective. Any use of a UAS will be in strict accordance with constitutional and privacy rights and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations.

607.3 PRIVACY

The use of the UAS potentially involves privacy considerations. Absent a warrant or exigent circumstances, operators and observers shall not intentionally record or transmit images of any location where a person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy (e.g., residence, yard, enclosure). Operators and observers shall take reasonable precautions to avoid inadvertently recording or transmitting images of areas where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy. Reasonable precautions can include, for example, deactivating or turning imaging devices away from such areas or persons during UAS operations.

607.4 USE OF UAS

Only authorized operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the UAS.

Use of vision enhancement technology (e.g., thermal and other imaging equipment not generally available to the public) is permissible in viewing areas only where there is no protectable privacy interest or when in compliance with a search warrant or court order. In all other instances, legal counsel should be consulted.

UAS operations should only be conducted consistent with FAA regulations.

607.4.1 CALL OUT PROCEDURE

(a) The Watch Commander shall make a request via dispatch for qualified UAS team members to respond and deploy the UAS.

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1. On duty UAS team member will respond.
2. If no UAS member is on duty, dispatch will call the UAS Team Supervisor who will coordinate the call out details with team members.

(b) The UAS team members will handle all UAS operations, notifications and all necessary pre-flight guidelines as specified in the UAS Operations Guidelines.

607.5 PROHIBITED USE

The UAS shall not be weaponized, nor shall it be used to:

- To conduct random surveillance activities.
- Target a person based solely on individual characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, disability, gender or sexual orientation; or
- Conduct any business other than official Department business.

607.6 EVIDENCE COLLECTION AND RETENTION

(a) To avoid missing critical evidence during UAS operations, all UAS video will be recorded during flight. The pilot will manually activate the record feature on the UAS before take-off and will stop recording after landing.

(b) Following a UAS operation by the Monterey Park Police Department, a Monterey Park PD detective or officer shall meet with the UAS operator to collect the UAS digital media storage device (DMSD) containing the video(s). The video(s) recorded by the Police Department will be booked into evidence. The collection and booking of the video(s) will be documented in a report by a Monterey Park PD detective or officer.

(c) All data collected by the UAS shall be retained in accordance with the City Retention Schedule.

(d) Unauthorized use, duplication, and/or distribution of UAS videos are prohibited. Personnel shall not make copies of any UAS videos for their personal use and are prohibited from using a recording device such as a personal camera or any secondary video camera to capture UAS videos. All recorded media, images and audio are the property of the Monterey Park Police Department and shall not be copied, released or disseminated in any form or manner outside the parameters of this policy without the expressed written consent of the Chief of Police.

(e) Supervisors may only review recorded UAS video files when he or she has a legitimate business purpose. In addition, Monterey Park Police personnel shall only review any recorded UAS video files when he or she has a right to know or need to know may review any recorded UAS video files, including under the following circumstances:

1. For the purpose of completing a criminal investigation and preparing official reports.
2. To prepare for courtroom testimony or courtroom presentation.
3. Following a critical incident: with supervisor approval, refer to Officer-Involved Shooting/Great Bodily Injury Incidents policy.

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4. For potential training purposes.

(f) Departmental request for a UAS video, including requests from the District Attorney's Office or City Attorney's Office, shall be forwarded as a written request via e-mail, to the Property Unit, with sufficient information to locate the UAS video.

(g) Non-Departmental Requests for a UAS video shall be accepted and processed in accordance with Federal, State, and local laws, and departmental policy (discovery, media inquiries, subpoenas, Public Records Act requests, etc.).

(h) Request for Deletion or Accidental Recording

1. In the event of an accidental activation and recording of the UAS camera system, the recording employee may request that the UAS video is deleted by submitting an e-mail request to the Operations Captain with sufficient information to locate the UAS video. The Operations Captain shall review the video, approve or deny the deletion request, and forward to the System Administrator for action if applicable.

2. Videos made during authorized department training will be viewed and/or retained for training purposes and then may be retained or deleted with the authorization of a Operations Captain. Retained files will be stored in approved training files or the digital management system.

(i) Copying Procedures

1. A copy of the UAS video can be requested in accordance with the provisions of this policy.

2. Property Officers will be responsible for handling evidence request for DVD copies and online sharing of videos produced by the UAS camera system for court and other approved request by the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

(j) A UAS video may be utilized as a training tool for individuals, specific units, and the department as a whole. A recommendation to utilize a UAS video for such purpose may come from any source outlined below:

1. A person recommending utilization of a UAS video for training purposes shall submit the recommendation through the chain of command to the Operations Captain.

2. The Operations Captain approving the utilization of a UAS video for training will send an email to Property requesting a copy of the video is placed in the UAS Training file on the t: drive. This file will hold all training videos. Videos may not be moved to other files, copied or sent beyond this file.

3. If an involved officer or employee objects to the showing of a UAS video, his/her objection will be submitted to their supervisor to determine if the employee's objections outweigh the training value. The Operations Captain shall review the recommendation and determine how best to utilize the UAS video file considering the identity of the person(s) involved, sensitivity of the incident, and the benefit of utilizing the video versus other means (e.g., departmental policy, Training Bulletin, Officer Safety Bulletin, briefing or other training).

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607.7 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The roles and responsibilities for UAS Program members are as follows:

(a) Program Coordinator—a Monterey Park Police Sergeant or Lieutenant who manages the UAS Program and ensures the program operates in accordance with all Federal, State and local laws, and within department policy and guidelines. In addition, the Program Coordinator will:

1. Maintain all training flight and maintenance records for each operator and observer, as well as individual airframes.
2. Ensure operators and observers stay current with their training and certifications.
3. Maintain contact with the FAA and familiarity with the pertinent FAA regulations.
4. Evaluate airframes based on mission needs.
5. Remain up to date with current UAS case law, best practices, and industry standards.
6. Develop and maintain the UAS Operational Guidelines Manual

(b) Operator—the operator's role is to safely operate the UAS in accordance with all applicable law and policy.

1. The operator may reject a flight based on personnel safety or violation of FAA regulations.
2. The operator shall be responsive to requests and input from the observer in order to accomplish the safe and effective deployment of the UAS
3. Operators are responsible for mission documentation and updating the flight book.

(c) Observer—the Observer's role is to assist in the safe and effective operation of the UAS.The observer shall:

1. Assist the operator in avoiding obstacles
2. Operate any attachments to the UAS
3. Remain alert for safety issues surrounding the operator and observer
4. Handle radio communications

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Warrant Service

608.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the planning and serving of arrest and search warrants by members of this department. It is understood that this policy cannot address every variable or circumstance that can arise in the service of a search or arrest warrant, as these tasks can involve rapidly evolving and unique circumstances.

This policy is intended to be used in conjunction with the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy, which has additional guidance on planning and serving high-risk warrants.

This policy is not intended to address the service of search warrants on locations or property already secured or routine field warrant arrests by patrol officers.

608.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to balance the safety needs of the public, the safety of department members, privacy interests and other relevant factors when making decisions related to the service of search and arrest warrants.

608.3 OPERATIONS DIRECTOR

The operations director (see the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy) shall review all risk assessment forms with the involved supervisor to determine the risk level of the warrant service.

The operations director will also have the responsibility to coordinate service of those warrants that are categorized as high risk. Deconfliction, risk assessment, operational planning, briefing and debriefing should follow guidelines in the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy.

608.4 SEARCH WARRANTS

Officers should receive authorization from a supervisor before preparing a search warrant application. Once authorization is received, the officer will prepare the affidavit and search warrant, consulting with the applicable prosecuting attorney as needed. He/she will also complete the risk assessment form and submit it, along with the warrant affidavit, to the appropriate supervisor and the operations director for review and classification of risk (see the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy).

608.5 ARREST WARRANTS

If an officer reasonably believes that serving an arrest warrant may pose a higher risk than commonly faced on a daily basis, the officer should complete the risk assessment form and submit it to the appropriate supervisor and the operations director for review and classification of risk (see the Operations Planning and Deconfliction Policy).

If the warrant is classified as high risk, service will be coordinated by the operations director. If the warrant is not classified as high risk, the supervisor should weigh the risk of entry into a residence to make an arrest against other alternatives, such as arresting the person outside the residence where circumstances may pose a lower risk.

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608.6 WARRANT PREPARATION

An officer who prepares a warrant should ensure the documentation in support of the warrant contains as applicable:

(a) Probable cause to support the search or arrest, including relevant dates and times to demonstrate timeliness and facts to support any request for nighttime or no-knock warrant execution.

(b) A clear explanation of the affiant's training, experience, and relevant education.

(c) Adequately supported opinions, when relevant, that are not left to unsubstantiated conclusions.

(d) A nexus between the place to be searched and the persons or items central to the investigation. The facts supporting this nexus should be clear and current. For example, the affidavit shall explain why there is probable cause to believe that a particular person is currently residing at a particular location or that the items sought are present at a particular location.

(e) Full disclosure of known or suspected residents at the involved location and any indication of separate living spaces at the involved location. For example, it should be disclosed that several people may be renting bedrooms at a single location, even if the exact location of the rooms is not known.

(f) A specific description of the location to be searched, including photographs of the location, if reasonably available.

(g) A sufficient description of the items to be seized.

(h) Full disclosure of any known exculpatory information relevant to the warrant application (refer to the Brady Material Disclosure Policy).

608.7 HIGH-RISK WARRANT SERVICE

The operations director or the authorized designee shall coordinate the service of warrants that are categorized as high risk and shall have sole authority in determining the manner in which the warrant will be served, including the number of officers deployed.

The member responsible for directing the service should ensure the following as applicable:

(a) When practicable and when doing so does not cause unreasonable risk, video or photographic documentation is made of the condition of the location prior to execution of a search warrant. The images should include the surrounding area and persons present.

(b) The warrant service is audio- and video-recorded when practicable and reasonable to do so.

(c) Evidence is handled and collected only by those members who are designated to do so. All other members involved in the service of the warrant should alert one of the designated members to the presence of potential evidence and not touch or disturb the items.

(d) Reasonable efforts are made during the search to maintain or restore the condition of the location.

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(e) Persons who are detained as part of the warrant service are handled appropriately under the circumstances.

(f) Reasonable care provisions are made for children and dependent adults (see the Child and Dependent Adult Safety Policy).

(g) A list is made of all items seized and a copy provided to the person in charge of the premises if present or otherwise left in a conspicuous place.

(h) A copy of the search warrant is left at the location.

(i) The condition of the property is documented with video recording or photographs after the search.

608.8 DETENTIONS DURING WARRANT SERVICE

Officers must be sensitive to the safety risks of all persons involved with the service of a warrant. Depending on circumstances and facts present, it may be appropriate to control movements of any or all persons present at a warrant service, including those who may not be the subject of a warrant or suspected in the case. However, officers must be mindful that only reasonable force may be used and weapons should be displayed no longer than the officer reasonably believes is necessary (see the Use of Force Policy).

As soon as it can be determined that an individual is not subject to the scope of a warrant and that no further reasonable suspicion or safety concerns exist to justify further detention, the person should be promptly released.

Officers should, when and to the extent reasonable, accommodate the privacy and personal needs of people who have been detained.

608.9 ACTIONS AFTER WARRANT SERVICE

The supervisor shall ensure that all affidavits, warrants, receipts and returns, regardless of any associated cases, are filed with the issuing judge or magistrate as soon as reasonably possible, but in any event no later than any date specified on the warrant.

608.10 OUTSIDE AGENCIES AND CROSS-JURISDICTIONAL WARRANTS

The operations director will ensure that cooperative efforts with other agencies in the service of warrants conform to existing mutual aid agreements or other memorandums of understanding and will work cooperatively to mitigate risks including, but not limited to, the following:

- Identity of team members
- Roles and responsibilities
- Familiarity with equipment
- Rules of engagement
- Asset forfeiture procedures

Any outside agency requesting assistance in the service of a warrant within this jurisdiction should be referred to the operations director. The director should review and confirm the warrant, including

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the warrant location, and should discuss the service with the appropriate supervisor from the other agency. The director should ensure that members of the Monterey Park Police Department are utilized appropriately. Any concerns regarding the requested use of Monterey Park Police Department members should be brought to the attention of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. The actual service of the warrant will remain the responsibility of the agency requesting assistance.

If the operations director is unavailable, the Watch Commander should assume this role.

If officers intend to serve a warrant outside Monterey Park Police Department jurisdiction, the operations director should provide reasonable advance notice to the applicable agency, request assistance as needed and work cooperatively on operational planning and the mitigation of risks detailed in this policy.

Officers will remain subject to the policies of the Monterey Park Police Department when assisting outside agencies or serving a warrant outside Monterey Park Police Department jurisdiction.

608.11 MEDIA ACCESS

No advance information regarding warrant service operations shall be released without the approval of the Chief of Police. Any media inquiries or press release after the fact shall be handled in accordance with the Media Relations Policy.

608.12 TRAINING

The Training Officer should ensure officers receive periodic training on this policy and associated topics, such as legal issues, warrant preparation, warrant service and reporting requirements.

608.13 NO-KNOCK ENTRIES

No-knock entries are only authorized if a no-knock warrant has been obtained or if exigent circumstances arise at the scene such that knocking and announcing the officer's presence would create an imminent threat of physical violence to the officer or another person.

608.14 DOCUMENTATION

Documentation related to the service of a warrant shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

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Operations Planning and Deconfliction

609.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for planning, deconfliction and execution of high-risk operations.

Additional guidance on planning and serving high-risk warrants is provided in the Warrant Service Policy.

609.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

High-risk operations - Operations, including service of search and arrest warrants and sting operations, that are likely to present higher risks than are commonly faced by officers on a daily basis, including suspected fortified locations, reasonable risk of violence or confrontation with multiple persons, or reason to suspect that persons anticipate the operation.

609.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to properly plan and carry out high-risk operations, including participation in a regional deconfliction system, in order to provide coordination, enhance the safety of members and the public, decrease the risk of compromising investigations and prevent duplicating efforts.

609.3 OPERATIONS DIRECTOR

The Chief of Police will designate a member of this department to be the operations director.

The operations director will develop and maintain a risk assessment form to assess, plan and coordinate operations. This form should provide a process to identify high-risk operations.

The operations director will review risk assessment forms with involved supervisors to determine whether a particular incident qualifies as a high-risk operation. The director will also have the responsibility for coordinating operations that are categorized as high risk.

609.4 RISK ASSESSMENT

609.4.1 RISK ASSESSMENT FORM PREPARATION

Officers assigned as operational leads for any operation that may qualify as a high-risk operation shall complete a risk assessment form.

When preparing the form, the officer should query all relevant and reasonably available intelligence resources for information about the subject of investigation, others who may be present and the involved location. These sources may include regional intelligence and criminal justice databases, target deconfliction systems, firearm records, commercial databases and property records. Where appropriate, the officer should also submit information to these resources.

The officer should gather available information that includes, but is not limited to:

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(a) Photographs, including aerial photographs, if available, of the involved location, neighboring yards and obstacles.

(b) Maps of the location.

(c) Diagrams of any property and the interior of any buildings that are involved.

(d) Historical information about the subject of investigation (e.g., history of weapon possession or use, known mental illness, known drug use, threats against police, gang affiliation, criminal history).

(e) Historical information about others who may be present at the location (e.g., other criminals, innocent third parties, dependent adults, children, animals).

(f) Obstacles associated with the location (e.g., fortification, booby traps, reinforced doors/windows, surveillance measures, number and type of buildings, geographic and perimeter barriers, the number and types of weapons likely to be present, information that suggests the presence of explosives, chemicals or other hazardous materials, the potential for multiple dwellings or living spaces, availability of keys/door combinations).

(g) Other environmental factors (e.g., nearby venues such as schools and day care centers, proximity of adjacent homes or other occupied buildings, anticipated pedestrian and vehicle traffic at the time of service).

(h) Other available options that may minimize the risk to officers and others (e.g., making an off-site arrest or detention of the subject of investigation).

609.4.2 RISK ASSESSMENT REVIEW

Officers will present the risk assessment form and other relevant documents (such as copies of search warrants and affidavits and arrest warrants) to their supervisor and the operations director.

The supervisor and operations director shall confer and determine the level of risk. Supervisors should take reasonable actions if there is a change in circumstances that elevates the risks associated with the operation.

609.4.3 HIGH-RISK OPERATIONS

If the operations director, after consultation with the involved supervisor, determines that the operation is high risk, the operations director should:

(a) Determine what resources will be needed at the location, and contact and/or place on standby any of the following appropriate and available resources:

1. (SRT)
2. Additional personnel
3. Outside agency assistance
4. Special equipment
5. Medical personnel
6. Persons trained in negotiation
7. Additional surveillance

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8. Canines
9. Evidence Room or analytical personnel to assist with cataloguing seizures
10. Forensic specialists
11. Specialized mapping for larger or complex locations

(b) Contact the appropriate department members or other agencies as warranted to begin preparation.

(c) Ensure that all legal documents such as search warrants are complete and have any modifications reasonably necessary to support the operation.

(d) Coordinate the actual operation.

609.5 DECONFLICTION

Deconfliction systems are designed to identify persons and locations associated with investigations or law enforcement operations and alert participating agencies when others are planning or conducting operations in close proximity or time or are investigating the same individuals, groups or locations.

The officer who is the operations lead shall ensure the subject of investigation and operations information have been entered in an applicable deconfliction system to determine if there is reported conflicting activity. This should occur as early in the process as practicable, but no later than two hours prior to the commencement of the operation. The officer should also enter relevant updated information when it is received.

If any conflict is discovered, the supervisor will contact the involved jurisdiction and resolve the potential conflict before proceeding.

609.6 OPERATIONS PLAN

The operations director should ensure that a written operations plan is developed for all high-risk operations. Plans should also be considered for other operations that would benefit from having a formal plan.

The plan should address such issues as:

(a) Operation goals, objectives, and strategies.

(b) Operation location and people:

1. The subject of investigation (e.g., history of weapon possession/use, known mental illness issues, known drug use, threats against police, gang affiliation, criminal history)
2. The location (e.g., fortification, booby traps, reinforced doors/windows, surveillance cameras and/or lookouts, number/type of buildings, geographic and perimeter barriers, the number and types of weapons likely to be present, information that suggests the presence of explosives, chemicals or other hazardous materials, the potential for multiple dwellings or living spaces,

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availability of keys/door combinations), including aerial photos, if available, and maps of neighboring yards and obstacles, diagrams and other visual aids

3. Other environmental factors (e.g., nearby venues such as schools and day care centers, proximity of adjacent homes or other occupied buildings, anticipated pedestrian and vehicle traffic at the time of service)

4. Identification of other people who may be present in or around the operation, such as other criminal suspects, innocent third parties, and children

(c) Information from the risk assessment form by attaching a completed copy in the operational plan.

1. The volume or complexity of the information may indicate that the plan includes a synopsis of the information contained on the risk assessment form to ensure clarity and highlighting of critical information.

(d) Participants and their roles.

1. An adequate number of uniformed officers should be included in the operation team to provide reasonable notice of a legitimate law enforcement operation.

2. How all participants will be identified as law enforcement.

(e) Whether deconfliction submissions are current and all involved individuals, groups, and locations have been deconflicted to the extent reasonably practicable.

(f) Identification of all communications channels and call-signs.

(g) Use of force issues.

(h) Contingencies for handling medical emergencies (e.g., services available at the location, closest hospital, closest trauma center).

(i) Plans for detaining people who are not under arrest.

(j) Contingencies for handling children, dependent adults, animals, and other people who might be at the location in accordance with the Child Abuse, Senior and Disability Victimization, Child and Dependent Adult Safety, and Animal Control policies.

(k) Communications plan.

(l) Responsibilities for writing, collecting, reviewing, and approving reports.

609.6.1 OPERATIONS PLAN RETENTION

Since the operations plan contains intelligence information and descriptions of law enforcement tactics, it shall not be filed with the report. The operations plan shall be stored separately and retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

609.7 OPERATIONS BRIEFING

A briefing should be held prior to the commencement of any high-risk operation to allow all participants to understand the operation, see and identify each other, identify roles and responsibilities and ask questions or seek clarification as needed. Anyone who is not present at the briefing should not respond to the operation location without specific supervisory approval.

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(a) The briefing should include a verbal review of plan elements, using visual aids, to enhance the participants' understanding of the operations plan.

(b) All participants should be provided a copy of the operations plan and search warrant, if applicable. Participating personnel should be directed to read the search warrant and initial a copy that is retained with the operation plan. Any items to be seized should be identified at the briefing.

(c) The operations director shall ensure that all participants are visually identifiable as law enforcement officers.

1. Exceptions may be made by the operations director for officers who are conducting surveillance or working under cover. However, those members exempt from visual identification should be able to transition to a visible law enforcement indicator at the time of enforcement actions, such as entries or arrests, if necessary.

(d) The briefing should include details of the communications plan.

1. It is the responsibility of the operations director to ensure that Dispatch is notified of the time and location of the operation, and to provide a copy of the operation plan prior to officers arriving at the location.
2. If the radio channel needs to be monitored by Dispatch, the dispatcher assigned to monitor the operation should attend the briefing, if practicable, but at a minimum should receive a copy of the operation plan.
3. The briefing should include a communications check to ensure that all participants are able to communicate with the available equipment on the designated radio channel.

609.8 SRT PARTICIPATION

If the operations director determines that SRT participation is appropriate, the director and the SRT supervisor shall work together to develop a written plan. The SRT supervisor shall assume operational control until all persons at the scene are appropriately detained and it is safe to begin a search. When this occurs, the SRT supervisor shall transfer control of the scene to the handling supervisor. This transfer should be communicated to the officers present.

609.9 MEDIA ACCESS

No advance information regarding planned operations shall be released without the approval of the Chief of Police. Any media inquiries or press release after the fact shall be handled in accordance with the Media Relations Policy.

609.10 OPERATIONS DEBRIEFING

High-risk operations should be debriefed as soon as reasonably practicable. The debriefing should include as many participants as possible. This debrief may be separate from any SRT debriefing.

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609.11 TRAINING

The Training Officer should ensure officers and SRT team members who participate in operations subject to this policy should receive periodic training including, but not limited to, topics such as legal issues, deconfliction practices, operations planning concepts and reporting requirements.

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Facial Recognition

610.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of Facial Recognition (FR) software by the Monterey Park Police Department.

The Monterey Park Police Department considers the results, if any, of a facial recognition search to be advisory in nature as an investigative lead only. Facial recognition search results are not considered positive identification of a subject and do not, on their own, establish probable cause without further investigation. Any possible connection or involvement of the subject(s) to the investigation must be determined through further investigative methods.

610.2 DEFINITIONS

Facial Recognition (FR) software compares patterns within the field of computer vision. Such approaches do not rely upon intrinsic models of what a face is, how it should appear, or what it may represent. In other words, the matching is not based on biological or anatomical models of what a face–or the features that make up a face—look like. The patterns used in FR algorithms do not correlate to obvious anatomical features such as the eyes, nose or mouth in a one-to-one manner, although they are affected by these features

Candidate Images—The possible results of a facial recognition search. When facial recognition software compares a probe image against the images contained in a repository, the result is a list of most likely candidate images that were determined by the software to be sufficiently similar to or most likely resemble the probe image to warrant further analysis. A candidate image is an investigative lead only and does not establish probable cause to obtain an arrest warrant without further investigation.

Facial Recognition Software/Technology—Third-party software that uses specific proprietary algorithms to compare facial features from one specific picture—a probe image—to many others (one-to-many) that are stored in an image repository to determine most likely candidates for further investigation.

Investigative Lead—Any information which could potentially aid in the successful resolution of an investigation, but does not imply positive identification of a subject or that the subject is guilty of a criminal act.

One-to-Many Face Image Comparison—The process whereby a probe image from one subject is compared with the features of reference images contained in an image repository, generally resulting in a list of most likely candidate images.

Unsolved Image File—A lawfully obtained probe image of an unknown suspect may be added by authorized law enforcement users to an unsolved image file pursuant to an authorized criminal investigation and if a search has produced no candidates and the subject remains unknown. Images in an unsolved image file are periodically compared with the known images in an image repository.

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Valid Law Enforcement Purpose— FR is to be used for information/intelligence gathering, development, or collection, use, retention, or sharing that furthers the authorized functions and activities of a law enforcement agency, which may include the prevention of crime, ensuring the safety of the public, protection of public or private structures and property, furthering officer safety, while adhering to law and agency policy designed to protect the public.

610.3 POLICY

Facial recognition technology involves the ability to examine and compare distinguishing characteristics of a human face through the use of biometric algorithms contained within a software application. This technology can be a valuable investigative tool to detect and prevent criminal activity, reduce an imminent threat to health or safety, and help in the identification of persons unable to identify themselves or deceased persons. The Monterey Park Police Department has established access and use of a facial recognition software system to support investigative efforts. The software will be treated as any other investigative lead and should never be used as a sole guarantee or for probable cause to arrest.

This policy will provide the Monterey Park Police Department personnel with guidelines and principles for the collection, access, use, dissemination, retention, and purging of images and related information applicable to the implementation of a facial recognition (FR) program. This policy will ensure that all FR uses are consistent with authorized purposes while not violating the privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties of individuals. This facial recognition policy assists the Monterey Park Police Department and its personnel in:

- Increasing public safety and improving security.
- Minimizing the threat and risk of injury to the public.
- Minimizing the threat and risk of physical injury or financial liability to law enforcement and others responsible for public protection, safety, or health.
- Minimizing the potential risks to individual privacy, civil rights, civil liberties, and other legally protected interests.
- Protecting the integrity of criminal investigatory and justice system processes.
- Minimizing the threat and risk of damage to real or personal property.
- Fostering trust by strengthening transparency, oversight, and accountability.
- Making the most effective use of public resources.

610.4 USE OF FR

All deployments of the facial recognition system are for official use only and are law enforcement sensitive. The provisions of this policy are provided to support the following authorized uses of facial recognition information.

- A reasonable suspicion that an identifiable individual has committed a criminal offense or is involved in or planning criminal conduct or activity that presents a threat to any individual or the community.

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- An active or ongoing criminal investigation.
- To mitigate an imminent threat to health or safety of the community.
- To assist in the identification of a person who lacks the capacity or is otherwise unable to identify themselves (such as an incapacitated, deceased, or otherwise at-risk person).
- To investigate and/or corroborate tips and leads.
- For a person who an officer reasonably believes is concealing his or her true identity and has a reasonable suspicion the individual has committed a misdemeanor or felony crime other than concealing his or her identity.
- For persons who lack the capacity or are otherwise unable to identify themselves and who are a danger to themselves or others.

610.5 FR ACCESS

Authorized access to a facial recognition system will be granted only to personnel whose positions and job duties require such access and who have successfully completed the required training. Personnel will be provided individual usernames and passwords to the facial recognition system that are not transferrable, must not be shared, and must be kept confidential.

610.6 PROHIBITED USES

The Monterey Park Police Department will prohibit access to and use of the facial recognition system, including dissemination of facial recognition search results, for the following purposes:

- Non-law enforcement (including but not limited to personal purposes).
- Any purpose that violates the U.S. Constitution or laws of the United States, including the protections of the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments.
- Prohibiting or deterring lawful individual exercise of other rights, such as freedom of association, implied by and secured by the U.S. Constitution or any other constitutionally protected right or attribute.
- Any other access, use, disclosure, or retention that would violate applicable law, regulation, or policy.

The Monterey Park Police Department will not connect the facial recognition system to any interface that performs live video surveillance, including surveillance cameras, drone footage, and body-worn cameras (California Assembly Bill 1215).

610.7 FR ADMINISTRATOR

Primary responsibility for the operation of the Monterey Park Police Department's facial recognition program and system, operations, and the coordination of personnel; the receiving, seeking, retention, evaluation, data quality, use, purging, sharing, disclosure, or dissemination of information; and the management is assigned to the Detective Bureau, Commander or their designee.

The Detective Bureau Commander will be responsible for the following responsibilities:

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- Managing the facial recognition program to compliance with applicable laws, regulations, standards, and policy. ensure•
- Acting as the authorizing official for individual access to facial recognition information.
- Ensuring that user accounts and authorities granted to personnel are maintained in a current and secure "need-to-know" status.
- Ensuring that random audits of user compliance with system requirements and the entity's facial recognition policy and applicable law are conducted and documented.
- Ensuring and documenting that personnel meet all prerequisites stated in this policy prior to being authorized to use the facial recognition system.

610.8 FR SERVICES

The Monterey Park Police Department will contract with facial recognition software service companies to provide software and system development services for the department's facial recognition system.

The Monterey Park Police Department will perform facial recognition searches utilizing mug-shot images, also known as booking photos. The booking photos are lawfully obtained from known offenders when they are arrested and booked by law enforcement.

The Monterey Park Police Department will contract only with commercial facial recognition companies that provide assurances that their methods for collecting, receiving, accessing, disseminating, retaining, and purging face recognition information comply with applicable local, state, tribal, territorial, and federal laws, statutes, regulations, and policies and that these methods are not based on unfair or deceptive information collection practices.

610.9 INVESTIGATIVE LEADS

The Monterey Park Police Department considers the results, if any, of a facial recognition search to be advisory in nature as an investigative lead only. Facial recognition search results are not considered positive identification of a subject and do not, on their own, establish probable cause without further investigation. Any possible connection or involvement of the subject(s) to the investigation must be determined through further investigative methods.

Investigative leads will need to be vetted with supervisory oversight. Personnel will need to establish their own probable cause before making an arrest. In any case where facial recognition software was used as an investigative lead, the employee's supervisor will review the case in order to ensure the AFR was used as an investigative lead and not solely to establish probable cause for an arrest.

610.10 TRAINING

Before access to the facial recognition system is authorized, personnel must receive familiarization training and acknowledge the applicable policies and procedures. Members will receive department-approved training for those authorized to use or access the facial recognition software system.

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610.11 USER AUDITS

The Monterey Park Police Department's Detective Bureau will maintain an audit report of requested, accessed, searched, or disseminated automated facial recognition information.

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Forensic Genetic Genealogy

611.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance for the use of forensic genetic genealogy (FGG) to generate investigative leads.

611.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) - An FBI computer software program that operates deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) profile databases for law enforcement use.

DNA typing laboratory - A laboratory that analyzes biological samples, including extracted DNA, in order to provide various DNA profile types. State or local crime labs are generally not equipped to provide single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) DNA profiles; therefore, the use of private DNA typing laboratories is often necessary for FGG.

Extracted DNA - The DNA isolated from a biological sample remaining after previous DNA testing has been completed.

Forensic genetic genealogy (FGG) - The process of obtaining a SNP DNA profile from a biological sample collected during an investigation; uploading the profile to a genetic genealogy site for comparison to the consumer profiles in the site's database to identify genetic relatives; and using the identified genetic relationships, as well as traditional genealogy research, to generate investigative leads.

Genetic genealogist - A genealogist who uses DNA testing with traditional genealogical research methods to assist law enforcement or private clients in identifying biological relatives of an individual.

Genetic genealogy site - A database of DNA profiles voluntarily submitted by public consumers for the purpose of identifying genetic relatives. The availability of genetic genealogy sites for law enforcement use varies depending on their terms of service.

Short tandem repeat (STR) DNA profile - The results of DNA typing in a format that can be processed through CODIS and state DNA databases. This is the type of DNA used in conventional non-FGG law enforcement investigations.

Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) DNA profile - The results of DNA typing in a format that enables an unknown DNA sample to be compared to the DNA profiles maintained by a genetic genealogy site. This is the DNA type used in FGG.

611.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department's use of FGG will be in coordination with prosecutors, the Coroner, and other appropriate resources only in qualifying cases after reasonable conventional investigative methods have been pursued. Members will take reasonable steps to maintain the

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integrity of the FGG process and safeguard the privacy rights of individuals whose DNA profiles are analyzed.

611.3 CRITERIA FOR FGG USE

Before using FGG, the lead investigator should coordinate with the supervisor to determine whether the case meets the following requirements:

(a) Biological evidence collected as part of the underlying investigation (or extracted DNA from the biological evidence) is available for additional testing and is reasonably believed to be attributable to:

1. The perpetrator of an unsolved violent felony.
2. The unidentified human remains of a suspected homicide victim.

(b) All reasonable conventional investigative methods have been utilized and all reasonable investigative leads have been pursued (e.g., relevant case information entered in the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) and the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP) national database).

(c) An STR DNA profile has been developed from the biological evidence collected in the case and, absent unusual circumstances, has been uploaded to CODIS and any applicable state DNA database for comparison with negative results.

611.4 COORDINATION

Once a preliminary determination has been made that a case may qualify for the use of FGG, the lead investigating member should consult with the appropriate prosecutor to address current and prospective legal issues and determine if a search warrant is required.

In the case of unidentified human remains, the lead investigator should also consult with the Coroner.

611.5 SUBMISSION OF SAMPLE

The biological evidence or extracted DNA should be submitted to a DNA typing laboratory approved by the Department in order to obtain a SNP DNA profile.

Once a SNP DNA profile has been obtained from the biological evidence or extracted DNA, the lead investigating member should arrange for it to be compared to the SNP DNA profiles contained in one or more genetic genealogy sites to identify possible genetic relatives. The lead investigator should work with a qualified genetic genealogist as needed during this process.

When submitting a SNP DNA profile for comparison, the lead investigator or the authorized designee (e.g., assigned genetic genealogist) shall notify the genetic genealogy site that the request for comparison is from a law enforcement agency and confirm that the site's terms of service permit FGG for the type of case being investigated. The use of the SNP DNA profile and any subsequent comparison shall be limited to the original underlying investigation.

If at any time during the FGG process the case no longer meets the criteria for FGG use, the lead investigator should promptly notify the DNA typing laboratory, genetic genealogy site, and/or

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genetic genealogist to cease any further analysis and to return all evidence, data, and materials to the Department.

611.6 ANALYSIS OF FGG DATA

Once results of a comparison are received from a genetic genealogy site, the information should be evaluated by a genetic genealogist, who will assist the lead investigator in identifying potential investigative leads.

The lead investigator should promptly and diligently pursue each viable lead identified through the FGG process using traditional investigative methods, as appropriate, to:

(a) Eliminate an individual as a potential suspect in the case.

(b) Link an individual to the case as a potential suspect.

(c) Identify human remains.

611.7 COLLECTION OF THIRD-PARTY DNA SAMPLE

If it is determined that a third-party DNA sample (i.e., from a person not likely to be a suspect in the investigation) should be collected and analyzed for FGG, consent from the third party should be obtained prior to collection.

If there is a reasonable belief that the integrity of the investigation would be compromised by seeking consent from the third party prior to collection, the lead investigator should consult with the prosecutor regarding applicable laws and procedures in both the jurisdiction of the investigation and the jurisdiction where the collection will occur, if different.

The use of a third-party DNA sample shall be limited to the original underlying investigation.

611.8 POST-IDENTIFICATION

Members shall not rely solely on FGG identification of a potential suspect for probable cause to make an arrest or obtain an arrest warrant. Unless there is sufficient evidence independent of the FGG data to support an arrest, a potential suspect identified through FGG should not be arrested until the suspect's identity is confirmed.

Members shall not rely solely on FGG to identify human remains unless there is sufficient evidence independent of the FGG data to declare the identification or confirmation testing has been completed.

Confirmatory DNA testing should be conducted by collecting a known DNA sample from the potential suspect or, in the case of unidentified human remains, from a close biological relative. This known DNA sample should be submitted for comparison to the original unknown STR DNA profile through conventional methods (e.g., in CODIS).

The lead investigator should consult with the prosecutor to determine the appropriate method of obtaining a known DNA sample.

Once the identity of a suspect or the identity of unidentified human remains has been confirmed through conventional DNA testing, the lead investigator should:

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(a) Consult with the prosecutor to evaluate the entire investigative file for consideration of criminal charges or further investigation.

(b) If applicable, consult with the Coroner for an amendment to a certificate of death.

611.9 PRIVACY CONSIDERATIONS

Members should make reasonable efforts to respect and protect the privacy of non-suspect genetic relatives identified through the FGG process. The names and identifying information of any non-suspect genetic relatives should not be included in official reports, probable cause declarations, or affidavits for search warrants and should not be disclosed unless otherwise required by law or court order.

The lead investigator should formally request that the SNP DNA profile be removed from all genetic genealogy sites upon identity confirmation and should retain a copy of the request for department records. The lead investigator should request that all case-related records and data provided to, or generated by, a genetic genealogist during the FGG process be returned to the Department.

611.10 RETENTION OF DNA SAMPLES AND RELATED RECORDS

Genetic information, including any derivative profiles and genetic genealogy site user information, should be retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule. The lead investigator should coordinate with the Evidence officer and provide adequate notice to the appropriate prosecutor's office before destroying any profiles or data obtained from the FGG process.

See the Property and Evidence Policy for guidelines regarding biological evidence, including DNA samples.

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Facial Recognition Technology Use

612.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance for the use of facial recognition technology (FRT) by an officer to assist in the development of investigative leads. This policy also provides guidance for FRT data access, use, and retention.

This policy does not apply to the use of FRT in user identification applications for personal electronic devices, access control systems, or automated video redaction software.

612.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Facial recognition technology (FRT) - A software application, electronic system, or a third-party service that uses biometric algorithms to compare facial features of a probe image with the features of images contained within an image database.

Probe image - A search image submitted to FRT for comparison with images contained within an image database.

612.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to limit FRT use to developing investigative leads for legitimate law enforcement purposes while recognizing and protecting established constitutional and privacy rights.

612.3 CHIEF OF POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall approve any FRT system or service prior to its implementation and use by the Department.

612.4 FRT COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall appoint an FRT coordinator. The responsibilities of the FRT coordinator include:

(a) Establishing procedures for department FRT use that conform to applicable laws, regulations, and best practices. Procedures should include:

1. A process for submitting and assessing officer requests to use FRT.
2. Requirements related to processing and reviewing results generated from the use of FRT.

(b) Establishing procedures for collecting, processing, and storing FRT data.

(c) Establishing procedures for access and security controls for department FRT systems, services, and data.

1. Access levels should be no higher than necessary to accomplish organizational tasks, missions, or functions.

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(d) Establishing a procedure for submitting images to the image database. The procedure should include:

1. A requirement that officers submit images.
2. Restrictions related to the use of images voluntarily provided to the Department by members of the public (e.g., driver's license, state identification, passport, any other official identification that includes a photograph).

(e) Administering data quality assurance measures (e.g., probe image suitability, quality, integrity).

(f) Conducting periodic audits of department FRT use.

1. The audit should include a review of FRT use, documentation of those uses, and confirmation of data purging, where appropriate.

(g) Confirming that authorized users have completed department-approved FRT and forensic image comparison training prior to using FRT.

(h) Coordinating with the Training Officer to develop, identify, and update FRT training for officers who utilize the FRT system.

(i) Establishing and implementing a schedule for routine maintenance, upgrades, enhancements, testing, and refreshes of FRT for proper performance purposes.

(j) Establishing procedures for reporting errors, malfunctions, or deficiencies of FRT systems, services, or data.

(k) Coordinating with the information systems technology supervisor, department counsel, and appropriate administrators to develop information-sharing procedures with outside agencies in accordance with state and federal law.

612.5 AUTHORIZED USES OF FRT

FRT may be used as a tool to develop investigative leads for legitimate law enforcement purposes to assist in the identification of the following:

(a) Unknown suspects where attempts at identification through other means have been exhausted or ineffective

(b) Potential victims, as appropriate (e.g., human trafficking, child sexual abuse material)

(c) Deceased individuals

(d) Individuals who are incapacitated or do not know their identities

(e) Individuals who are lawfully detained and whose identities are in question (e.g., no identification or false identification provided)

(f) Suspects in unsolved crimes

(g) Missing or endangered persons

(h) Unknown individuals pursuant to any other legitimate law enforcement purpose

612.6 ACCESS TO FRT

Only officers authorized by the Department may use FRT.

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Prior to using FRT, an officer seeking authorization shall submit a request to the appropriate supervisor consistent with department procedures.

The request should, at a minimum, include the following:

(a) The nature of the investigation

(b) The reason an officer believes that FRT use is necessary

(c) An explanation of how FRT may assist with the development of investigative leads

(d) A case identification number

612.7 FRT SEARCHES

An officer may submit a probe image for comparison with images available within the department FRT image database consistent with department procedures.

FRT searches shall only be conducted using lawfully obtained probe images.

Before proceeding with official law enforcement action based on FRT results, the results should be thoroughly reviewed by an officer trained in FRT.

612.7.1 USES AND LIMITATIONS OF FRT SEARCH RESULTS

Information resulting from an FRT search shall be considered an investigative lead only and not a positive identification of any person or utilized solely as the basis for engaging in any law enforcement action. Image comparisons generated from FRT use do not represent definitive confirmation of an identity match or non-match. Any positive identification and connection of a person to an investigation shall be determined through additional investigative means and resources.

612.7.2 FRT SEARCH DOCUMENTATION

The investigating officer shall document all FRT searches in the appropriate department report, including any arrest report where FRT was used as an investigative tool. Documentation shall include:

(a) The requesting officer's name and position.

(b) Confirmation that the search was pre-approved pursuant to department procedures.

(c) The purpose of the search.

(d) The search parameters, if any.

(e) The date and time of the search.

(f) A list of any image databases searched.

(g) The results of the search, including the number of investigative leads produced and, where applicable, the matching score of each.

(h) The additional means used to identify any person (e.g., visual comparison of images by a trained investigator, other subsequent investigation).

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612.8 PRIVACY CONSIDERATIONS

The Department shall adhere to all applicable federal and state laws regarding privacy concerns related to FRT use. Absent a warrant or exigent circumstances, the officer shall not record or capture images where a person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy (e.g., residence, yard, enclosure, mass surveillance of public places or quasi-public places). Officers shall take reasonable precautions to avoid inadvertently recording or capturing images where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy.

612.9 PROHIBITED USES

FRT shall not be used in a manner that targets individuals or groups solely based on actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, or any other classification or status protected by law.

In addition, FRT shall not be used:

(a) For the arrest of individuals based solely on FRT results.

(b) For any purpose that violates the U.S. Constitution or laws of the United States, including the protections of the First, Fourth, and 14th Amendments.

(c) For any non-law enforcement purpose.

(d) As the sole basis for identification to establish probable cause in a criminal investigation.

(e) To harass or intimidate any individual or group.

(f) In any other manner that would violate applicable law, regulation, or policy.

No officer shall request that a third-party use FRT to obtain results that would not be permitted under this policy.

612.10 RELEASE OF FRT DATA

Unless disclosure is required by law or court order, FRT data should only be released to the public in accordance with federal and state public record laws. Requests for the release of FRT data shall be processed in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

612.11 RETENTION OF FRT DATA

FRT data shall be retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

Unmatched probe images shall be purged in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

612.12 TRAINING

Officers whose duties may require the use of FRT should receive initial training and periodic refresher training on this policy and related procedures and should demonstrate their knowledge and understanding. Training should include but is not limited to the following:

(a) Capabilities and limitations of FRT

(b) FRT system functions and interpretation of results

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(c) Data security and privacy concerns

(d) Documentation and reporting requirements (e.g., FRT results, general statistics, collection of FRT data, FRT requests)

(e) Digital media handling and protections

(f) Common terminology (e.g., human face recognition, automated face recognition, holistic face processing, unfamiliar face matching)

(g) Principles of comparison

(h) Cognitive bias, confirmation bias, implicit bias, and automation bias

(i) Applicable policy, procedure, and federal and state law requirements

The FRT coordinator shall maintain a record of each authorized officer's training and acknowledgement of this policy.

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Chapter 7 - Equipment

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Department Owned and Personal Property

700.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Department employees are expected to properly care for department property assigned or entrusted to them. Employees may also suffer occasional loss or damage to personal or department property while performing their assigned duty. Certain procedures are required depending on the loss and ownership of the item.

700.2 CARE OF DEPARTMENTAL PROPERTY

Employees shall be responsible for the safekeeping, serviceable condition, proper care, use and replacement of department property assigned or entrusted to them. An employee's intentional or negligent abuse or misuse of department property may lead to discipline including, but not limited to the cost of repair or replacement.

(a) Employees shall promptly report through their chain of command, any loss, damage to, or unserviceable condition of any department issued property or equipment assigned for their use.

(b) The use of damaged or unserviceable department property should be discontinued as soon as practical and replaced with comparable Department property as soon as available and following notice to a supervisor.

(c) Except when otherwise directed by competent authority or required by exigent circumstances, department property shall only be used by those to whom it was assigned. Use should be limited to official purposes and in the capacity for which it was designed.

(d) Department property shall not be thrown away, sold, traded, donated, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of without proper authority.

(e) In the event that any Department property becomes damaged or unserviceable, no employee shall attempt to repair the property without prior approval of a supervisor.

700.2.1 DUTY TO PREVENT LOSS, THEFT OR DAMAGE TO DEPARTMENTAL PROPERTY

The care and safe keeping of department issued equipment is the responsibility of the employee. Employees shall take reasonable precautions to prevent the loss, theft, or damage to any departmental property issued to the employee. With the exception of department issued handguns, identification cards, and badges, employees are generally discouraged from taking issued department property with them while off duty. Employees shall refrain from leaving issued equipment in personal vehicles or any other situation where it may be easily stolen, lost, or damaged.

Department issued equipment may be taken off duty under the following circumstances:

(a) Personnel assigned department take home vehicles, when their assignment requires them to take department equipment home (i.e. Motors, K-9 Officers, and Detectives

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assigned to a Task Force or Federal Agency) may take department issued equipment home with initial approval of their Bureau Commander. Once initial approval is given, that approval will remain until otherwise directed.

(b) The taking home of issued equipment for cleaning or maintenance: In such situations, the employee may take the issued equipment home for a reasonable period of time to clean or maintain the equipment but unless otherwise authorized by the employee's Bureau or Watch Commander, the equipment shall be back in service when the employee reports back for duty.

(c) Equipment such as portable radios and Tasers may be taken off duty with Watch Commander or Bureau Commander approval, prior to the employee taking such property off duty. This section is not applicable to personnel in sub-section "a" who already have their Bureau Commander approval.

700.2.2 LOST OR STOLEN DEPARTMENTAL PROPERTY

For purposes of this section departmental property refers to:

(a) Any police or civilian uniform, or portion of a uniform which displays markings identifying it as representing the police department

(b) Any identification card or badge

(c) Any safety equipment i.e.; Sam or Sally Browne gun belt and associated equipment, flashlights, etc.

(d) Any Firearms, Tasers, batons, chemical corporals, or other weapons (whether department issue or provided by the employee)

(e) Any keys, key cards, or other coded access instruments

(f) Any vehicles

(g) Any police radios

Any employee whose department issued equipment is lost or stolen shall, upon discovery of it missing and without unnecessary delay, contact the on-duty watch commander and make notification. The watch commander will make initial notification to the Chief of Police with a memo via chain of command. The employee shall, also without unnecessary delay, follow-up that notification with a memo to the Chief of Police via chain of command.

In the event the property is stolen and in all cases involving lost firearms, vehicles, radios, or other weapons, the employee shall immediately report or cause to be reported, the circumstances of the theft or loss to the appropriate law enforcement agency and submit a copy of the police report, or if awaiting the report completion, the police report number with the initial notification or memo.

In the event the property is lost and property is a pin-on badge, flat badge, identification card, police uniform with markings, keys, key cards, or coded access instruments and the employee does not know where the property was lost, this agency will generate a report and a teletype to

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surrounding and other concerned agencies. If the employee knows where the property was lost, the employee shall either notify the agency of jurisdiction and acquire a police report or have a courtesy report and teletype generated by this agency.

No replacement property shall be issued without the approval of the Chief of Police or his/her designee via the MPPD Internal Property Replacement Form; The internal property replacement protocol is listed on the form. Additionally, the employee issuing the replacement items shall first verify that the applicable lost or stolen property information has been entered into the appropriate department, local, statewide, or national computer network or system as applicable.

700.2.3 LOST, STOLEN OR DAMAGED ITEMS PURCHASED WITH GRANT FUNDS

In addition to meeting the requirements of Manual Section 700.2.2, the Administrative Lieutenant shall be notified when an item purchased with Grant funds is lost, stolen or damaged beyond repair. The Administrative Lieutenant shall be responsible for notifying the Grantor of the lost, stolen or damaged beyond repair Grant item if the Grant requires such notification.

700.3 FILING CLAIMS FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY

Claims for reimbursement for damage or loss of personal property must be made on the proper form. This form is submitted to the employee's immediate supervisor. The supervisor may require a separate written report of the loss or damage.

The supervisor shall direct a memo to the appropriate Division Commander, which shall include the results of his/her investigation and whether the employee followed proper procedures. The supervisor's report shall address whether reasonable care was taken to prevent the loss or damage.

Upon review by staff and a finding that no misconduct or negligence was involved, repair or replacement may be recommended by the Chief of Police who will then forward the claim to the Finance Department.

The Department will not replace or repair luxurious or overly expensive items (jewelry, exotic equipment, etc.) that are not reasonably required as a part of work.

700.3.1 REPORTING REQUIREMENT

A verbal report shall be made to the employee's immediate supervisor as soon as circumstances permit.

A written report shall be submitted before the employee goes off duty or within the time frame directed by the supervisor to whom the verbal report is made.

700.4 LOSS OR DAMAGE OF PROPERTY OF ANOTHER

Officers and other employees intentionally or unintentionally may cause damage to the real or personal property of another while performing their duties. Any employee who damages or causes to be damaged any real or personal property of another while performing any law enforcement functions, regardless of jurisdiction, shall report it as provided below.

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(a) A verbal report shall be made to the employee's immediate supervisor as soon as circumstances permit.

(b) A written report shall be submitted before the employee goes off duty or within the time frame directed by the supervisor to whom the verbal report is made.

700.4.1 DAMAGE BY PERSON OF ANOTHER AGENCY

If employees of another jurisdiction cause damage to real or personal property belonging to the City, it shall be the responsibility of the employee present or the employee responsible for the property to make a verbal report to his/her immediate supervisor as soon as circumstances permit. The employee shall submit a written report before going off duty or as otherwise directed by the supervisor.

These written reports, accompanied by the supervisor's written report, shall promptly be forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander.

700.5 DEPARTMENTAL ISSUED HANDHELD/PORTABLE RADIOS

Every handheld/portable radio that is assigned to an officer is unique to that specific officer and should not be shared with other officers. For officer safety reasons, the officer's name will be entered into the main radio database for quick identification of the officer in the event of an emergency button activation.

In the event an assigned radio is not working properly or in need of any type of repair, the officer will be responsible for making the proper repair request in Dispatch. A repair tag will be completed by the officer, listing the nature of the problem, and both the radio and repair tag will be left in Dispatch for the radio tech. Repair tags are located in Dispatch.

The Watch Commander or Field Supervisor will temporarily assign the officer a spare radio from the armory while the officer's primary radio is out for repair. For tracking purposes the spare radio will be entered into the equipment log in the armory when it is checked out and checked into the armory.

When the officer's assigned radio is returned from radio repair, the radio will be left with the Technical Services officer. The Technical Services officer will be responsible for contacting and/or returning the assigned radio to the officer.

700.6 EQUIPMENT RECORD

An Equipment Record form shall be used to record City property issued to an employee. The person issuing City property to an employee shall insert the date the item was issued. The receiving employee shall acknowledge receipt of each item by inserting his or her initials in the appropriate column next to the listed item. City property returned by an employee shall be acknowledged by the receiving employee inserting the date and his or her initials in the appropriate column.

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Department Owned and Personal Property

No City equipment shall be issued to an employee without documentation in the employee's equipment record, except stationery materials, equipment issued on a temporary replacement basis or equipment issued to a unit for immediate use by a member of that unit.

700.6.1 EQUIPMENT RECORD: DISTRIBUTION

The original copy of the form shall be maintained by the Evidence/Property Officer. Upon termination of an employee, the equipment record shall be forwarded to the Chief's Secretary for inclusion in the employee's personnel file.

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Personal Communication Devices

701.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the use of mobile telephones and communication devices, whether issued or funded by the Department or personally owned, while on-duty or when used for authorized work-related purposes.

This policy generically refers to all such devices as Personal Communication Devices (PCDs) but is intended to include all mobile telephones, personal digital assistants (PDAs), wireless capable tablets and similar wireless two-way communications and/or portable Internet access devices. PCD use includes, but is not limited to, placing and receiving calls, text messaging, blogging and microblogging, emailing, using video or camera features, playing games and accessing sites or services on the Internet.

701.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department allows members to utilize department-issued or funded PCDs and to possess personally owned PCDs in the workplace, subject to certain limitations. Any PCD used while on- or off-duty for business-related purposes, or reasonably associated with work-related misconduct, will be subject to monitoring and inspection consistent with applicable law and this policy.

Additionally, the use of a PCD either on-duty or after duty hours for business-related purposes, or reasonably associated with work-related misconduct, may subject the member and the member's PCD records to civil or criminal discovery or disclosure under applicable public records laws.

Members who have questions regarding the application of this policy or the guidelines contained herein are encouraged to seek clarification from supervisory personnel.

701.3 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to any communication accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed on any PCD issued or funded by the Department and shall have no expectation of privacy in their location should the device be equipped with location-detection capabilities. This includes records of all keystrokes or web-browsing history made on the PCD. The fact that access to a database, service, or website requires a username or password will not create an expectation of privacy if it is accessed through department PCDs or networks (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

Members have no expectation of privacy regarding any communications while using a personally owned PCD for department-related business or when the use reasonably implicates work-related misconduct.

701.3.1 CALIFORNIA ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS PRIVACY ACT (CALECPA)

No member is authorized to be the sole possessor of a department-issued PCD. Department-issued PCDs can be retrieved, reassigned, accessed or used by any member as directed by a supervisor without notice. Member use of a department-issued or funded PCD constitutes specific

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consent for access for department purposes. Prior to conducting an administrative search of a PCD, supervisors should consult legal counsel to ensure access is consistent with CalECPA (Penal Code § 1546; Penal Code § 1546.1).

701.4 DEPARTMENT-ISSUED PCD

Depending on a member's assignment and the needs of the position, the Department may, at its discretion, issue or fund a PCD for the member's use to facilitate on-duty performance. Department-issued or funded PCDs may not be used for personal business either on- or off-duty unless authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. Such devices and the associated telephone number, if any, shall remain the sole property of the Department and shall be subject to inspection or monitoring (including all related records and content) at any time without notice and without cause.

Unless a member is expressly authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee for off-duty use of the PCD, the PCD will be either secured in the workplace at the completion of the tour of duty or turned off when leaving the workplace.

For operational purposes, on-duty personnel are required to carry their department issued PCD while on duty to ensure seamless communication and effective use of the in-car mobile computer and the RIMS system.

701.5 PERSONALLY OWNED PCD

Members may carry a personally owned PCD while on-duty, subject to the following conditions and limitations:

(a) Permission to carry a personally owned PCD may be revoked if it is used contrary to provisions of this policy.

(b) The Department accepts no responsibility for loss of or damage to a personally owned PCD.

(c) The PCD and any associated services shall be purchased, used, and maintained solely at the member's expense.

(d) The device should not be used for work-related purposes except in exigent circumstances (e.g., unavailability of radio communications) or as otherwise authorized by department procedures.

1. Use of a personally owned PCD for work-related business constitutes consent for the Department to access the PCD to inspect and copy the work-related data (e.g., for litigation purposes, public records retention and release obligations, internal investigations).
2. Use of and data within a personally owned PCD may be discoverable in cases when there is reason to believe it is associated with work-related misconduct.
3. Searches of a personally owned PCD by the Department should be limited to those matters reasonably associated with the work-related business or work-related misconduct.

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(e) The device shall not be utilized to record or disclose any department business-related information, including photographs, video, or the recording or transmittal of any information or material obtained or made accessible as a result of employment or appointment with the Department, without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(f) If the PCD is carried on-duty, members will provide the Department with the telephone number of the device.

(g) All work-related documents, emails, photographs, recordings, and other public records created or received on a member's personally owned PCD should be transferred to the Monterey Park Police Department and deleted from the member's PCD as soon as reasonably practicable but no later than the end of the member's shift.

Except with prior express authorization from their supervisors, members are not obligated or required to carry, access, monitor, or respond to electronic communications using a personally owned PCD while off-duty. If a member is in an authorized status that allows for appropriate compensation consistent with policy or existing memorandum of understanding or collective bargaining agreements, or if the member has prior express authorization from their supervisor, the member may engage in department business-related communications. Should members engage in such approved off-duty communications or work, members entitled to compensation shall promptly document the time worked and communicate the information to their supervisors to ensure appropriate compensation. Members who independently document off-duty department-related business activities in any manner shall promptly provide the Department with a copy of such records to ensure accurate recordkeeping.

701.6 USE OF PCD

The following protocols shall apply to all PCDs that are carried while on-duty or used to conduct department business:

(a) A PCD shall not be carried in a manner that allows it to be visible while in uniform unless it is in an approved carrier.

(b) All PCDs in the workplace shall be set to silent or vibrate mode.

(c) A PCD may not be used to conduct personal business while on-duty except for brief personal communications (e.g., informing family of extended hours). Members shall endeavor to limit their use of PCDs to authorized break times unless an emergency exists.

(d) Members may use a PCD to communicate with other personnel in situations where the use of radio communications is either impracticable or not feasible. PCDs should not be used as a substitute for, as a way to avoid, or in lieu of regular radio communications.

(e) Members are prohibited from taking pictures, audio or video recordings, or making copies of any such picture or recording media unless it is directly related to official department business. Disclosure of any such information to any third party through any means requires the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

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(f) Members will not access social networking sites for any purpose that is not official department business. This restriction does not apply to a personally owned PCD used during authorized break times.

(g) Using PCDs to harass, threaten, coerce, or otherwise engage in inappropriate conduct with any third party is prohibited. Any member having knowledge of such conduct shall promptly notify a supervisor.

701.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of supervisors include, but are not limited to:

(a) Ensuring that members under their command are provided appropriate training on the use of PCDs consistent with this policy.

(b) Monitoring, to the extent practicable, PCD use in the workplace and taking prompt corrective action if a member is observed or reported to be improperly using a PCD.

1. An investigation into improper conduct should be promptly initiated when circumstances warrant.
2. Before conducting any administrative search of a member's personally owned device, supervisors should consult with the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

701.8 USE WHILE DRIVING

The use of a PCD while driving can adversely affect safety, cause unnecessary distractions and present a negative image to the public. Officers operating emergency vehicles should restrict the use of these devices to matters of an urgent nature and should, where practicable, stop the vehicle at an appropriate location to use the PCD.

Members who are operating vehicles that are not authorized emergency vehicles while on duty shall not use a PCD while driving unless the device is specifically designed and configured to allow hands-free use. In an emergency, a wireless phone may be used to place an emergency call to the Department or other emergency services agency (Vehicle Code § 23123; Vehicle Code § 23123.5). Hands-free use should be restricted to business-related calls or calls of an urgent nature.

701.9 OFFICIAL USE

Members are reminded that PCDs are not secure devices and conversations may be intercepted or overheard. Caution should be exercised while utilizing PCDs to ensure that sensitive information is not inadvertently transmitted. As soon as reasonably possible, members shall conduct sensitive or private communications on a land-based or other department communications network.

701.10 TELEPHONE

All employees and volunteers of the Department shall maintain a land-line telephone, personal cellular phone, voice over INTERNET protocol (VoIP - INTERNET based telephone), or other form of telephone service that allows Department personnel to contact the employee/volunteer while the employee/volunteer is off duty.

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Vehicle Maintenance

702.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Employees are responsible for assisting in maintaining Department vehicles so that they are properly equipped, properly maintained, properly refueled and present a clean appearance.

702.2 DEFECTIVE VEHICLES

When a department vehicle becomes inoperative or in need of repair that affects the safety of the vehicle, that vehicle shall be removed from service for repair. Proper documentation shall be promptly completed by the employee who first becomes aware of the defective condition, describing the correction needed. The paperwork shall be promptly forwarded to vehicle maintenance for repair.

702.2.1 DAMAGE OR POOR PERFORMANCE

Vehicles that may have been damaged, or perform poorly shall be removed from service for inspections and repairs as soon as practicable.

702.2.2 SEVERE USE

Vehicles operated under severe-use conditions, which include operations for which the vehicle is not designed or that exceed the manufacturer’s parameters, should be removed from service and subjected to a safety inspection as soon as practicable. Such conditions may include rough roadway or off-road driving, hard or extended braking, pursuits or prolonged high-speed operation.

702.2.3 REMOVAL OF WEAPONS

All firearms, weapons and control devices shall be removed from a vehicle and properly secured in the department armory prior to the vehicle being released for maintenance, service or repair.

702.3 VEHICLE REFUELING

Absent emergency conditions or supervisor approval, officers driving patrol vehicles shall not place a vehicle in service that has less than one-quarter tank of fuel. Vehicles shall only be refueled at the authorized location.

702.4 WASHING OF VEHICLES

All units shall be kept clean at all times and weather conditions permitting, shall be washed as necessary to enhance their appearance.

Officers in patrol shall obtain clearance from the dispatcher before responding to the car wash. Only one marked unit should be at the car wash at the same time unless otherwise approved by a supervisor.

Employees using a vehicle shall remove any trash or debris at the end of their shift. Confidential material should be placed in a designated receptacle provided for the shredding of this matter.

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702.5 CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE USE

Civilian employees using marked vehicles shall ensure all weapons are removed from vehicles before going into service. Civilian employees shall also prominently display the “out of service” placards or lightbar covers at all times. Civilian employees shall not operate the emergency lights or siren of any vehicle unless expressly authorized by a supervisor.

702.6 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

All department employees will follow the Department of Public Works "Customer Service Guide and Fleet Policy Manual" in the operation and maintenance of department vehicles, except as specified below.

702.6.1 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE: GENERAL

Bureau Commanders shall cause all motor vehicles assigned to their bureaus to be maintained in the best practicable condition.

702.6.2 VEHICLE INSPECTION, LINE OPERATIONS DIVISION: EMPLOYEE'S RESPONSIBILITY

Employees using police vehicles shall be responsible for inspecting the vehicles prior to use. All emergency vehicles assigned to Field Services shall contain a charged fire extinguisher and a supply of road flares. Employees who discharge a vehicle's fire extinguisher or use a large quantity of its flares should have them replaced at the earliest practical time. If these items are missing or not in a safe or operable condition, the inspecting officer shall complete a Monterey Park Driver's Vehicle Condition Report and notify the supervisor on duty.

All vehicles will be inspected for damage and all unreported damage will be brought to the attention of the employee's immediate supervisor. Exemption from responsibility for the condition of the vehicle and its equipment will be allowed only after the defect has been duly reported, and only for those particular defects. An officer failing to record or report a defect or problem prior to taking control of the vehicle may be held accountable for that defect.

702.6.3 VEHICLE DAMAGE LOG

To maintain a more systematic damage control record, vehicle damage log books for all patrol units will be maintained in the Watch Commander's Office. When an employee is assigned a vehicle by the Watch Commander, the employee shall obtain the vehicle damage log book for the assigned vehicle, inspect the vehicle, and note any damage not already in the vehicle damage log book. If no damage is observed, the employee will log the odometer mileage at the beginning and again at the end of the assignment and indicate that no additional damage was seen (or sustained).

Upon the discovery of damage not previously reported, or if the vehicle sustains damage while assigned to the employee, the employee shall notify the Watch Commander or Field Supervisor. An entry will then be made by the officer and initialed by the Watch Commander or Field Supervisor prior to any other action that may be taken regarding the damage.

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702.6.4 VEHICLE INSPECTION: EXCEPTION

In an emergency, an employee may deem it necessary to forgo a vehicle inspection if a patrol vehicle is needed immediately, but should sign for and conduct an inspection of the vehicle at the earliest practical time thereafter. Personnel who may only occasionally use a vehicle on a non-emergency basis are still subject to these requirements and responsibilities, except for the issued items previously identified in this section.

702.6.5 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE, FIELD SERVICES BUREAU: SUPERVISOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

The Watch Commander or Watch Sergeant shall be responsible for verifying all equipment problems reported by the inspecting officer. The Watch Commander or Watch Sergeant shall implement whatever remedial measures are necessary to correct the problems noted.

702.6.6 UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES TO MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT

No unauthorized persons shall make any alteration, addition, removal, or repair to City-owned or controlled motor vehicles except emergency repairs and service.

702.6.7 AUTOMOTIVE PARTS AND REPAIR

Whenever it is found that a department vehicle is in need of parts or repair, the employee first noticing the requirement shall complete the Driver's Vehicle Condition Report and notifying the immediate supervisor.

The immediate supervisor receiving a Vehicle Condition Report indicating that an emergency vehicle should be taken out of service shall sign the bottom of the form acknowledging review of the report. The supervisor shall then arrange to have the vehicle transported to the appropriate repair facility.

702.6.8 TOW SERVICE: DEPARTMENT VEHICLES

Tow service for department vehicles is available on a twenty-four hour basis from the contract garage. Other tow services shall not be used unless an emergency condition exists and the contract service is not immediately available.

702.6.9 AUTOMOTIVE PARTS AND REPAIR: IMMEDIATE

Employees operating emergency vehicles shall be responsible for changing tires on their vehicles in accordance with the Fleet Policy Manual only when it can be done with due regard to officer safety and the efficient staffing of emergency personnel. A department vehicle may be taken immediately to a commercial service station only when it is imperative that the vehicle remain in service and City facilities are not immediately available. Services under these circumstances shall be restricted to:

(a) Lighting equipment

(b) Engine belts

(c) Tire repair

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(d) Minor mechanical repairs

702.6.10 DEPARTMENT VEHICLES: FUEL
All department vehicular equipment shall be fueled at a City fuel pump. Certain exceptions may be made by the Division Commander for vehicles that are recommended to use a higher octane fuel. Any vehicle needing oil or containing less than one-half tank of fuel shall be filled before returning it to the vehicle pool. The amount of fuel and motor oil used shall be recorded on the appropriate form maintained at the fuel pump.

702.6.11 COMMERCIAL FUEL SOURCES: EMERGENCY
In the event fuel is not available from the department's own supply, fuel and oil may be obtained from any commercial service station which has issued a credit card to the department. All purchases shall be charged on the card and the receipts forwarded to the Administrative Lieutenant.

702.6.12 DEPARTMENT VEHICLES: CLEANLINESS
The officer assigned the use of a vehicle shall be responsible for returning it in a neat and clean condition. All papers and other debris shall be removed and placed in a proper receptacle. Officers assigned a vehicle needing cleaning/washing should have the vehicle taken to the contract car wash as soon as practical.

702.7 VEHICLE SECURITY
Department vehicles not in immediate use shall be parked only in the proper designated areas. Drivers shall secure all windows and lock all doors of vehicles being returned to the pool at the end of a watch or assignment. The requirement to secure all windows may be waived during hot weather by the Line Operations Commander.

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Vehicle Use

703.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a system of accountability to ensure department vehicles are used appropriately. This policy provides guidelines for on- and off-duty use of department vehicles and shall not be construed to create or imply any contractual obligation by the City of Monterey Park to provide assigned take-home vehicles.

Additional guidelines for member responsibilities when transporting persons in custody may be found in the Transporting Persons in Custody Policy.

703.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department provides vehicles for department-related business and may assign patrol and unmarked vehicles based on a determination of operational efficiency, economic impact to the Department, requirements for tactical deployments, and other considerations.

703.3 USE OF VEHICLES

703.3.1 SHIFT ASSIGNED VEHICLES

The Watch Commander shall ensure a copy of the shift assignment roster indicating member assignments and vehicle numbers is completed for each shift and retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule. If a member exchanges vehicles during the member's shift, the new vehicle number shall be documented on the roster.

703.3.2 OTHER USE OF VEHICLES

Members utilizing a vehicle for any purpose other than their normally assigned duties or normal vehicle assignment (e.g., transportation to training, community event) shall first notify the Watch Commander. A notation will be made on the shift assignment board in the briefing room, indicating the member’s name and vehicle number.

This subsection does not apply to those who are assigned to vehicle transportation duties to and from the maintenance yard or carwash.

703.3.3 INSPECTIONS

Members shall be responsible for inspecting the interior and exterior of any assigned vehicle before taking the vehicle into service and at the conclusion of their shifts. Any previously unreported damage, mechanical problems, unauthorized contents, or other problems with the vehicle shall be promptly reported to a supervisor and documented as appropriate.

The interior of any vehicle that has been used to transport any person other than a member of this department should be inspected prior to placing another person in the vehicle and again after the person is removed. This is to ensure that unauthorized or personal items have not been left in the vehicle.

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All department vehicles are subject to inspection and/or search at any time by a supervisor without notice and without cause. No member assigned to or operating such vehicle shall be entitled to any expectation of privacy with respect to the vehicle or its contents.

703.3.4 SECURITY AND UNATTENDED VEHICLES

Unattended vehicles should be locked and secured at all times. No key should be left in the vehicle except when it is necessary that the vehicle be left running (e.g., continued activation of emergency lights, canine safety, equipment charging). Officers who exit a vehicle rapidly in an emergency situation or to engage in a foot pursuit must carefully balance the need to exit the vehicle quickly with the need to secure the vehicle.

Members shall ensure all weapons are secured while the vehicle is unattended.

703.3.5 MDC

Members assigned to vehicles equipped with a Mobile Digital Computer (MDC) shall log onto the MDC with the required information when going on-duty. If the vehicle is not equipped with a working MDC, the member shall notify Dispatch. Use of the MDC is governed by the Mobile Digital Computer Use Policy.

703.3.6 VEHICLE LOCATION SYSTEM

Patrol and other vehicles, at the discretion of the Chief of Police, may be equipped with a system designed to track the vehicle's location. While the system may provide vehicle location and other information, members are not relieved of their responsibility to use required communication practices to report their location and status.

Members shall not make any unauthorized modifications to the system. At the start of each shift, members shall verify that the system is on and report any malfunctions to their supervisor. If the member finds that the system is not functioning properly at any time during the shift, he/she should exchange the vehicle for one with a working system, if available.

System data may be accessed by supervisors at any time. However, access to historical data by other than supervisors will require Division Commander approval.

All data captured by the system shall be retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

703.3.7 KEYS

Members approved to operate marked patrol vehicles should be issued a copy of the key as part of their initial equipment distribution. Members who are assigned a specific vehicle should be issued keys for that vehicle.

Members shall not duplicate keys. The loss of a key shall be promptly reported in writing through the member's chain of command.

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703.3.8 AUTHORIZED PASSENGERS

Members operating department vehicles shall not permit persons other than City personnel or persons required to be conveyed in the performance of duty, or as otherwise authorized, to ride as passengers in the vehicle, except as stated in the Ride-Along Policy.

703.3.9 ALCOHOL

Members who have consumed alcohol are prohibited from operating any department vehicle unless it is required by the duty assignment (e.g., task force, undercover work). Regardless of assignment, members may not violate state law regarding vehicle operation while intoxicated.

703.3.10 PARKING

Except when responding to an emergency or when urgent department-related business requires otherwise, members driving department vehicles should obey all parking regulations at all times.

Department vehicles should be parked in assigned stalls. Members shall not park privately owned vehicles in stalls assigned to department vehicles or in other areas of the parking lot that are not so designated unless authorized by a supervisor. Privately owned motorcycles shall be parked in designated areas.

703.3.11 ACCESSORIES AND/OR MODIFICATIONS

There shall be no modifications, additions or removal of any equipment or accessories without written permission from the assigned vehicle program manager.

703.3.12 CIVILIAN MEMBER USE

Civilian members using marked emergency vehicles shall ensure that all weapons have been removed before going into service. Civilian members shall prominently display the "out of service" placards or light bar covers at all times. Civilian members shall not operate the emergency lights or siren of any vehicle unless expressly authorized by a supervisor.

703.4 INDIVIDUAL MEMBER ASSIGNMENT TO VEHICLES

Department vehicles may be assigned to individual members at the discretion of the Chief of Police. Vehicles may be assigned for on-duty and/or take-home use. Assigned vehicles may be changed at any time. Permission to take home a vehicle may be withdrawn at any time.

The assignment of vehicles may be suspended when the member is unable to perform the member's regular assignment.

703.4.1 ON-DUTY USE

Vehicle assignments shall be based on the nature of the member’s duties, job description and essential functions, and employment or appointment status. Vehicles may be reassigned or utilized by other department members at the discretion of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

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703.4.2 UNSCHEDULED TAKE-HOME USE

Circumstances may arise where department vehicles must be used by members to commute to and from a work assignment. Members may take home department vehicles only with prior approval of a supervisor and shall meet the following criteria:

(a) The circumstances are unplanned and were created by the needs of the department.

(b) Other reasonable transportation options are not available.

(c) The member lives within a reasonable distance (generally not to exceed a 60-minute drive time) of the Monterey Park City limits.

(d) Off-street parking will be available at the member's residence.

(e) Vehicles will be locked when not attended.

(f) All firearms, weapons and control devices will be removed from the interior of the vehicle and properly secured in the residence when the vehicle is not attended, unless the vehicle is parked in a locked garage.

703.4.3 ASSIGNED VEHICLES

Assignment of take-home vehicles shall be based on the location of the member's residence, the nature of the member's duties, job description and essential functions, and employment or appointment status. Residence in the City of Monterey Park is a prime consideration for assignment of a take-home vehicle. Members who reside outside the City of Monterey Park may be required to secure the vehicle at a designated location or the Department at the discretion of the Chief of Police.

Department members shall sign a take-home vehicle agreement that outlines certain standards, including, but not limited to, how the vehicle shall be used, where it shall be parked when the member is not on-duty, vehicle maintenance responsibilities and member enforcement actions.

Members are cautioned that under federal and local tax rules, personal use of a City vehicle may create an income tax liability for the member. Questions regarding tax rules should be directed to the member's tax adviser.

Criteria for use of take-home vehicles include the following:

(a) Vehicles shall only be used for work-related purposes and shall not be used for personal errands or transports, unless special circumstances exist and the Chief of Police or a Division Commander gives authorization.

(b) Vehicles may be used to transport the member to and from the member's residence for work-related purposes.

(c) Vehicles will not be used when off-duty except:

1. In circumstances when a member has been placed on call by the Chief of Police or Division Commanders and there is a high probability that the member will be called back to duty.

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2. When the member is performing a work-related function during what normally would be an off-duty period, including vehicle maintenance or travelling to or from a work-related activity or function.
3. When the member has received permission from the Chief of Police or Division Commanders.
4. When the vehicle is being used by the Chief of Police, Division Commanders or members who are in on-call administrative positions.
5. When the vehicle is being used by on-call investigators.

(d) While operating the vehicle, authorized members will carry and have accessible their duty firearms and be prepared to perform any function they would be expected to perform while on-duty.

(e) The two-way communications radio, MDC and global positioning satellite device, if equipped, must be on and set to an audible volume when the vehicle is in operation.

(f) Unattended vehicles are to be locked and secured at all times.

1. No key should be left in the vehicle except when it is necessary that the vehicle be left running (e.g., continued activation of emergency lights, canine safety, equipment charging).
2. All weapons shall be secured while the vehicle is unattended.
3. All department identification, portable radios and equipment should be secured.

(g) Vehicles are to be parked off-street at the member's residence unless prior arrangements have been made with the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. If the vehicle is not secured inside a locked garage, all firearms and kinetic impact weapons shall be removed and properly secured in the residence (see the Firearms Policy regarding safe storage of firearms at home).

(h) Vehicles are to be secured at the member's residence or the appropriate department facility, at the discretion of the Department when a member will be away (e.g., on vacation) for periods exceeding one week.

1. If the vehicle remains at the residence of the member, the Department shall have access to the vehicle.
2. If the member is unable to provide access to the vehicle, it shall be parked at the Department.

(i) The member is responsible for the care and maintenance of the vehicle.

703.4.4 ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

When driving a take-home vehicle to and from work outside of the jurisdiction of the Monterey Park Police Department or while off-duty, an officer shall not initiate enforcement actions except in those circumstances where a potential threat to life or serious property damage exists (see the Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions and Law Enforcement Authority policies).

Officers may render public assistance when it is deemed prudent (e.g., to a stranded motorist).

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Officers driving take-home vehicles shall be armed, appropriately attired and carry their department-issued identification. Officers should also ensure that department radio communication capabilities are maintained to the extent feasible.

703.4.5 MAINTENANCE

Members are responsible for the cleanliness (exterior and interior) and overall maintenance of their assigned vehicles. Cleaning and maintenance supplies will be provided by the Department. Failure to adhere to these requirements may result in discipline and loss of vehicle assignment. The following should be performed as outlined below:

(a) Members shall make daily inspections of their assigned vehicles for service/ maintenance requirements and damage.

(b) It is the member's responsibility to ensure that the assigned vehicle is maintained according to the established service and maintenance schedule.

(c) All scheduled vehicle maintenance and car washes shall be performed as necessary at a facility approved by the department supervisor in charge of vehicle maintenance.

(d) The Department shall be notified of problems with the vehicle and approve any major repairs before they are performed.

(e) When leaving the vehicle at the maintenance facility, the member will complete a vehicle repair card explaining the service or repair, and leave it on the seat or dash.

(f) All weapons shall be removed from any vehicle left for maintenance.

(g) Supervisors shall make, at a minimum, monthly inspections of vehicles assigned to members under their command to ensure the vehicles are being maintained in accordance with this policy.

703.5 UNMARKED VEHICLES

Vehicles are assigned to various bureaus and their use is restricted to the respective bureau and the assigned member, unless otherwise approved by a bureau supervisor. Any use of unmarked vehicles by those who are not assigned to the bureau to which the vehicle is assigned shall also record the use with the Watch Commander on the shift assignment roster.

703.6 DAMAGE, ABUSE AND MISUSE

When any department vehicle is involved in a traffic collision or otherwise incurs damage, the involved member shall promptly notify a supervisor. Any traffic collision report shall be filed with the agency having jurisdiction (see the Traffic Collision Reporting Policy).

Damage to any department vehicle that was not caused by a traffic collision shall be immediately reported during the shift in which the damage was discovered, documented in memorandum format and forwarded to the Watch Commander. An administrative investigation should be initiated to determine if there has been any vehicle abuse or misuse.

703.7 TOLL ROAD USAGE

Law enforcement vehicles are not routinely exempted from incurring toll road charges.

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To avoid unnecessary toll road charges, all members operating department vehicles on a toll road shall adhere to the following:

(a) Members operating department vehicles for any reason other than in response to an emergency shall pay the appropriate toll charge or utilize the appropriate toll way transponder. Members may submit a request for reimbursement from the City for any toll fees incurred in the course of official business.

(b) Members passing through a toll plaza or booth during a response to an emergency shall notify, in writing, the appropriate Division Commander within five working days explaining the circumstances.

703.8 SUPERVISOR'S SPORT UTILITY VEHICLE - COMMAND POST VEHICLE

(a) This vehicle is primarily assigned to be driven by those who are of the rank of Sergeant and above.

(b) Exception to this will be where, in the absence of a sergeant, the Watch Commander has designated someone below the rank of sergeant to act as the field supervisor. In this case, the designated acting field supervisor may utilize the Supervisor's Sport Utility Vehicle.

(c) Only under exigent circumstances should this vehicle be used in a pursuit. If utilized in a pursuit, the driver shall take into consideration the extra weight of this vehicle, its center of gravity, as well as all other safety related considerations as described in this department's policy in determining if the pursuit is to be continued or not (such as gravity of the offense, amount of traffic, etc.). Once another marked police unit joins in the pursuit, when safe, this unit shall relieve the Supervisor's Sports Utility Vehicle of being the primary pursuing vehicle. Once a second marked police unit joins in the pursuit, when safe, this unit shall relieve the Supervisor's Sports Utility Vehicle to become the secondary vehicle in the pursuit. The Sports Utility Vehicle can then follow the pursuit to monitor the situation, but will not be actively utilized as one of the pursuing police units.

(d) Before utilizing this vehicle, the person must have been instructed in the use of the equipment contained therein by the Watch Commander or his/her designee, or a designee of the Chief of Police. The only exception to this will be in cases of extreme emergencies. In such situations, the police personnel must obtain prior approval from the on duty Watch Commander, Captain, or Chief of Police.

(e) This vehicle should not be assigned to any police personnel for general patrol duties/ functions use.

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703.9 ATTIRE AND APPEARANCE

When operating any department vehicle while off-duty, members may dress in a manner appropriate for their intended activity. Whenever in view of or in contact with the public, attire and appearance, regardless of the activity, should be suitable to reflect positively upon the Department.

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Digital Camera

704.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy section will provide procedures and guidance on the use of digital cameras for documenting evidence or other pertinent items.

704.1.1 DIGITAL CAMERA

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to use and maintain Digital Cameras for official use.

The purpose of the Digital Camera System is to provide an accurate, unbiased visual record of items of evidence, related crime enforcement and non-criminal incidents requiring photographic documentation and contacts with the public where photographic documentation is required. This will enhance criminal prosecutions and limit civil liabilities.

704.1.2 COMPONENTS OF THE DIGITAL CAMERA SYSTEM

(a) Nikon CoolPix L11 or compatible digital camera

(b) 512 MB or higher Secure Digital memory card(s)/storage media

(c) Extra batteries 1 pair AA NiMH or compatible

(d) AC battery charger

(e) Cleaning wipes

(f) Compact discs (Re-Writable)

(g) Hard bound case to contain the above items

704.1.3 DIGITAL CAMERA TRAINING

Department personnel will not use the digital camera until they have completed training in the proper use of the camera.

The training will be provided by select members of M.P.P.D. and will consist of the following:

(a) A review of the department policy on the use of the digital camera equipment.

(b) A review of the digital camera, its functions, and recommended settings.

(c) An orientation and hands-on review of the digital camera and its associated components.

(d) An in-field presentation followed by a practical application by the trainee to demonstrate competency of use.

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704.1.4 DIGITAL CAMERA CUSTODIAN'S RESPONSIBILITIES

(a) The digital camera will be assigned to the Bureau Commander, Bureau Supervisor, Patrol Supervisor, or designees who will be deemed the "Custodian" for purposes of this section.

(b) The "Custodian" will check the condition of the batteries in the camera and case to make sure they have sufficient power for usage. If not, the battery or batteries should be switched with spare batteries.

(c) The "Custodian" will maintain spare batteries in the Watch Commander's office, Bureau Commander's office, or designated area. Rechargeable batteries will remain charged at all times. Alkaline batteries may be used in place of NiMH if the digital camera model accepts them.

(d) The "Custodian" will keep a sufficient amount of cleaning wipes in the digital camera case.

(e) The "Custodian" will be responsible for the care, custody, and control of the digital camera while in his or her possession.

704.1.5 MEMORY CARD/COMPACT DISC INTEGRITY

(a) A minimum of a 512 MB Secure Digital (SD) memory card/storage media will be used to capture the intended photograph(s) onto the digital camera. The images captured will then be transferred/"burned" to a compact disc(s) or similar storage media for evidence storage following current MPPD procedure and protocols.

(b) Each officer/user will be issued an SD memory card which will be kept by the officer/user and maintained as part of their duty equipment.

(c) A minimum of a 700 mb single use recordable compact disc(s) (CD-R) will be used to store the captured photographs from the memory card/storage media. Multiple CD's may be used to transfer the photographs if necessary. The CD(s) will then be labeled with the following information: 1) File number, 2) Date and time photos were taken, and 3) Officer's name and serial number who can testify to the photographs.

(d) Upon completion and verification of the transfer of images from the SD memory card onto the compact disc by the user the Bureau Commander, Bureau Supervisor, Patrol Supervisor, or designee will verify the transfer of the images onto the CD(s). Upon approval, the memory card will be erased by the supervisor or their designee and returned to the issued user.

(e) The handling officer or employee will then take possession of the CD(s) and book the item(s) into evidence in its original state with NO modifications, enhancements, or alterations.

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(f) If need be, the photographs may be reviewed with the use of the LCD screen on the camera to check the accuracy of the photograph(s). Additional photographs may be taken if need be i.e. poor clarity, darkness, angles, etc...

(g) Under NO circumstances are evidence photographs to be deleted by use of the digital camera function or by the use of a computer prior to copying/saving the evidence photographs onto a compact disc (CD).

(h) A "Digital Photograph Report" will be completed and submitted with the original report. Under no circumstances will the SD memory card/storage media or CD be duplicated or reproduced without the approval of the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

(i) Photographic images have evidentiary value and are not to be copied to other computer media or devices, electronically transferred, or printed out except for official departmental purposes.

704.1.6 BOOKING OF COMPACT DISCS CONTAINING DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS

(a) The Compact Disc(s) containing digital photographs will be booked into the property and evidence section of the Monterey Park Police Department.

(b) A "Property Report/Receipt" or current evidence booking procedure/form will be completed.

(c) The Compact Disc(s) will be placed into the appropriate size evidence envelope and sealed in the proper fashion. The front portion of the envelope shall be filled out with the pertinent information. In addition the words "Computer Media" will be marked across the top of the envelope in large letters.

704.1.7 STORAGE OF COMPACT DISCS CONTAINING DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS

(a) The custodian of evidence will be responsible for the storage of SD memory cards/ storage media and/or Compact Disc(s) containing the digital photographs.

(b) The SD memory cards/Compact Disc(s) will be housed in the property and evidence section of the Monterey Park Police Department in a designated area free of dust, dirt, and chemical exposure to maintain the integrity of the disk(s). The area will be a "climate controlled" environment to reduce the risk of excessive cold or heat exposure.

704.1.8 REPRODUCTION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGES (PHOTOGRAPHS)

(a) Reproduction of the digital photographs contained on the Compact Disc will be done only by those officers/investigators trained in the area of printing digital photographs.

(b) Prior to printing the photograph(s) the photo image file shall be transferred, by using the "copy" method, to the allocated space on the police department's computer hard drive.

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(c) The photographs will then be printed with the use of the department's designated computer program taking the image from the copy on the hard drive.

(d) Under no circumstances are the photographs to be printed directly from the camera.

(e) Under the guidelines set forth by the Monterey Park Police Department, there may be a charge for the duplication of any or all of the photographic images.

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Department Keys

705.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Department keys are keys providing access to City facilities and equipment, including City vehicles, employee lockers, and City padlocks, whether issued by the department or made or duplicated at department or private expense. Department keys include key cards and electronic access codes to City facilities, equipment, or computers.

705.1.1 KEY BOARDS

Each bureau having automotive equipment shall maintain a key board for all vehicle keys.

705.1.2 VEHICLE KEYS

Every motor vehicle operated by the department shall have a minimum of two sets of keys. One set of keys for each vehicle assigned to a Bureau shall be maintained on the key board when not in use. All employees shall only have keys to vehicles they are assigned to drive. Employees shall not possess any vehicle keys not issued to them by their supervisor or other authority.

705.1.3 BUILDING KEYS

All employees shall only have those keys which are necessary to secure their assigned work areas and permit access to areas used in the performance of their duties. Employees shall not possess any building keys not issued to them by their supervisor or other authority.

705.1.4 FACILITY AND EQUIPMENT KEYS: OWNERSHIP

Keys to department facilities or equipment, whether issued by the department or duplicated at department or private expense, are the property of the City and shall be returned to the issuing authority upon termination or transfer to an assignment where they normally would not be used. Employees shall not make or have made any keys providing access to any department facilities or equipment without authorization of their bureau commander.

705.1.5 KEY REPLACEMENT

Employees shall report the loss of department keys to their bureau commander as soon as practicable. Requests to replace missing or damaged keys will be forwarded to the Technical Services Officer via chain of command.

705.1.6 MASTER KEYS: POLICE FACILITY

The master door keys which fit all doors to the police facility shall be maintained in the key cabinet in the Watch Commander's office. The master keys shall not be used by any person unless a copy of a regular key is not available. Anyone using the master keys shall check them out through the Watch Commander.

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Cash Handling, Security and Management

706.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines to ensure department members handle cash appropriately in the performance of their duties.

This policy does not address cash-handling issues specific to the Property and Evidence and Informants policies.

706.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to properly handle and document cash transactions and to maintain accurate records of cash transactions in order to protect the integrity of department operations and ensure the public trust.

706.3 PETTY CASH FUNDS

The Chief of Police shall designate a person as the fund manager responsible for maintaining and managing the petty cash fund.

Each petty cash fund requires the creation and maintenance of an accurate and current transaction ledger and the filing of invoices, receipts, cash transfer forms and expense reports by the fund manager.

706.4 PETTY CASH TRANSACTIONS

The fund manager shall document all transactions on the ledger and any other appropriate forms. Each person participating in the transaction shall sign or otherwise validate the ledger, attesting to the accuracy of the entry. Transactions should include the filing of an appropriate receipt, invoice or cash transfer form. Transactions that are not documented by a receipt, invoice or cash transfer form require an expense report.

706.5 PETTY CASH AUDITS

The fund manager shall perform an audit no less than once every six months. This audit requires that the fund manager and at least one command staff member, selected by the Chief of Police, review the transaction ledger and verify the accuracy of the accounting. The fund manager and the participating member shall sign or otherwise validate the ledger attesting to the accuracy of all documentation and fund accounting. A discrepancy in the audit requires documentation by those performing the audit and an immediate reporting of the discrepancy to the Chief of Police.

Transference of fund management to another member shall require a separate petty cash audit and involve a command staff member.

A separate audit of each petty cash fund should be completed on a random date, approximately once each year by the Chief of Police or the City.

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706.6 ROUTINE CASH HANDLING

Those who handle cash as part of their property or Investigation Bureau supervisor duties shall discharge those duties in accordance with the Property and Evidence and Informants policies.

Members who routinely accept payment for department services shall discharge those duties in accordance with the procedures established for those tasks.

706.7 OTHER CASH HANDLING

Members of the Department who, within the course of their duties, are in possession of cash that is not their property or that is outside their defined cash-handling responsibilities shall, as soon as practicable, verify the amount, summon another member to verify their accounting, and process the cash for safekeeping or as evidence or found property, in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

Cash in excess of $1,000 requires immediate notification of a supervisor, special handling, verification and accounting by the supervisor. Each member involved in this process shall complete an appropriate report or record entry.

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APPLICATION OF PADDED HELMETS

707.1 APPLICATION OF PADDED HELMETS

Padded helmets are designed and intended to reduce the likelihood the wearer will injure themselves or others by hitting their heads on fixed objects or striking their heads against other persons. The padded helmet may be placed upon a person when personnel reasonably believe the person will attempt to injure them self or other persons. Helmets are generally used during application of a physical restraint, while the person is restrained, or during or after transport

Personnel applying the padded helmet should ensure that the device is fastened properly to allow for adequate ventilation and that the restrained person can breathe normally. Assistance should be provided to the person during movement due to the potential for impaired or distorted vision and they should be separated from other detainees when in custody. Padded helmets should generally not be used in situations where the restrained person is bleeding profusely from the area around the mouth or nose, or if there are indications that the person has a medical condition, such as difficulty breathing or vomiting. In such cases, prompt medical care should be obtained. Personnel should consider removal of the padded helmet if the subject vomits. Persons who have been sprayed with oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray should be thoroughly decontaminated including hair, head and clothing prior to application of a padded helmet.

Those who have been placed in a padded helmet should be continually monitored and should nto be left unattended. Padded helmets shall be cleaned with disinfectant after each use.

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Personal Protective Equipment

708.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy identifies the different types of personal protective equipment (PPE) provided by the Department as well the requirements and guidelines for the use of PPE.

This policy does not address ballistic vests or protection from communicable disease, as those issues are addressed in the Body Armor and Communicable Diseases policies.

708.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Personal protective equipment (PPE) - Equipment that protects a person from serious workplace injuries or illnesses resulting from contact with chemical, radiological, physical, electrical, mechanical or other workplace hazards.

708.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department endeavors to protect members by supplying certain PPE to members as provided in this policy.

708.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members are required to use PPE as provided in this policy and pursuant to their training.

Members are responsible for proper maintenance and storage of issued PPE. PPE should be stored in an appropriate location so that it is available when needed.

Any member who identifies hazards in the workplace is encouraged to utilize the procedures in the Illness and Injury Prevention Policy to recommend new or improved PPE or additional needs for PPE.

708.4 HEARING PROTECTION

Approved hearing protection shall be used by members during firearms training.

Hearing protection shall meet or exceed the requirements provided in 8 CCR 5098.

708.5 EYE PROTECTION

Approved eye protection, including side protection, shall be used by members during firearms training. Eye protection for members who wear prescription lenses shall incorporate the prescription (e.g., eye protection that can be worn over prescription lenses). Members shall ensure their eye protection does not interfere with the fit of their hearing protection.

The Rangemaster shall ensure eye protection meets or exceeds the requirements provided in 8 CCR 3382.

708.6 HEAD AND BODY PROTECTION

Members who make arrests or control crowds should be provided ballistic head protection with an attachable face shield.

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Padded body protection consisting of chest, arm, leg and groin protection should be provided as required by any collective bargaining agreement.

708.7 RECORDS

The Training Officer is responsible for maintaining records of all:

(a) PPE training.

(b) Initial fit testing for respiratory protection equipment.

(c) Annual fit testing.

The records shall be maintained in accordance with the department records retention schedule and 8 CCR 5144.

708.8 TRAINING

Members should be trained in the respiratory and other hazards to which they may be potentially exposed during routine and emergency situations.

All members shall be trained in the proper use and maintenance of PPE issued to them, including when the use is appropriate; how to put on, remove and adjust PPE; how to care for the PPE; and the limitations (8 CCR 3380).

Members issued respiratory PPE shall attend annual training on the proper use of respiratory protection devices (8 CCR 5144).

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Military Equipment

709.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the approval, acquisition, and reporting requirements of military equipment (Government Code § 7070; Government Code § 7071; Government Code § 7072).

709.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include (Government Code § 7070):

Governing body – The elected or appointed body that oversees the Department.

Military equipment – Includes but is not limited to the following:

- Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles.
- Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers.
- High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), two-and-one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached.
- Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants.
- Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.
- Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.
- Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. This does not include a handheld, one-person ram.
- Firearms and ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotguns and standard-issue shotgun ammunition.
- Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including firearms and accessories identified as assault weapons in Penal Code § 30510 and Penal Code § 30515, with the exception of standard-issue firearms.
- Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.
- Noise-flash diversionary devices and explosive breaching tools.
- Munitions containing tear gas or OC, excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.
- Area denial electroshock devices, microwave weapons, water cannons, long-range acoustic devices (LRADs), acoustic hailing devices, and sound cannons.
- Kinetic energy weapons and munitions.
- Any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight.

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709.2 APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNING BODY

The Chief of Police or his/her authorized designee shall seek approval for this policy from the governing body in the form of an ordinance adopting the policy. As part of the approval seeking process, the Chief of Police, or his/her authorized designee, will submit the proposed military equipment policy to the governing body and make it available on the Department website at least 30 days prior to any public hearing concerning the military equipment at issue (Government Code § 7071).

The governing body must approve the policy prior to the Department or its members engaging in any of the following (Government Code § 7071):

(a) Requesting military equipment made available pursuant to 10 USC § 2576a.

(b) Seeking funds for military equipment, including but not limited to applying for a grant, soliciting or accepting private, local, state, or federal funds, in-kind donations, or other donations or transfers.

(c) Acquiring military equipment either permanently or temporarily, including by borrowing or leasing.

(d) Collaborating with another law enforcement agency in the deployment or other use of military equipment within the jurisdiction of this department.

(e) Using any new or existing military equipment for a purpose, in a manner, or by a person not previously approved by the governing body.

(f) Soliciting or responding to a proposal for, or entering into an agreement with, any other person or entity to seek funds for, apply to receive, acquire, use, or collaborate in the use of military equipment.

(g) Acquiring military equipment through any means not provided above.

709.3 POLICY

The acquisition of military equipment and its deployment in our communities may impact the public's safety and welfare. The public has a right to know about any funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment by local government officials, as well as a right to participate in any government agency's decision to fund, acquire, or use such equipment. Decisions whether and how to fund, acquire, or use military equipment will be made with strong consideration for the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties and also account for the public's input.

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department that there are legally enforceable safeguards, including transparency, oversight, and accountability measures in place to protect the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties before military equipment is funded, acquired, or used.

Members of the Monterey Park Police Department will only use military equipment in compliance with federal and state legal authorities, including the Fourth and Fifth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution; Article 1, Section 1 of the California Constitution; Government Code § 7286; and, California Penal Code §§ 835a and 13652. Members of the Monterey Park Police Department will only use military equipment consistent with applicable Department rules and regulations, including

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the Use of Force Policy. Violations of the law or this Policy may result in criminal or administrative investigations and/ or disciplinary action up to and including termination

The Department, through the designated Military Equipment Coordinator, will ensure that members of the Department are trained to only use military equipment only in accordance with this Policy. Members using military equipment for uses not identified as approved uses in the Military Equipment Inventory shall be subject to discipline, up to and including termination. All instances of non-compliance will be reported to City Council via the annual military equipment report.

The City Council shall have independent oversight of the Department's compliance with this Policy.

709.4 MILITARY EQUIPMENT COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police should designate a member of this department to act as the military equipment coordinator. The responsibilities of the military equipment coordinator include but are not limited to:

(a) Acting as liaison to the governing body for matters related to the requirements of this policy.

(b) Identifying Department equipment that qualifies as "military equipment," as defined in Government Code § 7070, in the current possession of the Department, or the equipment the Department intends to acquire that requires approval by the governing body.

(c) Conducting an inventory of all military equipment at least annually.

(d) Collaborating with any allied agency that may use military equipment within the jurisdiction of Monterey Park Police Department (Government Code § 7071).

(e) Preparing for, scheduling, and coordinating the annual community engagement meeting to include:

1. Publicizing the details of the meeting.
2. Preparing for public questions regarding the department's funding, acquisition, and use of equipment.

(f) Preparing the annual military equipment report for submission to the Chief of Police and ensuring that the report is made available on the department website (Government Code § 7072).

(g) Receive and timely respond to public concerns, complaints, or questions regarding the use of military equipment.

709.5 PUBLIC COMPLAINTS, CONCERNS AND QUESTIONS

Members of the public may register complaints or submit questions or concerns about the use of each type of military equipment in this Policy in writing to:

Monterey Park Police Department

Attn: Military Equipment Coordinator 320 W. Newmark Avenue

MilitaryEquipment@montereypark.ca.gov

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Whenever practical, the Coordinator will respond to concerns, complaints and questions within 30 calendar days of receipt. Responses may take longer depending on the nature and volume of concerns, complaints, and questions that the Coordinator receives.

The Coordinator will track complaints, concerns, and questions received, and the responses provided, in order to be able to include the information in the Annual Report described below.

709.6 MILITARY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

The following constitutes a list of qualifying equipment for the Department:

See attachment: See attachment: Monterey Park Military Equipment Inventory 2025.pdf

709.7 COORDINATION WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Police Department will not collaborate with other law enforcement agencies to use military equipment in this jurisdiction unless the military equipment is approved for use, and used in accordance with this policy.

709.8 ANNUAL REPORT

Upon approval of a military equipment policy, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee should submit a military equipment report to the governing body for each type of military equipment approved within one year of approval, and annually thereafter for as long as the military equipment is available for use (Government Code § 7072).

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should also make each annual military equipment report publicly available on the department website for as long as the military equipment is available for use. The report will include all information required by Government Code § 7072 for the preceding calendar year for each type of military equipment in department inventory.

709.9 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing the annual report, the Department shall hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located community engagement meeting, at which the Department should discuss the report and respond to public questions regarding the funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment.

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Chapter 8 - Support Services

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Crime Analysis

800.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Crime analysis should provide currently useful information to aid operational personnel in meeting their tactical crime control and prevention objectives by identifying and analyzing methods of operation of individual criminals, providing crime pattern recognition, and providing analysis of data from field interrogations and arrests. Crime analysis can be useful to the Department's long range planning efforts by providing estimates of future crime trends and assisting in the identification of enforcement priorities.

800.2 DATA SOURCES

Crime analysis data is extracted from many sources including, but not limited to:

- Crime reports
- Field Interview cards
- Parole and Probation records
- Computer Aided Dispatch data
- Statewide Integrated Traffic Reporting System (SWITRS)

800.3 CRIME ANALYSIS FACTORS

The following minimum criteria should be used in collecting data for Crime Analysis:

- Frequency by type of crime
- Geographic factors
- Temporal factors
- Victim and target descriptors
- Suspect descriptors
- Suspect vehicle descriptors
- Modus operandi factors
- Physical evidence information

800.4 CRIME ANALYSIS DISSEMINATION

For a crime analysis system to function effectively, information should be disseminated to the appropriate units or persons on a timely basis. Information that is relevant to the operational and tactical plans of specific line units should be sent directly to them. Information relevant to the development of the Department's strategic plans should be provided to the appropriate staff units. When information pertains to tactical and strategic plans, it should be provided to all affected units.

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Dispatch

801.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the basic functions of Dispatch. It addresses the immediate information needs of the Department in the course of its normal daily activities and during emergencies.

801.1.1 DEFINITIONS

(a) Communications - as used in this policy shall include radio, telephone, intercommunication devices, teletype terminals, computer-assisted-dispatch (CAD) terminals, and other base station equipment.

(b) Communications Section - Department work unit synonymous with "Communications Bureau," comprised exclusively of the Communications supervisor and full-time and part-time Public Safety Communications Dispatchers.

(c) Communications Personnel - All employees engaged in the operation of communications equipment to receive primary public safety information and dispatch calls for service, whether regularly assigned such duties or not. Synonymous with "operators" and "dispatchers."

801.1.2 SUPPORT SERVICES BUREAU RESPONSIBILITY

It shall be the responsibility of the Support Services Bureau to ensure that all communications equipment is adequate, properly serviced, speedily repaired or replaced when defective, worn, or obsolete.

801.1.3 SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION COMMANDER

The Support Services Bureau Commander shall have ultimate responsibility and authority for the overall performance and function of the Communications Section. The Division Commander is directly responsible to the Chief of Police.

801.1.4 WATCH COMMANDER

The Watch Commander shall be responsible for the functional supervision of the communications personnel during the absence of the Communications Bureau Commander. The Watch Commander shall make continuous inspections of the Communications Center and monitor the communications system to ensure tasks are completed in a professional and efficient manner. These inspections shall not only be for the purpose of operational control, but also to ensure the center is maintained in a neat and orderly condition.

In periods of emergency, the Watch Commander may assume direct control of the communications function and direct its operation and personnel as required. The Watch Commander does not have the authority to change or modify standing policy or procedures on a routine basis. If any deficiencies are identified they shall be brought to the attention of the Communications Bureau Commander through written communication.

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801.1.5 UNIT STATUS ENTRY IN C.A.D.
At the beginning of each shift, including special details and/or assignments, the Watch Commander, or officer in charge, will provide the completed duty roster to the dispatch personnel for entry into the C.A.D. This should be accomplished as soon as practical.

Only the dispatch personnel will enter the units in C.A.D. Units to be entered into C.A.D. include the Watch Commander, Field Supervisor, all Patrol units, Traffic and Parking units, special assignment units, Animal Control units, Citizen's Patrol personnel, Community Relations CSOs, and Cadets.

801.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to provide 24-hour telephone service to the public for information and for routine or emergency assistance. The Department provides two-way radio capability providing continuous communication between Dispatch and department members in the field.

801.3 DISPATCH SECURITY
The communications function is vital and central to all emergency service operations. The safety and security of Dispatch, its members and its equipment must be a high priority. Special security procedures should be established in a separate operations manual for Dispatch.

Access to Dispatch shall be limited to Dispatch members, the Watch Commander, command staff and department members with a specific business-related purpose.

801.4 SECURITY
The outside doors to the Communications Center shall be kept closed at all times for security as well as to minimize background noise and ensure proper heating and air conditioning circulation. Exception will be made when there is an air conditioning breakdown or fumes that make it necessary to open the doors for better circulation.

801.4.1 AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL
Only authorized personnel shall be permitted within the Communications Center. Authorized personnel are those persons assigned to the Communications Center and those specifically designated by the Support Services Manager or Watch Commander.

801.4.2 VISITORS
Authorized group tours of the Communications Center will be scheduled by the Support Services Manager. Any other visit must be cleared by the on-duty Watch Commander. No photographs may be taken of Department employees without their permission unless directed by the Chief of Police or the Support Services Manager.

801.5 SHIFT SCHEDULE

801.5.1 TOUR OF DUTY/SHIFT SCHEDULE
The tour of duty is the shift, or watch, worked by an individual. The watches in the Communications Center will be set by the Support Services Manager.

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801.5.2 SCHEDULING

Scheduling of personnel will be the responsibility of the Support Services Manager or an employee assigned by him or her. Scheduling assignments will generally be made on the basis of employee preference, by Department seniority. Every effort will be made to accommodate all personnel in their desired work shift and days off. However, the efficiency of the Department will have priority over the individual requests. There will be no switching or trading of shift assignments by employees after those assignments are approved and posted unless authorized and approved by the Support Services Manager.

801.5.3 MINIMUM PERSONNEL ON-DUTY

Each watch will have a minimum of two dispatchers on duty.

801.5.4 RESPONSIBILITY FOR NUMBER OF PERSONNEL ON-DUTY

In the absence of the Support Services Manager, it will be the responsibility of the Watch Commander on-duty to ensure that a minimum number of personnel are available for work on the next subsequent shift. The Watch Commander or a designee will first contact all other available dispatchers for a voluntary assignment. In the event that no dispatcher volunteers for duty, the Watch Commander will direct the junior dispatcher on-duty to stay over onto the next shift. The junior dispatcher will not be required to work more than twice in a thirty day period without the next junior dispatcher on-duty being directed to work over. This shall include all dispatchers on-duty including the senior dispatcher.

A log entry will be made when a dispatcher is directed or required to work over his/her assigned shift due to a last minute vacancy. The log entry will contain the following information: date, watch, dispatcher held over, and the names of dispatchers who were contacted to work the overtime shift.

The procedure to fill vacant positions is as follows:

(a) The employee who is on a day off from the shift group having the absence.

(b) The employee on a day off from the shift group proceeding the shift where the absence occurred.

(c) The employee on a day off from the group following the shift where the absence occurred.

(d) The employee on the same position on the shift before the absence working four hours over.

(e) The employee in the same position on the shift following the absence coming in four hours early.

(f) If unable to fill from shift group, call up shift employee from the same work group until the vacant position is filled.

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801.5.5 VACATION SCHEDULING

Employees are to submit their choice of vacation as of January 1 to the Support Services Manager or designee. Approval shall be made on a seniority basis. When time is desired prior to May 1, approval shall be made by the Support Services Manager after checking with dispatchers having seniority over the dispatcher making the request. There must be five days advance notice in writing to allow for scheduling a vacation. At that time the employee who cannot decide must make up their mind if a vacation prior to May 1 is desired.

801.6 ATTENTION TO DUTY REQUIREMENTS

Communications personnel shall be alert and attentive to police and fire radios and emergency alarm systems and shall answer telephones promptly. It is the responsibility of each dispatcher to ensure that rest has been obtained prior to reporting for duty. If a dispatcher is unusually tired and unable to perform dispatching duties, the on-duty Watch Commander shall be advised so appropriate relief can be provided.

(a) Dispatchers shall not lie across the communications console counter top, desk, table, or other furniture in the communications center nor place their feet on those objects so as to approximate a supine posture, or otherwise put themselves in a position which is conducive towards sleeping while on duty.

(b) Lighting within the communications center may be adjusted to the dispatchers' preference; however, the lighting shall not be turned completely off. There shall be enough light for persons outside the communications center to see through the door/ window glass into the center and to allow persons in the center read by.

(c) Operating positions shall not be vacated until relieved. Some services require follow-through to conclusion by one person for efficient handling. Unless a call for service can be interrupted without adverse effect, the service shall be continuously handled to conclusion. Emergency calls shall not be left unanswered.

801.6.1 RELIEF FROM SERVICE

Arrangements shall be made for relief from service during the normal duty shift of on-duty communications personnel. The on-duty Watch Commander shall be responsible for providing qualified relief for on-duty communications personnel as needed so that both positions are staffed at all times. If two dispatchers are on duty a relief factor shall be provided. If three dispatchers are on duty, they shall provide their own relief. At no time shall one on-duty dispatcher cover both positions while the other on-duty dispatcher takes an extended relief break. When taking a break, the dispatcher shall make a log entry indicating which dispatcher is on break, the beginning break time and the ending break time. Relief breaks will not be combined and taken as one extended relief break, unless prior permission has been granted by the Support Services Manager or Watch Commander. The Support Services Manager or Watch Commander shall ensure practical compliance; however, nothing shall preclude the supervisor from canceling relief from service and rest breaks in order to perform a duty of an emergency nature.

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801.6.2 COMMUNICATIONS PERSONNEL RESTRICTED TO POLICE FACILITY
Dispatchers on duty may not leave the police facility unless directed to do so by the Watch Commander or Support Services Manager, for training, or for another valid reason specifically authorized by the Watch Commander or Support Services Manager.

801.6.3 REQUESTING OR DISPATCHING FIELD UNITS FOR PERSONAL DETAILS
Dispatchers may only request or dispatch field units for personal details such as making food pick-ups, with the approval of the Watch Commander on duty.

801.7 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CALLS FOR SERVICE

Domestic violence is alleged criminal conduct. Request for assistance in situations involving domestic violence is the same as any other request for assistance where violence has occurred or where violence or the potential for violence exists. Personnel receiving a request for police service involving domestic violence shall dispatch police units. Calls reporting threatened, imminent or ongoing domestic violence and the violation of any protection order or restraining order shall be dispatched among the highest priority calls. Validity of the restraining order is not required before dispatching.

801.7.1 DEFINITIONS

(a) Domestic Violence - "Domestic Violence is abuse committed against an adult or fully emancipated minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or a person with whom the suspect has had a child, or has had or has a dating or engagement relationship." (13700 P.C., 1986)

(b) Abuse - "Abuse means intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury, or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to himself or another." (13700 P.C., 1986)

801.7.2 INTERVIEW GUIDELINES
Dispatchers shall maintain control of the interview and ensure that they DO NOT initiate nor allow the following factors to become an issue:

(a) The potential financial consequences if an arrest is made;

(b) Speculation as to the likelihood of prosecution of the suspect;

(c) Speculation as to the complainant's cooperation in the prosecution;

(d) Assumptions as to the tolerance of permissible levels of violence or aggression based on cultural, ethnic, racial, or occupational groups;

(e) Assumption regarding the source of information of threats made against complainant by suspect;

(f) Speculation as to the likelihood of reconciliation between the suspect and the complainant.

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(g) Speculation as to the likelihood that the complainant or anyone else will provide bail for the suspect.

801.7.3 PROCEDURES
Personnel shall dispatch a unit in ALL situations involving domestic violence as defined in Penal Code Section 13700.

(a) Telephonic threats placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent bodily injury to himself or another meets domestic violence criteria. Priority shall be based on the urgency of the situation as indicated in the information received from the reporting party.

(b) Exception: Calls requesting police assistance for situations involving domestic violence and the violation of a restraining order shall be no less than a Priority One. The validity of the restraining order and the suspect location cannot be used in determining priority. (Penal Code Section 13702)

(c) The complete incident type code shall be 415D unless a law has been violated. In these cases the appropriate crime type (i.e., 245, 242, 273.5) shall be used and the statement "Domestic Violence involved" entered into the comments section of the incident.

(d) A unit assigned to the domestic violence call shall not be reassigned to another call.

(e) Domestic Violence calls may be canceled only when the victim has left Monterey Park Police Department's jurisdiction. If the victim's new location is known, personnel shall notify the appropriate law enforcement agency and close the incident with the disposition code of "O/AG" (Other Agency Handling). The name and/or employee number of the person contacted shall be included in the comments section of the incident.

(f) When broadcasting a domestic violence incident, the terminology "domestic violence" shall be used.

(g) In instances where the victim is not in Monterey Park Police Department's jurisdiction, an incident shall be created and closed with the disposition code of "O/AG". The dispatcher creating the call shall notify the appropriate law enforcement agency. The name and/or employee number of the person contacted shall be included in the comments section of the incident.

801.8 SHIFT BRIEFING RESPONSIBILITY
It shall be the responsibility of personnel going off-duty to ensure that the work area is left in a clean, neat condition. The personnel being relieved shall thoroughly brief relieving personnel of any pertinent information that may affect the relieving dispatchers such as calls in progress, outstanding suspect information, etc.

801.9 PERSONAL CONDUCT IN THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

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801.9.1 FOOD AND BEVERAGES AT DUTY STATIONS
Employees in the communications center shall not consume their meals or any snack on the communications console counter top.

801.9.2 PROHIBITED PRACTICES DURING SLACK WORK PERIODS
Employees in the communications center shall not engage in game playing such as board games, electronic games, etc., during slack work periods.

801.10 COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Employees shall cooperate with all public safety agencies, other City departments, and public service organizations by providing information they are entitled to receive consistent with Department orders.

801.10.1 COOPERATION WITH THE PRESS

(a) Police Department Matters: Notification to the press under all circumstances shall be made by the Watch Commander, Investigations Bureau Commander or supervisor, or with their approval.

(b) Fire Department Matters: Notification to the press shall be made by Fire administration personnel or a Battalion Chief when administration personnel are not available. When Fire Department personnel are not available, the press shall be given the place and type of incident only, no further details. The purpose of notification is for pictures only and information contained in the report can be obtained at a later time.

801.11 TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS

The telephone is the main contact between the Department and the public. Many who will never talk with a police officer or firefighter in person will have an occasion to speak to one on the telephone. For this reason, it is essential that all telephone relationships be courteous, pleasant, and efficient. Even the most trivial matter is of major importance to the caller or the call would not have been placed.

801.11.1 BASIC REQUIREMENTS
Basic to the goal of proper telephone relations are a pleasant voice, clear diction and enunciation, proper grammar, and a courteous demeanor.

801.11.2 TELEPHONE PROTOCOL

(a) Answer Promptly - When a telephone rings, answer it as quickly as possible.

(b) Greeting - When answering business lines, all personnel shall state, "Monterey Park Police Department," then their job title and last name, followed by, "May I help you?"

(c) 9-1-1 Operators - Dispatchers shall answer 9-1-1 lines immediately and state, "Monterey Park 9-1-1, What is your emergency?"

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(d) Directing the Conversation - Many who call the police or fire departments are prone to ramble in their conversation without relating pertinent information. The employee receiving such a call will direct the conversation without obviously hurrying the caller.

(e) Placing Caller on Hold - If the employee must do some research for a caller and such research will require considerable time, take the caller's name and telephone number and return the call rather than placing the caller on "hold."

(f) Transferring Incoming Calls - After the employee has answered the incoming call and has determined that the call must be transferred, the employee will: 1) Give the caller the direct telephone number of the person requested and then advise the caller that you will transfer the call. 2) Dial the desired number and advise the party that you have a call for them and that you are transferring the call.

(g) Personal Calls - Avoid the use of the business telephone for the placing of personal calls.

(h) Addressing the Caller - The caller should be addressed by the caller's surname. When this is not possible, the caller will be referred to as "sir" or "madam."

(i) Requests to Speak to Management Employees - When a caller asks to speak with a management employee, it shall be incumbent on the receiver of the call to inquire, "May I tell him who is calling, please."

(j) Taking Notes - When a conversation is detailed to the extent that is will be difficult to recall the important factors of the conversation, take notes.

(k) Telephone Memo - When a caller cannot contact the party desired, complete a telephone memo and route it to the concerned party.

(l) Requests for Information - No employee shall attempt to answer a question when the answer is actually unknown by the employee. Such employee will make every effort to satisfy the caller without conveying unfounded answers.

(m) Non-Criminal Questions of Law - No employee shall quote civil law or otherwise give advice in matters of civil law.

(n) Prohibited Subjects - No employee shall discuss the merits of any police matter under investigation by this Department or any other department. Such inquiries shall be transferred to the appropriate division, bureau, or unit of the Department.

(o) Restricted - Only sworn personnel shall answer questions relating to matters of criminal law or Department policy.

(p) Long Distance Telephone Calls - Long distance telephone calls will be placed for Department business only.

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(q) Reaching Wrong Number on Long Distance Call - Whenever a long distance number is dialed and a wrong number is reached, the caller will contact the telephone operator and request cancellation of the charge.

801.11.3 NON-PUBLISHED TELEPHONE NUMBERS
Non-Published telephone numbers will be obtained from the offices of applicable telephone companies in emergency situations or for other valid police business.

For non-published numbers, the dispatcher will contact a telephone company security department manager for the information. Requests for non-published numbers will be logged with the name of the officer making the request and the location of the number. The name of the dispatcher contacting the telephone company will be recorded. This procedure shall apply only to requests for numbers made through Communications personnel.

801.12 9-1-1 POLICY

Monterey Park Police Communications will answer and dispatch on all 9-1-1 calls immediately, including all 9-1-1 call without voice messages and all 9-1-1 calls when callers advise incorrect dialing.

801.12.1 LOCATION OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ANSWERING POINT (PSAP)
Monterey Park Police Communications functions as the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for the City of Monterey Park Police and Fire Departments. There are a certain number of 9-1-1 trunks coming into the P.S.A.P. The 9-1-1- lines are high priority lines and shall be answered immediately. The 9-1-1 lines are located on the (4) Dispatch Console positions in the Communications Center on the Vesta Phone System.

801.12.2 ANSWERING 9-1-1
When answering 9-1-1 the dispatcher shall state in a clear, easily understood, alert voice "Monterey Park 9-1-1. What is your emergency?"

801.12.3 VERIFICATION OF ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER
Dispatchers shall attempt verify the 9-1-1 caller's address and telephone number by having the caller advise his/her address and telephone number. Occasionally a call will be received from a location different than what is shown on the "ALI SCREEN." Businesses with several branches may have one central PBX answering point. The 9-1-1 call will reflect the telephone number and the address of the central PBX answering point and not the actual address of the location placing the 9-1-1 call. The 9-1-1 call in these cases will be routed to the P.S.A.P. located in the central PBX answering point's area and not the P.S.A.P. where the emergency is occurring. Dispatchers must be aware of this possibility and be prepared to deal with it by verbally verifying the 9-1-1 caller's address. The address also may differ from the "ALI" if the caller has recently moved to a new address and retained the same telephone number. If there is a discrepancy in the address, telephone number or a mis-routing problem fill out the "County of Los Angeles 9-1-1 Change - Misrouting Form." The form is dated and signed by the dispatcher and left for the Communications Supervisor to forward to the County 9-1-1 Manager.

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801.12.4 MISSED "HEARTBEAT"

A "MISSED HEARTBEAT" is a warning that the 9-1-1 system is about to fail ("crash"). When the "ALI" indicates the message "MISSED HEARTBEAT," this shall be reported to 9-1-1 Repair as soon as practical. The Watch Commander shall also be advised of the situation and the fact that 9-1-1 was or was not notified.

801.12.5 9-1-1 ALARM

A low steady buzzing sound originating from behind the dispatch console floor area is the alarm advising that the 9-1-1 system has crashed. The alarm is silenced by pushing the silence button located on Fire Dispatch Position panel. The silence button does not reset the 9-1-1 system. The alarm must be immediately reported to 9-1-1 Repair and 9-1-1 calls must be re-routed per Section 802.12.7

801.12.6 REPORTING 9-1-1 LINES FOR REPAIR

Button #1 818-911-1571 Trunk #001

Button #2 818-911-1571 Trunk #002

Button #3 818-911-1571 Trunk #003

Button #4 818-911-1571 Trunk #004

Advise the 9-1-1 repair service of the situation. They will dispatch a technician to the Police Facility. Upon arrival, the technician will require the keys to the telephone room located in the Basement.

801.12.7 ALTERNATE ROUTING 9-1-1: MONTEREY PARK AND ALHAMBRA

In the event the Monterey Park P.S.A.P. loses the 9-1-1 system an alternate routing system between Monterey Park Police and Alhambra Police is activated. The procedure is to contact Alhambra Police Communications by telephone or the Fire Radio and have their Dispatcher pull the 9-1-1 alternate routing switch. This will automatically route all Monterey Park 9-1-1 calls to Alhambra Communications. Alhambra Communications will advise Monterey Park Communications of any emergency calls for service by either telephone or Fire Radio. If Alhambra Communications loses their 9-1-1 system the alternate routing is activated by Monterey Park Dispatchers pulling the 9-1-1 alternate routing switch located on the rear of the center console in Communications. When the switch is activated all of Alhambra's 9-1-1 calls will automatically be routed to Monterey Park Communications. Monterey Park Dispatchers can advise Alhambra of emergency calls for service by telephone or the Fire Radio.

801.12.8 MONTHLY 9-1-1 ALTERNATE ROUTE TEST

A monthly test between Monterey Park and Alhambra Communications is conducted to verify that the 9-1-1 Alternate Routing is functioning properly. This test will be conducted the 1st Saturday of each month at 0800 hrs.

801.12.9 HANG UP/NO VOICE MESSAGE

Any call received on 9-1-1 from a residence, business or pay telephone where the caller advises that 9-1-1 was dialed in error will be dispatched immediately. The call is entered into the C.A.D.

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system as a "911H." This is a Priority One call and is dispatched immediately. Two officers will be dispatched to the location of the call. If the call is received from an external telephone booth, one officer will be dispatched. No call back will be made by Communications Personnel unless directed to call by police units at the location.

801.12.10 VERIFICATION

Any call received on 9-1-1 from a residence, business or pay telephone where the caller advises that 9-1-1 was dialed in error will be dispatched immediately for verification purposes. The call will be entered into the CAD system as a "911V." This is a Priority One call and is dispatched immediately. Two officers will be dispatched to the location of the call. If the call is received from an external telephone booth, one officer will be dispatched. No call back will be made by Communications Personnel unless directed to call by police units at the location.

801.12.11 9-1-1 TRANSLATOR CALLS

Any call received on 9-1-1 requiring translation will be dispatched immediately while the transfer is being affected. The call is entered into the C.A.D. system as "911-T." This is a Priority One call and will be dispatched as such immediately. Two officers will be dispatched to the location of the call while the dispatcher remains on the telephone conference call with the translator and 9-1-1 caller to determine the nature of the call.

801.12.12 9-1-1 TRANSFER CALLS

Any call received on 9-1-1 that requires a transfer will be immediately transferred to the appropriate police or fire agency. The dispatcher will advise the caller that the call is being transferred to the correct agency and remain on the line with the 9-1-1 caller. The call will not be terminated until the dispatcher confirms that a successful connection has been established and the appropriate agency is on the line with the 9-1-1 caller.

801.12.13 9-1-1 CALLS REPORTING EMERGENCIES

All 9-1-1 calls reporting emergencies will be immediately dispatched. The caller will be kept on the telephone to obtain any status changes or suspect information on reported crimes in-progress. Calls reporting medical emergencies or fire activity information will be immediately transferred to Verdugo Fire Dispatch. The dispatcher shall remain on the line to confirm a successful connection has been made.

801.12.14 9-1-1 CALLS REPORTING NON-EMERGENCIES

Communications only has four 9-1-1 trunks, these lines are to be reserved for emergency 9-1-1 calls. Any 9-1-1 caller reporting routine or non-emergency situations or requesting general information will be politely directed to call back on a regular Police or Fire telephone line or information line. Redirecting the caller shall be done in a courteous manner by all Communications personnel.

For example: "Sir (or madam), you have called in on an emergency line. Would you please call back on this number, _____?"

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801.13 APPLICATION OF FCC RULES AND REGULATIONS, EXCERPTS

All personnel shall conform to all regulations and rules of the Federal Communications Commission. The following excerpts shall be specifically reviewed and adhered to by all Communications personnel as applies to their particular duties and responsibilities.

801.13.1 OPERATING PROCEDURE

(a) All communications, regardless of their nature, shall be restricted to the minimum practical transmission time.

(b) Continuous radiation of an unmodulated carrier is prohibited, except when required for test purposes.

(c) The Commission expects each licensee to take reasonable precautions to prevent unnecessary interference.

(d) All stations sharing frequencies are required to monitor the operating frequency to assure a clear channel prior to transmitting.

801.13.2 STATION INTERFERENCE

(a) The required identification for stations in the Public Safety Radio Services shall be the assigned call signal.

(b) Each station in these services shall transmit the required identification at the end of each transmission or exchange of transmissions or once each thirty minutes of the operating period, as the licensee may prefer.

(c) A mobile station authorized to the licensee of the associated base station and which transmits only on the transmitting frequency of the associated base station is not required to transmit any identification.

801.13.3 PERMISSIBLE COMMUNICATIONS

Stations in the police radio service are authorized to transmit communications essential to official police activities of the licensee.

801.13.4 POINTS OF COMMUNICATIONS

Police base stations are authorized to intercommunicate with police mobile stations. Police mobile stations are authorized to intercommunicate with police base stations and other police mobile stations.

801.13.5 GENERAL LIMITATIONS ON USE

The radio facilities authorized by Part 89, Federal Communications Commission, shall not be used to carry program material of any kind for use in connection with radio broadcasting and shall not be used to render a communications common carrier service except for stations in the Special Emergency Radio Service while being used to bridge gaps in common wire facilities.

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801.13.6 COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS
Arrangements may be made between two or more persons for the cooperative use of radio station facilities provided all persons sharing in the use of a station are eligible to hold licenses to operate the particular type of station shared.

(a) A copy of the agreement to share a particular station must be placed on file with the Commission and a copy maintained with the permanent records of the station.

(b) The licensee of a shared station retains complete control of the station and all use of the station shall take place only under the direction and supervision of the licensee or his designated representative.

801.13.7 STATION AUTHORIZATION
No radio transmitter shall be operated in the Public Safety Services except under and in accordance with a proper station authorization granted by the Federal Communications Commission.

801.13.8 FREQUENCY STABILITY
A licensee in the Public Safety Services shall maintain the carrier frequency of each authorized transmitter within .005 percent of the assigned carrier frequency when operating in the 152 through 174 MHZ band.

801.13.9 TRANSMITTER CONTROL REQUIREMENTS
Each transmitter shall be so installed and protected that it is not accessible to or capable of operation by persons other than those duly authorized by the licensee:

A control point is an operating position which meets all of the following conditions:

(a) The position must be under the control and supervision of the licensee.

(b) It is a position at which the required monitoring facilities are installed.

(c) It is a position at which a person immediately responsible for the operation of the transmitter is stationed.

801.14 STATION IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS
Station identification will be broadcast every thirty minutes for police frequencies. In lieu of this, the station shall transmit its identification at the end of each transmission or exchange of transmissions, or once every thirty minutes of the operating period, as the licensee may prefer.

The following station identification will be used for the Department's frequencies:

Examples:

- Monterey Park Police Department
- Twenty-two hundred hours, KNAK313
- Twenty-two thirty hours, KNAK313

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For all other channels, communications will sign off by announcing the Department, the time, and the call letters.

801.15 TRANSMISSION LEVELS

Each radio console is equipped with a meter which indicates transmission levels for both dispatcher and field units. A dial reading between zero and five is the acceptable range.

801.16 JURISDICTION

All employees shall familiarize themselves with the topography, geography, City limit boundaries, and the locations of major landmarks and other points of potential public safety concern within the incorporated area of Monterey Park.

801.17 DISPATCHING TECHNIQUES

Calls for police service have many variables that may result in a different response to two seemingly similar situations. Each dispatch must be tailored to fit the need and nature of the requested police service. In determining the appropriate field unit response, the dispatcher's attitude, attentiveness, analytical ability, decisiveness, judgment, and knowledge of the job are utilized.

Calls for police service can be categorized as their nature and basic criteria can be established. By using the basic criteria and weighing extenuating factors, the dispatcher is able to determine the type of response necessary.

801.18 DISPATCHING CATEGORIES

Generally, calls for police service are categorized as:

(a) Investigative - Investigation of a crime that has already occurred can generally be handled by a single officer unless the sheer scope of the investigation requires assistance in gathering evidence, contacting witnesses, and so forth or the presence of the suspect makes apprehension likely.

(b) Enforcement and Apprehension ("In-Progress" or "There Now" situations) - Except for minor Municipal or Vehicle Code violations, assignments to enforce the peace, with the possibility of making arrests generally requires at least two officers with more needed as the number of suspects involved and/or the potential for violence increases.

(c) Service - Generally can be handled by a single officer unless the service requested is so extensive that more officers are needed just to complete the service in a safe and timely manner.

801.19 EXTENUATING FACTORS

Certain significant characteristics of the call for service must be ascertained by the dispatcher and passed on to the officers assigned to the call to better prepare them for the situation and to inform other officers in the field of the potential hazard. The information relayed to the field units by the dispatcher is pertinent in making field response judgments for the application of police

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authority. The dispatcher must, therefore, relay all available pertinent information without alteration or deletion.

801.19.1 WEAPON INVOLVED

The type of weapon should be broadcasted so that assigned officers can formulate a plan to approach in an effective and safe manner given the type of weapon being faced.

801.19.2 MENTAL CONDITION

Ascertain if a subject to be contacted is senile, confused, suicidal, unreasonable, vindictive, violent, or potentially violent.

801.19.3 UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS

Persons using alcohol or drugs always have the potential for violence. More than two officers will generally be needed if the suspect is both under the influence and reported to be violent.

801.19.4 NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED

Reasonable considerations should be taken into account to not commit officers into a disturbance situation where they would be hopelessly outnumbered. A noise disturbance such as a loud residential drinking party attended by a large number of people would require a backup response in addition to at least two officers actually contacting the party. The backup units would not necessarily have to enter the premises, but should be at the scene and readily available.

801.19.5 TIME OF DAY/WEATHER CONDITIONS

Hours of darkness or weather conditions which restrict visibility or create hazards are certainly factors which affect performance abilities.

An accident investigation on a heavily traveled roadway at night with injuries would certainly call for more than a one-officer unit response. The restricted visibility, heavy traffic, and injuries all pose immediate problems to the investigating unit. Additional units would be needed to assist with traffic and injured.

801.19.6 LOCATION OF CALL

Some areas of the City may have past histories of assaults against police. Additional officers may be needed to not only watch the primary police response, but to prevent interference by other persons and damage to unattended police vehicles.

Calls with minimal information and/or an unverifiable complainant requesting a police response to a remote location or for vague reasons should be closely scrutinized by the dispatcher as possible schemes to lure officers for the purpose of assaulting them ("set up" situation). The dispatcher should inform the responding field unit of the status of the call and should dispatch an additional backup unit.

801.19.7 TIME LAPSE OCCURRENCE

A time lapse may decrease or eliminate the necessity of a multi-unit commitment. In all apprehension-type calls, the first two to five minutes are critical if an apprehension is to be effected.

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If the time of occurrence is greater than five minutes, the call becomes investigative in nature. Inform the assigned officers of any time delays.

In cases of searches for a critical missing person, the opposite is true; the longer the time lapse, the greater the need to initiate a full-scale search.

801.19.8 SCOPE OF CONCERN
The larger the area involved in the police action, the greater the response necessary. All information received by the dispatcher should be judged in its most serious interpretation when dispatching field units. Always resolve questionable calls for police action in favor of the field unit.

801.20 PRIORITY OF CALLS

The following guidelines shall govern the assigning of priorities for calls for service:

(a) Priority One shall be assigned where danger to life and/or property is imminent or a crime of a serious nature is in progress. The priority one call shall be dispatched immediately. This type of call should be assigned to any available unit, irrespective of beat responsibility or availability of a unit within the City. When units are not available for a priority one just occurred or in progress call the dispatcher shall dispatch the call over the main frequency by using the alert tones and blind dispatching the call over the air. If no unit acknowledges a response on the call either via radio, land line or in person to the dispatcher, the dispatcher will then broadcast to the field supervisor that the call is "CODE 50". On all other priority one calls when there are no units available the dispatcher will notify the field supervisor that the call is "CODE 50" notifying them that it is necessary to obtain a unit to handle the call. The dispatcher will also note in the call that the call was "CODE 50" and indicate in the call which supervisor was advised.

(b) Priority Two shall be assigned when a threat to a person or property is possible or a breach of the peace is occurring. This may include disturbances caused be juveniles, racing vehicles, or a trespass in progress. It may be used where citizens are standing by waiting for the arrival of the police and delays would cause an inconvenience. This type of call shall be dispatched within five minutes of receipt of the call. When no units are available the field supervisor will be advised that the call is "CODE 50" notifying them that it is necessary to obtain a unit to handle the call. The dispatcher will also note in the call that the call was "CODE 50" and indicate in the call which supervisor was advised.

(c) Priority Three shall be assigned to calls where there is no threat to life or property and a delay would not cause undue harm to a citizen or property. When a priority three classification is used, the informant should be advised that there will be a slight delay in the response of the unit. This type of call should be dispatched within fifteen minutes of receipt of the call, or the informant re-contracted and advised of the further delay.

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801.20.1 ALERT TONE BROADCAST

The alert tone will be used for certain crimes in progress and officer safety situations on all authorized police frequencies.

(a) The following procedure will be used:

1. Choosing the Alert menu key from the Special menu displays the Alert sub-menu. Alert 3 command key will be utilized. This command key transmits three distinct tones. This tone series will indicate that a major crime is in progress or that there is an officer safety situation.
2. The dispatcher will broadcast the type of incident. Provide the name and address of the involved business, or location of the incident. If the incident is an alarm, broadcast the exact location for the alarm, if known, i.e., safe, tellers' window, the perimeter, etc. Example: (after the alert tone) 211 in progress, F&A Credit Union, 2625 Corporate Place. Alarm indicates Loan Department.
3. Pause a couple of seconds for any police units at or near the location to acknowledge the call then assign the appropriate units to the situation. Example: 11 handle, 13 assist on the 211 call.

(b) The Alert Tone broadcast procedure will include but are not limited to:

1. Priority One calls
2. Officer Needs Help
3. Felony Traffic Stops
4. Pursuits

The alert tone will only be used on serious crime situations or to gain the attention of an employee who is not answering their radio.

801.20.2 CHANNEL MARKER TONE

The Channel Marker will be utilized whenever the radio frequency has been cleared for emergency radio traffic or when an emergency exists requiring the restricted use of the radio frequency. The Channel Marker will remain audible for the duration of the emergency. The Channel Marker sends periodic short tone bursts on the selected frequency.

The function of the Channel Marker is to alert those utilizing the radio frequency that an emergency exists and that the radio frequency is restricted to emergency radio traffic only.

The Watch Commander may order the Channel Marker tone terminated prior to the end of the emergency.

The following procedure will be used:

(a) Choosing the **Channel Marker** menu key from the **Special** menu displays the Channel Marker Window with a Channel Marker status area.

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(b) Choose the **On** command key. The command key which corresponds to the present command is grayed.

(c) When the On command key chosen, the status area displays the message "**Active**," a tone burst occurs every five seconds on the selected radio frequency.

(d) When the need for the Channel Marker no longer exists, choose the **Off** command then choose the **Close** command key to close the Channel Marker Window and return to the Main Screen.

801.20.3 IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION OF HIGH PRIORITY CALLS TO THE WATCH COMMANDER

(a) Communications personnel shall notify the Watch Commander when it is not possible to dispatch calls within the required time periods.

(b) Dispatchers shall keep the Watch Commander informed on all incidences which are not routine such as pursuits, "in-progress" or "there-now" calls, bomb threats, major accidents, barricaded suspects, accidents involving City personnel, City property damage and major disturbances.. This may generally be considered accomplished when the call is dispatched to field units. However, when a dispatcher has notified the field unit of such a call by telephone or in person, the dispatcher shall personally notify the Watch Commander.

(c) The Watch Commander shall also be advised of any police activity by other law enforcement agencies within the City.

801.21 SUPPORT FUNCTION

The dispatcher's role is not supervisory to field police units, but supports and complements the units to perform the police function. Once a field unit has arrived at the scene, the police action to be taken is an operations function. The officer assesses the situation and formulates a response. The dispatcher's role then becomes supportive by providing the necessary resources for the field unit to provide the services needed.

The roles of the field unit and the dispatcher are interdependent. The field unit must keep the dispatcher informed of the situational status and involved units' activities. The dispatcher is accountable for the field of units and for responsive service to the requests and needs of the field units in the performance of their duties.

801.22 CONTROLLING RADIO TRAFFIC

801.22.1 FIELD REQUESTS, TRANSMISSIONS, CONTROLLING RADIO TRAFFIC

Field unit communications to the dispatcher are either informational (location, status, situation, etc.) or requests (license plate check, calls for more units, tow trucks, etc.). Because of the number of field units controlled by one dispatcher, overrides may occur and acknowledgment may be difficult. The dispatcher must first recognize and acknowledge emergency transmissions and

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requests, and then organize the non-emergency transmissions in order to handle the work in an expedient manner.

The dispatcher, by retention of past dispatches and locations, should be able to respond to most emergency requests without delay. When the dispatcher has acknowledged a requesting unit, but must defer the request momentarily while more urgent dispatches or requests are completed, the dispatcher should re-acknowledge the requesting unit and perform the request as soon as the more urgent traffic is completed. To defer a request is not to ignore a request.

801.22.2 NON-EMERGENCY REQUESTS

Non-emergency requests are requests for routine information, such as requests for stolen and warrant checks, registrations, requests to go out of service or other administrative down time. The dispatcher should give priority to dispatches and emergency requests over non-emergency requests.

801.22.3 SERVICE REQUESTS

Field unit requests for ambulances, tow trucks, detectives, public works, etc., should be acknowledged and handled promptly by the dispatcher. When receiving and relaying emergency service requests, the dispatcher must ascertain from the field unit what assistance is needed. This is particularly true in requests for medical aid. Verdugo Dispatch, in order to send proper equipment, must know the nature and extent of injury or the type of medical assistance they will be expected to render.

801.22.4 CONTROLLING AND MANAGING FIELD RESPONSES

Generalized call responses where any unit is requested to respond, although sometimes necessary, create control problems for the dispatcher. For the sake of expediency to a back-up request or to a full response situation, the generalized response request is valid and acceptable. However, continued usage is an indication of the dispatcher's inability to maintain the status of units or manage the manpower within the dispatcher's control. Assigned patrol areas should be adhered to as closely as possible on dispatches.

Dispatchers must manage their dispatches of police units for police service calls as much as possible, to maintain beat car availability. If it becomes necessary to dispatch a unit out of its assigned beat, it should be done without apology or comment; however, the continued indiscriminate dispatching of low priority calls without regard to beat integrity is considered an indication of poor judgment and management.

The dispatcher designates assignments when two or more units are dispatched to the same incident. The primary unit assigned is responsible for the investigation and report taking and is the primary or "handling" unit. The primary assisting or back-up unit works in conjunction with the primary unit. The management of the on-scene action rests with the handling unit, through either direct radio communications or personal contact with other units. The handling unit retains on-scene authority until relieved by a ranking officer. If relieved as the primary unit by a ranking officer, it may be necessary to advise the dispatcher.

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Responses to an alarm or emergency nature are difficult for the dispatcher to control. The dispatcher will attempt to determine the closest unit and assign that unit the call. If the dispatcher feels a Code Three response is justified, the unit will be advised that a Code Three response is authorized. This is not a mandated Code Three response but only a means of relaying information on the severity of the call.

The officer receiving the call will be considered the primary unit. Once the decision has been made to respond Code Three, the dispatcher will be so advised. The dispatcher will then advise all other units of the Code Three response. Generally, only one unit should be responding Code Three to any one emergency within the City. Communications personnel may receive information that the primary unit is not aware of, such as another unit has arrived at the scene and has a Code Three also lies within the authority of the watch commander or field supervisor.

801.22.5 FIRE CALL RESPONSE

On all fire calls officers will be dispatched to assist in the control of traffic and/or crowds and the protection of fire equipment.

Each situation may call for a deviation in the number of units assigned. The following procedures will serve as a guide:

(a) Small Fires - Beat Unit only (car fires, small trash fires, etc.)

(b) Structure Fires, Hazardous Material Spill - Beat Unit, Traffic Unit, Field Supervisor; additional units to be determined by first unit on scene

(c) Medical Aid/Resuscitator call - Do not dispatch a police unit unless requested by Fire personnel or other reporting parties, or if the situation is an attempted suicide or involves criminal activity.

801.22.6 ANIMAL CONTROL CALLS FOR SERVICE

When on-duty, Animal Control Officers will be dispatched on all animal related calls. When not on-duty and the call is of an emergent nature, i.e., dog attacking school children; dog bite; vicious animal, etc., the beat cars shall be assigned.

801.23 GENERAL OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

801.23.1 PRESENCE OF OTHER EMERGENCY VEHICLES

When it comes to the attention of the dispatcher that a vehicle belonging to another agency is operating under emergency conditions within the City, the dispatcher shall relay the information to all field units.

801.23.2 REASONABLE RESPONSE

A dispatcher will allow a reasonable length of time for acknowledgment from units before again broadcasting.

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801.23.3 ASSIGNING BACK-UP UNITS FOR LOW RISK VEHICLE INVESTIGATION CONTACTS

When available, a back-up officer shall always be assigned when an y officer is making police contact with a motor vehicle, unless an officer at the scene advises that assistance is not needed, i.e., "Code-4." This assignment shall be "Priority Two" unless extenuating circumstances necessitate a different priority. These contacts include traffic stops, investigations of suspicious vehicles or vehicle occupants, and motorist assistance.

801.23.4 TRANSMISSION BREAK FOR EMERGENCY TRAFFIC

Personnel broadcasting lengthy transmissions on the radio shall break up their broadcasting to allow for possible emergency traffic by other units. Breaks shall be at reasonable intervals and the broadcaster shall state "Break" just prior to making the break in transmission. The broadcaster shall allow a reasonable length of time for any emergency broadcast prior to continuing the initial broadcast. To continue, the broadcaster shall announce "[Unit call sign, or "Monterey Park"] continuing."

801.23.5 SUPERFLUOUS BROADCASTING

The dispatcher shall refrain from unnecessary and superfluous conversation while broadcasting. Examples include but are not limited to the following:

(a) Broadcasting information which is apparent, "Out of your area."

(b) Repeating the same information in a combination of language and code, "911-RP, see the woman." NOTE: In all cases of suspicious circumstances and unknown trouble calls, the field units shall be given all information known regarding the incident or the circumstances involved.

801.23.6 BREVITY

The use of authorized radio codes shall be compiled with whenever possible. The dispatcher shall be brief in all radio broadcasts except in emergency situations. In routine matters, the field unit shall be dispatched by giving the location, accompanied by one of possible two individual codes describing the type of activity. Use of radio codes shall be adhered to by the dispatchers.

801.23.7 EXPOUNDING

The dispatcher shall refrain from reiterating the cause for the dispatch, i.e., a dog running loose, barking, damaging lawn. Dispatchers shall not argue with field units.

801.23.8 HAZARDOUS CALLS

The communications dispatcher shall furnish all pertinent information to field units to ensure that officers will be aware of any possible hazard known to the station.

801.23.9 DISCRIMINATORY COMMUNICATION PRACTICES

Employees of the Communications Section will not allow any of their actions or decisions to be affected by prejudice of race, color, religion, or political belief and shall not refer to any person in a derogatory manner because of his race, color, religion, or political preference.

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801.23.10 ADVICE TO FIELD UNITS
No dispatcher shall provide advice on how to conduct investigations, whether to summon tow service, ambulances, or other assistance. The decisions in such matters rests with the investigating field officer or the field supervisor. Dispatchers shall advise field units of any requested observations gleaned from their contact with reporting parties, or information obtained from old police reports, logs, location histories, etc.

801.24 C.A.D. LOG ENTRIES

The purpose of a C.A.D. log entry is to serve as the official record of the events that occurred during the call. This record of events can be used by the court, therefore, becoming a legal document. C.A.D. entries are a chronological synopsis of the events that occurred and must be factual, easily understood and complete.

801.24.1 COMMUNICATIONS LOG
It shall be the responsibility of Dispatch to record all relevant information on calls for criminal and non-criminal service or self-initiated activity. Employees shall attempt to elicit as much information as possible to enhance the safety of the officer and assist in anticipating conditions to be encountered at the scene. Desirable information would include, at a minimum, the following:

- Control number
- Date and time of request
- Name and address of complainant, if possible
- Type of incident reported
- Location of incident reported
- Identification of officer(s) assigned as primary and backup
- Time of dispatch
- Time of the officer's arrival
- Time of officer's return to service
- Disposition or status of reported incident

801.24.2 CAD LOG ENTRIES INVOLVING VICTIMS OF SEX CRIMES
Pursuant to California Penal Code 293(a) and Government Code 6254 victims of sex crimes (IE: 261, 261.5, 262, 264, 264.1, 286, 288, 288a, 289 P.C.) Have the right to keep their names confidential. The names of victims of sex crimes shall not be included in the C.A.D. log entry. Such victims shall be referred to as: Victim 1, sex, age, race; Victim 2, sex, age, race; etc.

801.24.3 CAD LOG ENTRIES FOR IN-PROGRESS OR JUST OCCURRED CRIMES
Log entries for in-progress or just occurred crimes need to contain the correct address; name of the business; reporting parties name, address, telephone number; if the caller is refused, "refused" is to appear in the appropriate space. The narrative section of the cad entry will include the type

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of activity occurring or just occurred; suspect and suspect vehicle descriptions; direction of travel; names of the officers assigned to the call; a complete chronological of events; final disposition of the call including losses; point of entry; method used to make entry; time of occurrence.

801.24.4 CAD LOG ENTRIES ON ARREST OF ADULTS
The C.A.D. log entry is to include the name; date of birth; charges; location of the arrest; vehicle license plate number and disposition of the vehicle. IE: John Doe DOB: 1/1/99 charged 836.3 459 P.C.

801.24.5 CAD LOG ENTRIES ON ARREST OF JUVENILES
The names of juveniles arrested are not to be included in the C.A.D. entry. The only reference is to be the sex of the juvenile and the age; charges; vehicle license and disposition of the vehicle. IE: male juvenile 16 yrs charged: 602WIC 487 P.C.

801.24.6 CAD LOG ENTRIES FOR REPORT CALLS
The C.A.D. entry is to reflect a synopsis of the report. It shall include name of the reporting party; location; telephone number; times of occurrence; point of entry; method of entry; property lost or damaged; total value of the loss or damage; name of the officer on the call.

801.24.7 CAD LOG ENTRIES FOR GRAND THEFT AUTO
The C.A.D. entry is to describe the vehicle by including the following: color, year, make, model, license plate number; where the vehicle was last seen; when the vehicle was last seen; name of the officer on the call.

801.24.8 CAD LOG ENTRIES FOR MISSING PERSONS
C.A.D. log entries involving missing persons will contain the missing persons name; date of birth; sex; color hair; color eyes; height; weight; description of clothing; when the person was last seen; any special circumstances; possible destination; name of the officer taking the report.

801.25 STANDARDIZED BROADCAST FORMAT

801.25.1 CRIME BROADCAST
The following information should be broadcasted by the first arriving police officers to the scene of a serious crime that just occurred where there is a reasonable possibility that the suspect(s) may be located and apprehended. Under certain circumstances, the crime broadcast may also be made for less than serious crimes. In all instances, Communications personnel shall re-broadcast the crime broadcast to ensure that all details have been received accurately and that they are understood by other field units.

(a) CRIME that occurred

(b) LOCATION of occurrence

(c) TIME of occurrence, or length of time since crime occurred

(d) SUSPECT VEHICLE

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(e) SUSPECTS Number, Gender, race, age, brief physical description

(f) WEAPONS

(g) PROPERTY LOSS or INJURIES SUSTAINED BY VICTIMS

(h) SUSPECT DIRECTION OF TRAVEL or LOCATION WHERE LAST SEEN

The officer putting out the crime broadcast should specifically indicate when a key detail is unknown, rather than simply omitting it from the broadcast. For example, "No vehicle seen," "Unknown type of handgun," or "NFD" (No further description). This will preclude other field units from unnecessarily requesting additional initial information which is not available.

801.25.2 STOLEN VEHICLE

The following information, if available, should be included when broadcasting stolen vehicle information:

(a) Time and Date of theft

(b) Location stolen

(c) License Number and State (if other than California)

(d) Color (Top to bottom; front to rear)

(e) Year

(f) Make - Manufacturer

(g) Model - Name given by manufacturer

(h) Body Type - 2 dr., Van, pick-up

(i) Identifying features (dents, etc.)

801.25.3 BROADCASTING DESCRIPTIONS

The following information, if available, should be included when broadcasting suspect description:

(a) Name

(b) Sex

(c) Race

(d) Age

(e) Date of birth

(f) Height

(g) Weight

(h) Color of hair

(i) Color of eyes

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(j) Peculiarities

(k) Clothing (From head down)

(l) Other pertinent description information

801.26 GENERAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

801.26.1 ALL EMPLOYEE'S RESPONSIBILITY
It shall be the responsibility of all employees of this department using communication equipment to be familiar and qualified with the equipment, to protect such equipment from damage, to use proper procedure with equipment, and to report malfunctioning equipment to his/her immediate supervisor.

801.26.2 RESTRICTED USE OF EQUIPMENT
Equipment installed in the base station is to be used for police business only and personnel shall not use such equipment to conduct personal transactions of any nature.

801.27 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION RESPONSIBILITIES FOR BUILDING SECURITY

At the conclusion of City Hall's business hours, it shall be the responsibility of the dispatchers to lock all exterior doors.

Should certain employees stay after hours, it shall be the responsibility of the supervisor of that office to notify the communications dispatcher of the extended work period. At the completion of their assigned tasks, all such employees shall then exit by the west entrance after notifying communications of their departure.

All entrances into the Civic Center facility after working hours shall be through the west, intercom-controlled, entrance unless communications has been advised in advance by designated officials of the City.

801.27.1 ELEVATOR SECURITY
An emergency telephone located in the elevator is connected directly to the Communications Center. A trapped person can communicate with the dispatch center by using the elevator telephone. (Calls cannot be made to the elevator phone). To alleviate panic reactions, communications personnel shall maintain contact with the stranded person, and keep the person aware of progress made in returning the elevator to service. Stranded/trapped persons can sometimes extricate themselves from the elevator by pulling the doors open with their fingers and a small amount of pressure. Nevertheless, the Building Department, the elevator repair service and Verdugo Dispatch shall be notified of the trapped person. If the Building Department is closed, a service request shall be forwarded to the Building Department.

Any problems with the elevator shall be reported to the communications center. The dispatcher shall call for repairs immediately.

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801.27.2 SOMBRERO RADIO BLOCKHOUSE

Radio antennas for the Police and Fire stations are housed at the Sombrero Drive water tank facility. A telephone is located inside the blockhouse to maintain communications with the dispatch center.

Keys to the Sombrero Radio blockhouse can be obtained through the Watch Commander, Field Supervisor, Records supervisor, or the Communications Center.

801.28 ELECTRONIC DOOR LOCK SYSTEM

All exterior doors to the Civic Center shall be placed in the locked position per Department policy.

801.29 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION RESPONSIBILITY FOR CIVIC CENTER FIRE ALARMS

All offices in the Civic Center are equipped with smoke alarms. Fire pull-box alarms are also installed throughout the Center. The basement of the City facility is fully sprinkler-protected. These fire protection devices are integrated in the main fire alarm panel located in Communications. The main enunciator panel for the system is divided into numbered "Zones" representing designated areas of the building. A floor map of the building showing each "Zone" is adjacent to the main panel. Each fire station has a duplicate map indicating the "Zone" locations.

Upon receipt of an alarm, the fire department is dispatched to the particular "Zone" and appropriate action is taken.

Communications personnel have the ability to silence the audible alarm but the "Zone" light remains lit until Fire Department personnel reset the alarm at the Post Indicator Valve in the Civic Center Telephone Room located in the basement.

801.30 POWER FAILURE PROCEDURE

In the event of a power failure, the emergency generator will be activated. There is sufficient energy available to supply power to the entire Civic Center building, however, only the police facility will stay at full power to maintain efficient performance under emergency conditions.

It shall be the responsibility of each department employee to curtail his/her usage of electrical power during these periods. Each Bureau Commander shall decide the reductions to be made in each Bureau with specific emphasis on delaying the use of copier equipment until normal power supply has resumed. In the absence of Bureau Commanders, the Watch Commander shall decide where power reductions will be made. The Jail and Communications Section shall be excluded from any curtailment of power.

801.30.1 AIR CONDITIONING REQUIREMENT

Should the air conditioning fail in Room #11 (houses radio equipment) and Room #12 (telephone equipment) located in the basement of the Civic Center, it is imperative that preventive steps be taken to forestall overheating the equipment. (72 degrees is the ideal temperature). If overheating occurs, the radio and telephone system may deteriorate rapidly or fail completely.

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Doors can be propped open to aid in cooling and/or fans can be placed to dissipate heat generated by the equipment. The City electrician should be contacted as soon as possible to make necessary repairs.

801.31 MAJOR DISASTER

801.31.1 MAJOR DISASTER PLAN

A central reference source and call-out procedure folder is maintained in Communications as an aid to emergency personnel should the Watch Commander determine that an emergency exists and that the plan should be activated.

801.31.2 MAJOR DISASTER PLAN - EARTHQUAKE

In addition to the employee's seeking his/her personal protection, certain other precautions shall be taken in the event of a major earthquake.

(a) The main gas line valve shall be turned off by designated personnel:

(b) All electrical power (except for Communications) shall be turned off at the main breakers by designated personnel.

(c) All vehicles shall be removed from the upper parking level and ramp by available personnel.

(d) Once safety and medical care for personnel and prisoners is secured, communications shall be confirmed or re-established with all Monterey Park Fire Stations, the City Yard, local hospitals, and all necessary outside agencies.

(e) Chief officers of the City shall meet in the Emergency Operations Center to set up the emergency command post.

(f) Any available Fire Captain or his/her designate, and any police officer named by the Watch Commander on duty, shall be immediately assigned to assist in the Communications Section.

801.32 JAIL EMERGENCY ALARM SYSTEM

Large red panic alarm buttons are installed throughout the jail facility. When set off, an audible alarm is sounded in the police portion of the 2nd floor and at the dispatch panel in Communications. The alarm is reset at the blue jail alarm box which is located along the north wall in dispatch. Immediate aid can be provided to officers in the jail by viewing the jail video monitors to pinpoint the exact location of the trouble and directing responding personnel by means of the intercom system.

NOTE: Field officers responding to assist in the jail should keep in mind that the sally port jail entry door #209, cannot be opened when a sally port gate is up.

801.32.1 JAIL ENTRY VIA COMMUNICATIONS

MPPD jail facility is a restricted and secured area. All unauthorized entry shall be prohibited. The jail facility is staffed 24 hours a day with a minimum of one jailer. Thus, the on-duty Jailer

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has the duty to control all entries and exits of the facility (doors 206, 209, 216). Under normal circumstances, the on-duty Jailer shall allow authorized entries or exits by physically unlocking the door.

For security reasons, the inside of the jail facility is monitored by the on-duty Watch Commander and Communications personnel via the CCTV system. The Communications Bureau also has the ability to control the entry/exit doors of the facility by electronic devices.

In the absence of an emergency or approval from the Chief of Police, Division Commanders, Technical Services Commander, Technical Services Officer, Lead Jailer or the on-duty Watch Commander, no personnel shall request entry or exit from the Communications Bureau via the use of the intercom.

In the event there is an emergency inside the jail facility, Communications personnel shall direct the responding officers to the door appropriate for entry and open the door once the officers have arrived.

The sally port is part of the jail facility. Thus, the north and south gates shall remain closed at all times. Under normal circumstances, these gates can be controlled by the on-duty Jailer and Communications personnel. Since the area is often being used as a recreation area by inmates, extreme caution must be exercised before the gates are opened.

801.33 OTHER ALARMS

801.33.1 POLICE ALARMS

Alarms received at the Communication Center will indicate a response is required to a possible crime situation in which there are no supportive details. The alarm would indicate either a robbery or burglary is occurring, depending upon the business hours and/or type of alarm installation. The alarm companies will supply the information as to the type, along with the phone number of the subscriber.

Dispatchers will use the Alert Tone per the Department manual to broadcast a robbery alarm. After field units are deployed at the alarm location, a robbery alarm will require telephone contact by the dispatcher to confirm the occurrence and to glean descriptive information from the victim. The responding field units will make the final determination of the alarm's validity by contacting occupants and/or investigating the premises.

801.33.2 TROUBLE ALARM

"Trouble" alarms will indicate power failure to an alarm system indicated on the panel. Telephone contact is required to alert the respective business establishment of the power failure to their alarm system.

801.34 PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM

The function of the Public Address System for the Civic Center will be for announcements authorized by the City Manager, and the Chiefs of Police and Fire Departments. It is also used at

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the discretion of supervisors or Communications dispatchers when all other methods of locating an individual are exhausted, and the message is urgent.

If an employee keeps co-workers posted as to his or her whereabouts, the need for paging throughout the building will be kept at a minimum.

Most rooms in the center are equipped with a monitoring device which can be selected to listen to one of the following: taped music, police radio, and fire radio. (All have "Off" selection). The Volume control remains within the individual office and cannot be regulated by Communications.

801.35 MONITORING OUTSIDE FREQUENCIES

The communications console is capable of monitoring the main frequencies of the outside police agencies listed below. When necessary, other frequencies may be monitored using an external scanner, if available.

(a) Alhambra Police Department

(b) Montebello Police Department

(c) Los Angeles Sheriff's Department - East Los Angeles Substation (base to car)

801.36 HEADSETS AND PLUG PRONG ADAPTER

801.36.1 HEADSETS

Only the Plantronics H41N: Mirage Noise-Canceling Headset, single ear design, or the H51N: Supra NC Monaural Headset, single ear over the head design, will be used by the dispatchers. No other headsets are authorized or allowed to be used while dispatching for the Communications Bureau of the Monterey Park Police Department. This includes all part time dispatchers as well as other employees utilized as part time dispatchers.

Each dispatcher assigned a headset is responsible for securing and maintaining that headset.

801.36.2 PLUG PRONG ADAPTERS (HEADSET PLUG)

The Plantronics P10 Plug Prong Adapter will be the only authorized headset plug. The Plug Prong Adapter will remain plugged into the operator console and will only be removed for repair. Each dispatcher will use the Quick Disconnect option on the headsets when being relieved or during break periods.

801.37 JUSTICE DATA INTERFACE CONTROLLER

The Justice Data Interface Controller (JDIC) is a regional law enforcement data system administered by the LA Sheriff's Department. Communications is available to any one or all of the terminals connected to the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) as well as terminals in Oregon and Nevada.

Since the JDIC system is connected to CLETS, it is bound by CLETS privacy and security rules. Violation of these rules can result in termination of CLETS service.

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801.37.1 PRIVACY AND SECURITY MEASURES

Terminal equipment must be kept in a secure area protected from vandalism and sabotage, and secured from both physical and visual access by other than authorized personnel.

Personnel authorized access to JDIC terminals must be law enforcement personnel, or if non-sworn, they must have been subject to a character and security check prescribed by CLETS.

Data files that can be accessed thru JDIC include but are not limited to:

(a) Automated Property System

(b) Automated Firearm System

(c) Wanted Person System

(d) Missing Person System

(e) Stolen Vehicle System

(f) Criminal History System

(g) Stolen Bicycle System

(h) Vehicle/Vessel Registration

(i) Driver's License Information

(j) Stolen Boat File

(k) Stolen Securities File

(l) Juvenile Automated Index

(m) Countywide Warrant System (CWS)

(n) Personal History Index

(o) Event Index

(p) Automated Justice Information System

The JDIC System was designed for ease of operation for ease of operation by using "Fill in the Blank" formats for data entry. A special "Help" key is provided which provides information on a system or format level and also a field level.

The JDIC Manual contains specific codes, inquiry formats, use procedures, special capabilities, and equipment malfunction instructions.

801.37.2 MESSAGES TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Each department and each computer has its own code letters. There is a list of these code letters with the computer. When sending a message to another police department, look up their code number. Our code number for the police department dispatch computer is MPKD. The computer in the records bureau is MPKD2. To send a message, clear the screen, type in: TO/ELMD/, then shift to the next line and type your message. When the message is complete, shift down to another line

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and type: MPKD/JMS (your initials) or your name, or a lieutenant's name, but always put MPKD at the bottom. Then push the TRANSMIT button and your message is sent.

801.37.3 JDIC INTEGRATION WITH DEPARTMENT COMPUTER SYSTEM
The JDIC databases are integrated into the department's two internal computer networks, the Computer Aided Dispatch System (CAD) and Records Management System (RMS). Authorized department employees shall follow the specific guidelines and procedures for the applicable system to access the listed databases.

801.38 COMPUTER AIDED DISPATCH PREMISE FILE

801.38.1 SPECIAL PREMISE CONDITION FILE ENTRIES
Any employee aware of a hazardous condition, special medical information, presence of hazardous materials, or other condition that might require particular care or special response to a location within the City shall complete a Premise File Entry Report form. The completed form shall be submitted for approval to the Watch Commander for law enforcement related matters, or the on duty Battalion Chief for fire related matters. Upon approval the concerned Watch Commander or Battalion Chief shall forward the Premise File Entry Request form to Communications for CAD input. All regularly assigned Communications personnel shall have sufficient computer privilege to make Premise File Entries. Upon receipt of an approved Premise File Entry Request, the receiving dispatcher shall make the appropriate Premise File Entry. The information in the Premise File shall be provided to safety personnel on subsequent responses to the listed address.

(a) The Premise File Entry Request shall contain, as a minimum, the following information:

1. Date, Day and Time of offices request for entry.
2. Exact address of hazard or condition.
3. Type of premise.
4. Type of hazard or condition and descriptive details (e.g., presence, location, and quantity of specific kinds of firearms or hazardous materials).
5. Information on involved persons, if any.
6. Recommended response by safety personnel.
7. Prior incident reference i.e., date, time, case number.
8. Description of prior incident, if applicable.
9. Officer or firefighter, and supervisor's signatures and serial numbers.

(b) Periodic supervisory review of the information shall be established according to the type of premise: Hotel/Motel, 30 days; apartment/condominium and residences, 60 days; commercial and industrial, 90 days.

(c) Signed, original Premise Entry forms shall be kept in Communications until canceled by the authorizing person or higher authority.

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801.39 RESPONSIBILITIES

801.39.1 COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER

The Chief of Police shall appoint and delegate certain responsibilities to a Communications Manager. The Communications Manager is directly responsible to the Support Services Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the Communications Manager include but are not limited to:

(a) Overseeing the efficient and effective operation of Dispatch in coordination with other supervisors.

(b) Scheduling and maintaining dispatcher time records.

(c) Supervising, training, and evaluating dispatchers.

(d) Ensuring the radio and telephone recording system is operational.

1. Recordings shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule and as required by law.

(e) Processing requests for copies of Dispatch information for release.

(f) Maintaining Dispatch database systems.

(g) Maintaining and updating Dispatch procedures manual, including:

1. Procedures for specific types of crime reports may be necessary. For example, specific questions and instructions may be necessary when talking with a victim of a sexual assault to ensure that their health and safety needs are met, as well as steps that they may take to preserve evidence.

2. Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) instructions that include prearrival medical instructions for 9-1-1 calls requiring medical assistance consistent with the provisions of Health and Safety Code § 1797.161.

3. Ensuring dispatcher compliance with established policies and procedures.

(h) Handling internal and external inquiries regarding services provided and accepting personnel complaints in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy.

(i) Maintaining a current contact list of City personnel to be notified in the event of a utility service emergency.

801.39.2 ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES

The Communications Manager should establish procedures for:

(a) Recording all telephone and radio communications and playback issues.

(b) Storage and retention of recordings.

(c) Security of audio recordings (e.g., passwords, limited access, authorized reviewers, preservation of recordings past normal retention standards).

(d) Availability of current information for dispatchers (e.g., Watch Commander contact, rosters, member tracking methods, member contact, maps, emergency providers, tactical dispatch plans).

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(e) Assignment of field members and safety check intervals.

(f) Procurement of external services (e.g., fire suppression, ambulances, aircraft, tow trucks, taxis).

(g) Protection of essential equipment (e.g., surge protectors, gaseous fire suppression systems, uninterruptible power systems, generators).

(h) Protection of radio transmission lines, antennas and power sources for Dispatch (e.g., security cameras, fences).

(i) Handling misdirected, silent, and hang-up calls.

(j) Handling private security alarms, if applicable.

(k) Radio interoperability issues.

801.39.3 DISPATCHERS

Dispatchers report to the Communications Manager. The responsibilities of the dispatcher include, but are not limited to:

(a) Receiving and handling all incoming and transmitted communications, including:

1. Emergency 9-1-1 lines.
2. Business telephone lines.
3. Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD)/Text Telephone (TTY) equipment.
4. Radio communications with department members in the field and support resources (e.g., fire department, emergency medical services (EMS), allied agency law enforcement units).
5. Other electronic sources of information (e.g., text messages, digital photographs, video).

(b) Documenting the field activities of department members and support resources (e.g., fire department, EMS, allied agency law enforcement units).

(c) Inquiry and entry of information through Dispatch, department and other law enforcement database systems (CLETS, DMV, NCIC).

(d) Monitoring department video surveillance systems.

(e) Maintaining the current status of members in the field, their locations and the nature of calls for service.

(f) Notifying the Watch Commander or field supervisor of emergency activity, including, but not limited to:

1. Vehicle pursuits.
2. Foot pursuits.
3. Assignment of emergency response.

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801.40 CALL HANDLING

This Department provides members of the public with access to the 9-1-1 system for a single emergency telephone number.

When a call for services is received, the dispatcher will reasonably and quickly attempt to determine whether the call is an emergency or non-emergency, and shall quickly ascertain the call type, location and priority by asking four key questions:

- Where?
- What?
- When?
- Who?

If the dispatcher determines that the caller has a hearing and/or speech impairment or disability, he/she shall immediately initiate a connection with the individual via available TDD/TTY equipment or Telephone Relay Service (TRS), as mandated by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

If the dispatcher determines that the caller is a limited English proficiency (LEP) individual, the dispatcher should quickly determine whether sufficient information can be obtained to initiate an appropriate response. If language assistance is still needed, the language is known and a language-appropriate authorized interpreter is available in Dispatch, the dispatcher should immediately connect the LEP caller to the authorized interpreter.

If no authorized interpreter is available or the dispatcher is unable to identify the caller's language, the dispatcher will contact the contracted telephonic interpretation service and establish a three-party call connecting the dispatcher, the LEP individual and the interpreter.

Dispatchers should be courteous, patient and respectful when dealing with the public.

801.40.1 EMERGENCY CALLS

A call is considered an emergency when there is an immediate or potential threat to life or serious property damage, and the timely arrival of public safety assistance is of the utmost importance. A person reporting an emergency should not be placed on hold until the dispatcher has obtained all necessary information to ensure the safety of the responding department members and affected individuals.

Emergency calls should be dispatched immediately. The Watch Commander shall be notified of pending emergency calls for service when department members are unavailable for dispatch.

801.40.2 NON-EMERGENCY CALLS

A call is considered a non-emergency call when there is no immediate or potential threat to life or property. A person reporting a non-emergency may be placed on hold, if necessary, to allow the dispatcher to handle a higher priority or emergency call.

The reporting person should be advised if there will be a delay in the dispatcher returning to the telephone line or when there will be a delay in the response for service.

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801.41 RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

The police radio system is for official use only, to be used by dispatchers to communicate with department members in the field. All transmissions shall be professional and made in a calm, businesslike manner, using proper language and correct procedures. Such transmissions shall include, but are not limited to:

(a) Members acknowledging the dispatcher with their radio identification call signs and current location.

(b) Dispatchers acknowledging and responding promptly to all radio transmissions.

(c) Members keeping the dispatcher advised of their status and location.

(d) Member and dispatcher acknowledgements shall be concise and without further comment unless additional information is needed.

The Communications Manager shall be notified of radio procedure violations or other causes for complaint. All complaints and violations will be investigated and reported to the complainant's supervisor and processed through the chain of command.

801.41.1 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION COMPLIANCE

Monterey Park Police Department radio operations shall be conducted in accordance with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) procedures and requirements.

801.41.2 RADIO IDENTIFICATION

Radio call signs are assigned to department members based on factors such as duty assignment, uniformed patrol assignment and/or member identification number. Dispatchers shall identify themselves on the radio with the appropriate station name or number, and identify the department member by his/her call sign. Members should use their call signs when initiating communication with the dispatcher. The use of the call sign allows for a brief pause so that the dispatcher can acknowledge the appropriate department member. Members initiating communication with other law enforcement or support agencies shall use their entire radio call sign, which includes the department station name or number.

801.42 DOCUMENTATION

It shall be the responsibility of Dispatch to document all relevant information on calls for service or self-initiated activity. Dispatchers shall attempt to elicit, document and relay as much information as possible to enhance the safety of the member and assist in anticipating conditions that may be encountered at the scene. Desirable information would include, at a minimum:

- Incident control number.
- Date and time of request.
- Name and address of the reporting person, if possible.
- Type of incident reported.
- Involvement of weapons, drugs and/or alcohol.

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- Location of incident reported.
- Identification of members assigned as primary and backup.
- Time of dispatch.
- Time of the responding member's arrival.
- Time of member's return to service.
- Disposition or status of reported incident.

801.43 CONFIDENTIALITY

Information that becomes available through Dispatch may be confidential or sensitive in nature. All members of Dispatch shall treat information that becomes known to them as confidential and release that information in accordance with the Protected Information Policy.

Automated data, such as Department of Motor Vehicle records, warrants, criminal history information, records of internal police files or medical information, shall only be made available to authorized law enforcement personnel. Prior to transmitting confidential information via the radio, an admonishment shall be made that confidential information is about to be broadcast.

801.44 TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

Dispatchers shall receive training consistent with minimum standards established by POST (Penal Code § 13510).

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Evidence Room

802.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides for the proper collection, storage, and security of evidence and other property. Additionally, this policy provides for the protection of the chain of evidence and identifies those persons authorized to remove and/or destroy property.

802.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Property - All articles placed in secure storage within the Evidence Room, including the following:

- Evidence - Items taken or recovered in the course of an investigation that may be used in the prosecution of a case, including photographs and latent fingerprints.
- Found property - Items found by members of the Department or the public that have no apparent evidentiary value and where the owner cannot be readily identified or contacted.
- Safekeeping - Items received by the Department for safekeeping, such as a firearm, the personal property of an arrestee that has been not taken as evidence, and items taken for safekeeping under authority of law.

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- Safekeeping - Items received by the Department for safekeeping, such as a firearm, the personal property of an arrestee that has been not taken as evidence, and items taken for safekeeping under authority of law.

802.2 PROPERTY HANDLING

Any member who first comes into possession of any property shall retain such property in their possession until it is properly tagged and placed in the designated property locker or storage room along with the property form. Care shall be taken to maintain the chain of custody for all evidence.

Whenever property is taken or received (e.g., relinquished firearms) from an individual, a property receipt form will be completed. The receipt shall describe the property and contain a notice on how to retrieve the property, as applicable, from the Department. A copy of the property receipt form shall be given to the individual from whom the property was taken or received.

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Where ownership can be established as to found property with no apparent evidentiary value, such property may be released to the owner without the need for booking. The property form must be completed to document the release of property not booked and the owner shall sign the form acknowledging receipt of the items.

802.2.1 PROPERTY BOOKING PROCEDURE

All property must be booked prior to the member going off-duty unless otherwise approved by a supervisor. Members booking property shall observe the following guidelines:

(a) Complete the property form describing each item of property separately, listing all serial numbers, owner's name, finder's name, and other identifying information or markings.

(b) Mark each item of evidence with the booking member's initials and the date booked using the appropriate method so as not to deface or damage the value of the property.

(c) Complete an evidence/property tag and attach it to each package or envelope in which the property is stored.

(d) Place the case number in the upper right-hand corner of the bag.

(e) The original property form shall be submitted with the case report. A copy shall be placed with the property in the temporary property locker or with the property if property is stored somewhere other than a property locker.

(f) When the property is too large to be placed in a locker, the item may be retained in the supply room. Submit the completed property record into a numbered locker indicating the location of the property.

802.2.2 NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

All narcotics and dangerous drugs shall be booked separately using a separate property record. Paraphernalia as defined by Health and Safety Code § 11364 shall also be booked separately.

The officer seizing the narcotics and dangerous drugs shall place them in the designated locker accompanied by two copies of the form for the Records Bureau and detectives. The remaining copy will be detached and submitted with the case report.

802.2.3 EXPLOSIVES

Officers who encounter a suspected explosive device shall promptly notify their immediate supervisor or the Watch Commander. The bomb squad will be called to handle explosive-related incidents and will be responsible for the handling, storage, sampling and disposal of all suspected explosives.

Explosives will not be retained in the police facility. Only fireworks that are considered stable and safe and road flares or similar signaling devices may be booked into property. All such items shall be stored in proper containers and in an area designated for the storage of flammable materials. The Evidence officer is responsible for transporting to the Fire Department, on a regular basis, any fireworks or signaling devices that are not retained as evidence.

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802.2.4 EXCEPTIONAL HANDLING

Certain property items require a separate process. The following items shall be processed in the described manner:

(a) Bodily fluids such as blood or semen stains shall be air dried prior to booking.

(b) License plates found not to be stolen or connected with a known crime, should be released directly to the Evidence officer, or placed in the designated container for return to the Department of Motor Vehicles. No formal property booking process is required.

(c) All bicycles and bicycle frames require a property record. Property tags will be securely attached to each bicycle or bicycle frame. The property may be released directly to the Evidence officer, or placed in the bicycle storage area until a Evidence officer can log the property.

(d) All cash shall be counted in the presence of a supervisor and the envelope initialed by the booking officer and the supervisor. The Watch Commander shall be contacted for cash in excess of $1,000 for special handling procedures.

City property, unless connected to a known criminal case, should be released directly to the appropriate City department. No formal booking is required. In cases where no responsible person can be located, the property should be booked for safekeeping in the normal manner.

802.2.5 STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

All flammable liquids shall be stored in the room under the ramp. The liquid shall be placed in an approved container prior to placing under the ramp. Additionally, a note shall be left for the Evidence Officer informing him/her of the location of the flammable liquids.

802.2.6 MARKING OF EVIDENCE

The officer finding the physical evidence or receiving it from another person shall mark the evidence as soon as possible. Distinctive marks shall be used so as to be easily identifiable at a later date when necessary to present the evidence in court.

Common marks such as checks or crosses should not be used as they are not sufficiently distinctive. A suggested mark would be the initials of the finding officer or their serial number and date found.

Care should be used not to damage any existing serial numbers or other identifying marks already on the article. Serial numbers or existing distinctive marks already on the article should be properly recorded in the case report.

No uniform marking system is practical because of the limitless number of articles involved. As a general rule, identifying marks shall be as small as practical. Every such identifying mark shall be made so that it is nondestructive to the utility of the item of evidence and does not seriously reduce the marketable value of the article. The mark shall be one which cannot be readily altered or removed and which shall not reduce the evidentiary value of the item or interfere with work in the laboratory which may follow the working process. As a final step in the marking process, Property Labels shall be properly filled out and securely affixed to all items or packages of evidence.

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Every item of physical evidence capable of duplication must be marked by some means that will distinguish it from every other item of like nature capable of appearing to be a duplicate, a facsimile, or identical with the item.

Items which by their nature cannot be marked shall be placed in a container, sealed, and an identifying mark placed on the container.

802.2.7 RELINQUISHED FIREARMS

Individuals who relinquish firearms who are subject to the relinquishment provisions of Penal Code § 29810(a)(1) shall be issued a receipt that describes the firearm, the serial number, or other identification of the firearm at the time of relinquishment (Penal Code § 29810).

Relinquished firearms shall be retained for 30 days, after which time they may be destroyed, retained, sold, or otherwise transferred, unless (Penal Code § 29810):

(a) A certificate is issued by a judge of a court of record or the District Attorney stating the firearms shall be retained; or

(b) The convicted person provides written notice of an intent to appeal the conviction that necessitated the relinquishment; or

(c) The Automated Firearms System indicates that the firearm was reported lost or stolen.

    1. In such event, the firearm shall be restored to the lawful owner as soon as it is no longer needed as evidence, the lawful owner has identified the weapon and provided proof of ownership, and the Department has complied with the requirements of Penal Code § 33850 et seq.

The Evidence officer shall ensure the Records Manager is notified of the relinquished firearm for purposes of updating the Automated Firearms System and the disposition of the firearm for purposes of notifying the California Department of Justice (DOJ) (see the Records Bureau Policy).

802.3 PACKAGING OF PROPERTY

Certain items require special consideration and shall be booked separately as follows:

(a) Narcotics and dangerous drugs

(b) Firearms (ensure they are unloaded and booked separately from ammunition)

(c) Property with more than one known owner

(d) Paraphernalia as described in Health and Safety Code § 11364

(e) Fireworks

(f) Contraband

802.3.1 PACKAGING CONTAINER

Members shall package all property, except narcotics and dangerous drugs, in a suitable container available for its size. Knife boxes should be used to package knives, and syringe tubes should be used to package syringes and needles.

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A property tag shall be securely attached to the outside of all items or group of items packaged together.

802.3.2 PACKAGING NARCOTICS

The officer seizing narcotics and dangerous drugs shall retain such property in his/her possession until it is properly weighed, packaged, tagged, and placed in the designated narcotics locker, accompanied by two copies of the property record. Prior to packaging and if the quantity allows, a presumptive test should be made on all suspected narcotics. If conducted, the results of this test shall be included in the officer's report.

Narcotics and dangerous drugs shall be packaged in an envelope of appropriate size available in the report room. The booking officer shall initial the sealed envelope and the initials covered with cellophane tape. Narcotics and dangerous drugs shall not be packaged with other property.

A completed property tag shall be attached to the outside of the container. The chain of evidence shall be recorded on the back of this tag.

802.3.3 PACKAGING OF CASH

All U. S. currency, except as noted below, shall be packaged in the Cash Deposit envelope, then placed in the safe located at the evidence receiving counter.

The Cash Deposit envelope shall be completed by the booking officer indicating date, file, name of individual booking the cash and completing denomination, quantity and total amount.

The need to hold money intact as evidence shall meet the following criteria: (1) the money is unique, and/or (2) the money has evidentiary value due to its markings or serial numbers. In order to preserve the money as evidence, an "x" shall be placed after Hold Deposit on the envelope. When money is held as evidence an explanation is required in the body of the report. If money is seized as a result of a search warrant, the envelope shall be marked with an "x".

Money too bulky for storage in the safe (such as a large coin collection) shall be processed as normal evidence and placed in a locker.

Foreign money, because of its frequently unknown value or intrinsic worth, shall be handled as collectibles and processed as normal evidence.

Counterfeit money shall be processed as normal U.S. currency and shall be released to the U. S. Secret Service as soon as feasible.

A collectible includes any currency or coin with a value different than that negotiable on its face (intrinsic or numismatic value).

802.3.4 SEALING OF EVIDENCE

Whenever evidence is placed inside another container for storage, that container is to be properly sealed by the officer booking the evidence by utilizing the preformed evidence tape or adhesive backed labels. Stapling shall not be used to affix Property Labels to property.

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When a package is opened for any reason, the seal should be broken and left on the package to denote the opening. The officer opening the package shall then use a new seal and place it as close to the old one as possible to reseal the evidence.

All of the above items must be completed before any evidence will be accepted by the Evidence Officer. Any item of evidence not properly packaged will be reported to the on-duty watch commander who shall have the responsibility of having the evidence properly packaged.

802.4 RECORDING OF PROPERTY

The Evidence officer receiving custody of evidence or property shall record his/her signature, the date and time the property was received and where the property will be stored on the property control card.

A property number shall be obtained for each item or group of items. Thisnumber shall be recorded on the property tag and the property control card.

Any changes in the location of property held by the Monterey Park Police Department shall be noted in the property logbook.

802.5 PROPERTY CONTROL

Each time the Evidence officer receives property or releases property to another person, he/she shall enter this information on the property control card. Officers desiring property for court shall contact the Evidence officer at least one day prior to the court day.

802.5.1 RESPONSIBILITY OF OTHER PERSONNEL

Every time property is released or received, an appropriate entry on the evidence package shall be completed to maintain the chain of evidence. No property or evidence is to be released without first receiving written authorization from a supervisor or detective.

Request for analysis for items other than narcotics or drugs shall be completed on the appropriate forms and submitted to the Evidence officer. This request may be filled out any time after booking of the property or evidence.

802.5.2 TRANSFER OF EVIDENCE TO CRIME LABORATORY

The transporting member will check the evidence out of property, indicating the date and time on the property control card and the request for laboratory analysis.

The Evidence officer releasing the evidence must complete the required information on the property control card and the evidence. The lab forms will be transported with the property to the examining laboratory. Upon delivering the item involved, the officer will record the delivery time on both copies and indicate the locker in which the item was placed or the member to whom it was delivered. The original copy of the lab form will remain with the evidence and the copy will be returned to the Records Bureau for filing with the case.

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802.5.3 STATUS OF PROPERTY

Each person receiving property will make the appropriate entry to document the chain of evidence. Temporary release of property to officers for investigative purposes, or for court, shall be noted on the property control card, stating the date, time, and to whom released.

The Evidence officer shall obtain the signature of the person to whom property is released and the reason for release. Any member receiving property shall be responsible for such property until it is properly returned to property or properly released to another authorized person or entity.

The return of the property should be recorded on the property control card, indicating date, time, and the person who returned the property.

802.5.4 AUTHORITY TO RELEASE PROPERTY

The Investigation Bureau shall authorize the disposition or release of all evidence and property coming into the care and custody of the Department.

802.5.5 RELEASE OF PROPERTY

All reasonable attempts shall be made to identify the rightful owner of found property or evidence not needed for an investigation.

Release of property shall be made upon receipt of an authorized release form, listing the name and address of the person to whom the property is to be released. The release authorization shall be signed by the authorizing supervisor or detective and must conform to the items listed on the property form or must specify the specific item(s) to be released. Release of all property shall be documented on the property form.

With the exception of firearms and other property specifically regulated by statute, found property and property held for safekeeping shall be held for a minimum of 90 days. During such period, property personnel shall attempt to contact the rightful owner by telephone and/or mail when sufficient identifying information is available. Property not held for any other purpose and not claimed within 90 days after notification (or receipt, if notification is not feasible) may be auctioned to the highest bidder at a properly published public auction. If such property is not sold at auction or otherwise lawfully claimed, it may thereafter be destroyed (Civil Code § 2080.6). The final disposition of all such property shall be fully documented in related reports.

A Evidence officer shall release the property upon proper identification being presented by the owner for which an authorized release has been received. A signature of the person receiving the property shall be recorded on the original property form. After release of all property entered on the property control card, the card shall be forwarded to the Records Bureau for filing with the case. If some items of property have not been released, the property card will remain with the Evidence Room. Upon release, the proper entry shall be documented in the Property Log.

Under no circumstances shall any firearm, magazine, or ammunition be returned to any individual unless and until such person presents valid identification and written notification from the California Department of Justice that conforms to the provisions of Penal Code § 33865.

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The Evidence Room Supervisor should also make reasonable efforts to determine whether the person is the subject of any court order preventing the person from possessing a firearm and, if so, the firearm should not be released to the person while the order is in effect.

The Department is not required to retain any firearm, magazine, or ammunition longer than 180 days after notice has been provided to the owner that such items are available for return. At the expiration of such period, the firearm, magazine, or ammunition may be processed for disposal in accordance with applicable law (Penal Code § 33875).

802.5.6 DISPUTED CLAIMS TO PROPERTY

Occasionally more than one party may claim an interest in property being held by the Department, and the legal rights of the parties cannot be clearly established. Such property shall not be released until one party has obtained a valid court order or other undisputed right to the involved property.

All parties should be advised that their claims are civil and in extreme situations, legal counsel for the Department may wish to file an interpleader to resolve the disputed claim (Code of Civil Procedure § 386(b)).

802.5.7 CONTROL OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

The Investigation Bureau will be responsible for the storage, control and destruction of all narcotics and dangerous drugs coming into the custody of this department, including paraphernalia as described in Health and Safety Code § 11364.

802.5.8 RELEASE OF FIREARMS IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MATTERS

Within five days of the expiration of a restraining order issued in a domestic violence matter that required the relinquishment of a firearm or ammunition, the Evidence officer shall return the weapon or ammunition to the owner if the requirements of Penal Code § 33850 and Penal Code § 33855 are met, unless the firearm or ammunition is determined to be stolen, evidence in a criminal investigation, another successive order has been issued against the individual, or the individual is otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm (Family Code § 6389(g); Penal Code § 29825.5; Penal Code § 33855).

802.5.9 RELEASE OF FIREARMS AND WEAPONS IN MENTAL ILLNESS MATTERS

Firearms, other deadly weapons, or ammunition confiscated or relinquished from an individual detained for an evaluation by a mental health professional or subject to the provisions of Welfare and Institutions Code § 8100 or Welfare and Institutions Code § 8103 shall be released or disposed of as follows:

(a) If a petition for a hearing regarding the return of a firearm or a weapon has been initiated pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code § 8102(c), the firearm or weapon shall be released or disposed of as provided by an order of the court. If the court orders a firearm returned, the firearm shall not be returned unless and until the person presents valid identification and written notification from the California Department of Justice (DOJ) that conforms to the provisions of Penal Code § 33865.

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(b) If no petition has been initiated pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code § 8102(c) and the firearm or weapon is not retained as evidence, the Department shall make the firearm or weapon available for return. No firearm will be returned unless and until the person presents valid identification and written notification from the California DOJ that conforms to the provisions of Penal Code § 33865.

(c) Unless the person contacts the Department to facilitate the sale or transfer of the firearm to a licensed dealer pursuant to Penal Code § 33870, firearms not returned should be sold, transferred, destroyed, or retained as provided in Welfare and Institutions Code § 8102.

802.5.10 RELEASE OF FIREARMS IN GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDER MATTERS
Firearms and ammunition that were taken into temporary custody or surrendered pursuant to a gun violence restraining order shall be returned to the restrained person upon the expiration of the order, verification that the person is not otherwise legally prohibited from possessing a firearm, and in accordance with the requirements of Penal Code § 33850 et seq. (Penal Code § 18108; Penal Code § 18120).

If the restrained person who owns the firearms or ammunition does not wish to have the firearm or ammunition returned, they are entitled to sell or transfer title to a licensed dealer, provided that the firearms or ammunition are legal to own or possess and the restrained person has right to title of the firearms or ammunition (Penal Code § 18120).

If a person other than the restrained person claims title to the firearms or ammunition surrendered pursuant to Penal Code § 18120 and the Monterey Park Police Department determines the person to be the lawful owner, the firearms or ammunition shall be returned in accordance with the requirements of Penal Code § 33850 et seq. (Penal Code § 18120).

Firearms and ammunition that are not claimed are subject to the requirements of Penal Code § 34000.

802.5.11 RELEASE OF FIREARMS, MAGAZINES, AND AMMUNITION
The Department shall not return any firearm, magazine, or ammunition taken into custody to any individual unless all requirements of Penal Code § 33855 are met.

802.7 DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY

All property not held for evidence in a pending criminal investigation or proceeding, and held for six months or longer where the owner has not been located or fails to claim the property, may be disposed of in compliance with existing laws upon receipt of proper authorization for disposal. The Evidence officer shall request a disposition or status on all property which has been held in excess of 120 days, and for which no disposition has been received from a supervisor or detective.

802.7.1 EXCEPTIONAL DISPOSITIONS
The following types of property shall be destroyed or disposed of in the manner, and at the time prescribed by law, unless a different disposition is ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction:

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- Weapons declared by law to be nuisances (Penal Code § 25700; Penal Code § 26110; Penal Code § 26395; Penal Code § 29300; Penal Code § 18010; Penal Code § 32750)
- Animals, birds, and related equipment that have been ordered forfeited by the court (Penal Code § 599a)
- Counterfeiting equipment (Penal Code § 480)
- Gaming devices (Penal Code § 335a)
- Obscene matter ordered to be destroyed by the court (Penal Code § 312)
- Altered vehicles or component parts (Vehicle Code § 10751)
- Narcotics (Health and Safety Code § 11474 et seq.)
- Unclaimed, stolen, or embezzled property (Penal Code § 1411)
- Destructive devices (Penal Code § 19000)
- Sexual assault evidence (Penal Code § 680)

802.7.2 UNCLAIMED MONEY

If found or seized money is no longer required as evidence and remains unclaimed after three years, the Department shall cause a notice to be published each week for a period of two consecutive weeks in a local newspaper of general circulation (Government Code § 50050). Such notice shall state the amount of money, the fund in which it is held and that the money will become the property of the agency on a designated date not less than 45 days and not more than 60 days after the first publication (Government Code § 50051).

Any individual item with a value of less than $15.00, or any amount if the depositor/owner's name is unknown, which remains unclaimed for a year or by order of the court, may be transferred to the general fund without the necessity of public notice (Government Code § 50055).

If the money remains unclaimed as of the date designated in the published notice, the money will become the property of this department to fund official law enforcement operations. Money representing restitution collected on behalf of victims shall either be deposited into the Restitution Fund or used for purposes of victim services.

802.7.3 RETENTION OF BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

The Evidence Room Supervisor shall ensure that no biological evidence held by the Department is destroyed without adequate notification to the following persons, when applicable:

(a) The defendant

(b) The defendant’s attorney

(c) The appropriate prosecutor and Attorney General

(d) Any sexual assault victim

(e) The Investigation Bureau supervisor

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Biological evidence shall be retained for either a minimum period that has been established by law (Penal Code § 1417.9) or that has been established by the Evidence Room Supervisor, or until the expiration of any imposed sentence that is related to the evidence, whichever time period is greater. Following the retention period, notifications should be made by certified mail and should inform the recipient that the evidence will be destroyed after a date specified in the notice unless a motion seeking an order to retain the sample is filed and served on the Department within 180 days of the date of the notification. A record of all certified mail receipts shall be retained in the appropriate file. Any objection to, or motion regarding, the destruction of the biological evidence should be retained in the appropriate file and a copy forwarded to the Investigation Bureau supervisor.

Biological evidence related to a homicide shall be retained indefinitely and may only be destroyed with the written approval of the Chief of Police and the head of the applicable prosecutor's office.

Biological evidence or other crime scene evidence from an unsolved sexual assault should not be disposed of prior to expiration of the statute of limitations and shall be retained as required in Penal Code § 680. Even after expiration of an applicable statute of limitations, the Investigation Bureau supervisor should be consulted and the sexual assault victim shall be notified at least 60 days prior to the disposal (Penal Code § 680). Reasons for not analyzing biological evidence shall be documented in writing (Penal Code § 680.3).

802.7.4 DESTRUCTION OF FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS

The Evidence Room supervisor or the authorized designee shall develop and maintain guidelines and procedures relating to the destruction of firearms and other weapons that includes but is not limited to the following (Penal Code § 18005):

(a) Identification of firearms and other weapons that need to be destroyed

(b) Maintenance of records of firearms and other weapons that need to be destroyed, including entry into the Automated Firearms System, as applicable, and records of the destruction and disposal of those firearms and other weapons

(c) Identification of any law enforcement agency that the Department contracts with or has an agreement with related to the storage or destruction of firearms or other weapons that outlines the responsibilities of this department and the other agency

    1. If the Department contracts with a third-party for destruction of firearms or other weapons, the contract must explicitly prohibit the sale of any firearm or weapon or any part or attachment to the firearm or weapon.

The Evidence Room supervisor or the authorized designee should ensure guidelines and procedures relating to the destruction of firearms and other weapons are posted on the Monterey Park Police Department website (Penal Code § 18005).

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802.8 INSPECTIONS OF THE EVIDENCE ROOM

(a) On a monthly basis, the supervisor of the evidence custodian shall make an inspection of the evidence storage facilities and practices to ensure adherence to appropriate policies and procedures.

(b) Unannounced inspections of evidence storage areas shall be conducted annually as directed by the Chief of Police.

(c) An annual audit of evidence held by the Department shall be conducted by a Division Commander (as appointed by the Chief of Police) not routinely or directly connected with evidence control.

(d) Whenever a change is made in personnel who have access to the evidence room, an inventory of all evidence/property shall be made by an individual not associated to the property room or function to ensure that records are correct and all evidence property is accounted for.

802.9 TAKING POSSESSION OF ITEMS FROM UNLICENSED VENDORS

Flowers, fruit, and other related perishable items are not contraband, and there is no statute authorizing forfeiture/seizure of merchandise that is being sold without a business license. Although these items can be considered as evidence of a crime as in cases involving unlicensed vendors, there is no obligation for the police to seize the items or to choose a less intrusive method of gathering evidence, such as photographing the items.

As a result, the following procedures will be followed in cases involving flowers, fruits, and perishable/non-perishable items belonging to unlicensed vendors.

(a) An investigation is to be conducted by the officer and either a field interview (F.I.) is completed or a citation is issued for the appropriate violation(s). If a citation is issued, the officer, while in the field, shall photograph the items; the photograph shall be booked into evidence. The items for sale will remain with the unlicensed vendor, and the officer shall advise the vendor to immediately stop all sales.

(b) In the event where an arrest becomes necessary and there is no one present to take possession of the property or the vendor is unable to have someone respond in a reasonable period of time to take custody of the property, the officer shall take the following actions:

1. Take possession of the property and transport it to the police station for photographing (photographs will be booked as evidence).
2. Issue the vendor a receipt and explain to him/her that the department does not have facilities to store or preserve the property and that a representative of the vendor will have to pick up the property within 12 hours or the perishable items will be discarded.

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3. The officer will store the property on the upper deck, near the sally port area, in a shaded area if possible.
4. In situations involving frozen items such as ice cream, popsicles, juice bars, etc., the officer shall keep these items stored in the cart/container which the items were being stored in by the vendor. This may allow the vendor, or his designee, enough time to retrieve his products before perishing. The officer will follow the same applicable procedures as described in this section, with the addition of advising the vendor that the frozen items will be stored in his/her cart or container and that the items are not guaranteed to stay intact for up to 12 hours. The officer will then store the cart or container under the police ramp, evidence storage area, so that the items will be out of the direct sunlight.
5. The officer will complete the appropriate reports and property reports.
6. After the 12 hour time period has elapsed, the evidence officer will discard the property and list his actions in the appropriate area of the property report. In situations where the evidence officer is not available after the 12 hour period and there is a need to dispose of perishable items (e.g. due to rotting), the on duty watch commander can assign an employee to dispose the items. After disposal, the employee shall write a supplemental report to document the elapse of the 12 hour period and the need for disposal.
7. For all non-perishable items such as carts, containers, buckets, stuffed animals, balloons, etc., the items shall be photographed, and the photographs shall be booked into evidence. The unlicensed vendor shall be advised that his/her non-perishable items will be held for safe keeping. The handling officer shall advise the vendor of the procedures in reclaiming the items and the number of days which the items will be held by the department before disposal (same amount of time for property held as safe keeping).
8. In all cases, where the items are not released to the vendor himself/herself, the person taking possession of the items shall only be the person whom the vendor has designated and the designee must show some form of valid identification prior to release of the property.

802.10 STORAGE FACILITIES

802.10.1 STORAGE

Property/Evidence shall not be stored in personal lockers or in unauthorized areas.

802.10.2 PROPERTY RECEIVING/PROCESSING AREA

Lockers of various sizes are located in the Property Receiving/Processing Area.

Articles that can be accommodated by a receiving locker shall be placed therein and the locker door closed.

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At the beginning of each on duty work day the Evidence Officer shall clear all lockers of evidence. These articles shall be removed to the main evidence room for processing.

Any article of property/evidence not properly packaged shall be set aside and the Watch Commander on duty notified. It shall be the responsibility of the Watch Commander on duty to have the property/evidence properly packaged and a supplemental report generated regarding the additional handling of the property/evidence.

802.10.3 RAMP STORAGE AREA
Property/Evidence which is too large or hazardous for a receiving locker shall be placed in the storage area under the ramp.

The Property Form shall be left at the main evidence room door noting the locating of the evidence.

802.10.4 PROCESSING OF PROPERTY/EVIDENCE
The Evidence Officer shall check all items of property/evidence to ensure all items are listed on the Property Report Form, and all items on the Property Report Form are accounted for.

The Evidence Officer shall assign a storage location for each item of property/evidence. The storage location shall then be listed on the Property Report Form and in the automated Property Register.

802.10.5 BICYCLE STORAGE
All bicycles shall be stored in the Ramp Storage Area.

802.11 REMOVAL OF PROPERTY FROM STORAGE FACILITY

Once property/evidence is received by the Department it shall not be removed from any storage facility by any person except the Property Custodian or his/her designee.

802.12 ISSUANCE OF NARCOTICS FOR K-9 TRAINING: EVIDENCE OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITY

(a) Under the direction of the Chief of Police, the Evidence Officer shall issue each police dog handler of a narcotics detection canine the following supplies for training as provided for in Health and Safety Code Section 11367.5.

1. Approximately 15.0 grams of substance containing cocaine.
2. Approximately 15.0 grams of rock cocaine.
3. Approximately 15.0 grams of substance containing heroin.
4. Approximately 15.0 grams of substance containing methamphetamine.
5. Approximately 30.0 grams of plant material containing marijuana.

(b) The narcotics to be used for training shall be obtained from evidence seized, following the adjudication of the case. Only narcotics which have been tested and verified by the LA County Sheriff's Crime Lab shall be used for training.

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(c) The Evidence Officer shall maintain a log of narcotics issued to officers for training and of training supplies returned for verification and/or replacement.

(d) The Evidence Officer shall conduct a Wells Test and weigh all training supplies to verify their contents upon issuance and upon return.

(e) As detection of large quantities of narcotics presents a unique challenge, training for large quantities shall be provided by special arrangement with the Line Operations Division Commander.

802.12 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to process and store all property in a manner that will protect it from loss, damage, or contamination, while maintaining documentation that tracks the chain of custody, the location of property, and its disposition.

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Records Bureau

803.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes the guidelines for the operational functions of the Monterey Park Police Department Records Bureau. The policy addresses department file access and internal requests for case reports.

803.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to maintain department records securely, professionally, and efficiently.

803.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

803.3.1 RECORDS MANAGER

The Chief of Police shall appoint and delegate certain responsibilities to a Records Manager. The Records Manager shall be directly responsible to the Administration Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the Records Manager include but are not limited to:

(a) Overseeing the efficient and effective operation of the Records Bureau.

(b) Scheduling and maintaining Records Bureau time records.

(c) Supervising, training, and evaluating Records Bureau staff.

(d) Maintaining and updating a Records Bureau procedure manual.

(e) Ensuring compliance with established policies and procedures.

(f) Supervising the access, use, and release of protected information (see the Protected Information Policy).

(g) Establishing security and access protocols for case reports designated as sensitive, where additional restrictions to access have been implemented. Sensitive reports may include but are not limited to:

1. Homicides.
2. Cases involving department members or public officials.
3. Any case where restricted access is prudent.

803.3.2 RECORDS BUREAU

The responsibilities of the Records Bureau include but are not limited to:

(a) Maintaining a records management system for case reports.

1. The records management system should include a process for numbering, identifying, tracking, and retrieving case reports.

(b) Entering case report information into the records management system.

1. Modification of case reports shall only be made when authorized by a supervisor.

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(c) Providing members of the Department with access to case reports when needed for investigation or court proceedings.

(d) Maintaining compliance with federal, state, and local regulations regarding reporting requirements of crime statistics. This includes reporting statistical data to the California Department of Justice (DOJ) for:

1. All officer-involved shootings and incidents involving use of force resulting in serious bodily injury (Government Code § 12525.2).
2. Suspected hate crimes (Penal Code § 13023).
3. Complaints of racial bias against officers (Penal Code § 13012; Penal Code § 13020).
4. Civilian complaints made against officers (Penal Code § 832.5; Penal Code § 13012).
5. Stop data required by Government Code § 12525.5 and 11 CCR 999.226.
    (a) The reported information must not contain personally identifiable information of the person stopped or other information exempt from disclosure pursuant to Government Code § 12525.5 (11 CCR 999.228).
6. Anti-reproductive rights crime information required by Penal Code § 13777.
7. Domestic violence-related call information required by Penal Code § 13730 (see the Domestic Violence policy).

(e) Maintaining compliance with federal, state, and local regulations regarding criminal history reports and auditing.

(f) Identifying missing case reports and notifying the responsible member's supervisor.

(g) Establishing a process for collecting and submitting data to appropriate federal data collection authorities (e.g., FBI National Use-of-Force Data Collection), as applicable, for the following types of occurrences:

1. Officer suicides
2. Officer misconduct
3. Uses of force
4. Officer deaths or assaults
5. Crime incidents
6. Deaths in custody

(h) Updating the Automated Firearms System to reflect any firearms relinquished to the Department and the subsequent disposition to the California DOJ pursuant to Penal Code § 34010 (Penal Code § 29810).

(i) Entering into the Automated Firearms System information about each firearm that has been reported stolen, lost, found, recovered, held for safekeeping, surrendered in relation to a private party firearms transaction or registration, relinquished or surrendered pursuant to a court order or a state law that requires relinquishment or

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surrender of firearms to law enforcement, or under observation, within seven calendar days of the precipitating event (Penal Code § 11108.2).

(j) Entering into the California DOJ automated property system descriptions of serialized property, or non-serialized property that has been uniquely inscribed, which has been reported stolen, lost, found, recovered, held for safekeeping, or under observation (Penal Code § 11108).

(k) Maintaining compliance with quarterly California DOJ reporting requirements regarding the department's efforts to verify an individual listed in the Armed and Prohibited Persons System (APPS) is no longer in possession of a firearm (Penal Code § 29813).

(l) Maintaining compliance with the state and California DOJ reporting requirements regarding the number of transfers of individuals to immigration authorities and offenses that allowed for the transfers (Government Code § 7284.6(c)(2)).

(m) Transmitting data to the Joint Regional Information Exchange System on any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes.

803.3.3 RECORDS BUREAU PROCEDURE MANUAL
The Records Manager should establish procedures that address:

(a) Identifying by name persons in reports.

(b) Classifying reports by type of incident or crime.

(c) Tracking reports through the approval process.

(d) Assigning alpha-numerical records to all arrest records.

(e) Managing a warrant and wanted persons file.

803.4 DETERMINATION OF FACTUAL INNOCENCE

In any case where a person has been arrested by officers of the Monterey Park Police Department and no accusatory pleading has been filed, the person arrested may petition the Department to destroy the related arrest records. Petitions should be forwarded to the Administration Supervisor. The Administration Supervisor should promptly contact the prosecuting attorney and request a written opinion as to whether the petitioner is factually innocent of the charges (Penal Code § 851.8). Factual innocence means the accused person did not commit the crime.

Upon receipt of a written opinion from the prosecuting attorney affirming factual innocence, the Administration Supervisor should forward the petition to the Investigation Bureau Supervisor and the City Attorney for review. After such review and consultation with the City Attorney, the Investigation Bureau Supervisor and the Administration Supervisor shall decide whether a finding of factual innocence is appropriate.

Upon determination that a finding of factual innocence is appropriate, the Administration Supervisor shall ensure that the arrest record and petition are sealed for later destruction and the required notifications are made to the California DOJ and other law enforcement agencies (Penal Code § 851.8).

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The Administration Supervisor should respond to a petition with the Department's decision within 45 days of receipt. Responses should include only the decision of the Department, not an explanation of the analysis leading to the decision.

803.5 PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING PAYMENT OF FEES AND BAIL AT FRONT COUNTER

803.5.1 FEES COLLECTED FOR GENERAL FUND

(a) Upon receipt of payment, the clerk will complete the miscellaneous receipt, (sample A), in triplicate. The receipt will indicate the name of the payee, address, purpose for payment and when applicable, the file number. The original receipt which is white, shall be given to the citizen. The second copy is yellow and will be stapled to the money. The third copy is pink and remains in the receipt book. When an error is made on the receipt and another is used, simply write "VOID", the reason across the receipt and place the white and yellow copy in the bail box. DO NOT THROW IT AWAY!!

(b) Business and company checks will be accepted. Personal checks will only be accepted from residents of Monterey Park. CDL is to be verified and written on check.

(c) The black ledger book is to be used for recording all money transactions received at the Police Counter. It is kept in the Records Bureau on top of the bail box. Information on the receipt is to be transferred onto the black ledger book by clerk receiving money.

(d) Upon removal of the money and receipts from the bail box, the clerk in charge of processing bail along with another clerk or volunteer, will sort the money according to the description on the receipt, i.e., reports, one stack, impounds another stack, etc., etc. The money will then be unstapled from the receipt. She/he will check the yellow copy to see if the amount indicated on the receipt is the same as the amount of money attached. If the amount does not match the receipt amount, the clerk is to stop and advise the supervisor.

(e) If everything checks, the amounts for each category will be counted. The clerk will enter the separate amounts onto the general fund report form (Sample B).

(f) The bail clerk will count all the money. The grand total of money counted should equal the total on the general fund report.

(g) The clerk will enter the cash denomination information on the general fund report.

(h) A copy of the completed general fund report with the money will be placed in an envelope, sealed and initialed by the clerks and/or volunteer.

(i) The Receipt of Deposit (Sample C) will be completed by the clerk. The clerk will stipulate on this form that the money collected is for the GENERAL FUND. The sealed envelope and this form will be delivered to the City cashier.

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(j) The cashier will count the money in the presence of the clerk and if correct, the cashier will sign the receipt of deposit and return it to the clerk.

(k) Upon completion of the above process, the assigned clerk will initial the receipt amount against the dollar amount entered in the ledger book.

(l) The clerk will indicate the receipt numbers on the general fund report.

(m) The signed receipt of deposit, yellow receipts and the general fund report will be maintained in the Records Bureau.

803.5.2 PROCEDURE FOR TRAFFIC WARRANTS AND FELONY/MISDEMEANOR BAIL OUTS

The jailer will accept payment of bail and enter the necessary information in the ledger book maintained in the jail. He/she will not use the miscellaneous receipts, but the special bail book provided for this purpose. The white copy (payer), pink copy (remains in the bail book), and yellow copy (included with the check for transmittal to court). The money will be counted by the jailer and verified by the records clerk or the watch commander. The jailer will place the money in an envelope with the warrant abstract, yellow copy of the bail receipt and the yellow copy of the booking sheet (when there is one). The envelope will be sealed, initialed by both parties and information as to the suspect's name, file number, charge(s), warrant number, and court appearance date will be written on the outside of the envelope. This envelope will be placed by the jailer in the bail box maintained in the Records Bureau.

803.5.3 BAIL FUND

The money received as payment for bail shall be handled in the following manner:

(a) Upon removal of the money from the bail box, the assigned clerk will separate the envelopes containing bail money.

(b) Each envelope is opened and checked individually. One clerk will count the money, the other will check the information on the bail receipt which will be matched against the warrant abstract or booking sheet. The money amount on the warrant or booking sheet should be the same as the money counted.

(c) The clerk will then count all of the money together and complete the Receipt of Deposit. The Clerk will stipulate on this form that the money collected is for the BAIL FUND and complete the cash denomination information.

(d) The clerk will complete the bank deposit slip in duplicate, (Sample E). The money and white slip will be placed in an envelope, sealed and initialed by clerks and/or volunteer.

(e) The sealed envelope and the receipt of deposit form will be delivered to the designated City's clerk, who will count the money in the records clerk's presence. If everything is correct, the clerk will sign the receipt of deposit and return it to the records clerk.

(f) The clerk will prepare and sign the corresponding checks for the bail amount to the court designated on the bail receipt. Additional information included on the check will

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be the defendant's last name, our file number and the bail receipt number. At this time, the clerk will indicate on her copy of the bank deposit slip, the check numbers covered by that deposit.

(g) The clerk will insert his/her initials, the corresponding check number and date issued on the pink copy of the bail receipt.

(h) The clerk will obtain the jail ledger book, initial and write in the date that the check will be given to the clerk handling the particular charge. The check, receipt, warrant abstract and/or booking sheet will be returned to the original envelope and be given to the desk handling the particular charge, i.e., traffic warrants go to warrant desk, drunk drivers to the drunk driver desk and felony bail to the felony desk.

803.5.4 BAIL BOX KEYS
The Dispatch/Records Manager will have one key to the steel bail box containing the money. Another key will be kept in the Master Key Locker in the Watch Commander's Office.

803.5.5 PROCEDURE FOR DISCREPANCY
In the event there are any discrepancies in the receipts the Dispatch/Records Manager will make an appropriate report and forward it to the Chief of Police.

803.6 TELETYPES
The use of the teletype machine for sending any message or making any inquiry shall be restricted to the following personnel:

(a) Watch commander

(b) On-duty supervisor

(c) Dispatchers

(d) Field Officers

(e) Record section personnel

(f) Jailers

(g) Investigations personnel

803.6.1 REQUEST FOR TELETYPE TRANSMITTAL
Personnel with an official need to send a teletype shall furnish a rough draft of the message (except for established teletype formats based on crime reports) to the Records Section. Verbal teletype requests will not be accepted. A print-out of the completed teletype shall be filed with the corresponding report.

803.7 FILE ACCESS AND SECURITY
The security of files in the Records Bureau must be a high priority and shall be maintained as mandated by state or federal law. All case reports including but not limited to initial, supplemental, follow-up, evidence, and any other reports related to a police department case, including field

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interview (FI) cards, criminal history records, and publicly accessible logs, shall be maintained in a secure area within the Records Bureau, accessible only by authorized members of the Records Bureau. Access to case reports or files when Records Bureau staff is not available may be obtained through the Watch Commander.

The Records Bureau will also maintain a secure file for case reports deemed by the Chief of Police as sensitive or otherwise requiring extraordinary access restrictions.

803.8 ORIGINAL CASE REPORTS

Generally, original case reports shall not be removed from the Records Bureau. Should an original case report be needed for any reason, the requesting department member shall first obtain authorization from the Records Manager. All original case reports removed from the Records Bureau shall be recorded on a designated report check-out log, which shall be the only authorized manner by which an original case report may be removed from the Records Bureau.

All original case reports to be removed from the Records Bureau shall be photocopied and the photocopy retained in the file location of the original case report until the original is returned to the Records Bureau. The photocopied report shall be shredded upon return of the original report to the file.

803.9 CONFIDENTIALITY

Records Bureau staff has access to information that may be confidential or sensitive in nature. Records Bureau staff shall not access, view, or distribute, or allow anyone else to access, view, or distribute any record, file, or report, whether in hard copy or electronic file format, or any other confidential, protected, or sensitive information except in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release and Protected Information policies and the Records Bureau procedure manual.

803.10 ARREST WITHOUT FILING OF ACCUSATORY PLEADING

The Field Services Division Commander should ensure a process is in place for when an individual is arrested and released and no accusatory pleading is filed so that the following occurs (Penal Code § 849.5; Penal Code § 851.6):

(a) The individual is issued a certificate describing the action as a detention.

(b) All references to an arrest are deleted from the arrest records of the Department and the record reflects only a detention.

(c) The California DOJ is notified.

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Restoration of Firearm Serial Numbers

804.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The primary purpose for restoring firearm serial numbers is to determine the prior owners or origin of the item from which the number has been recovered. Thus, property can be returned to rightful owners or investigations can be initiated to curb illegal trade of contraband firearms. The purpose of this plan is to develop standards, methodologies, and safety protocols for the recovery of obliterated serial numbers from firearms and other objects using procedures that are accepted as industry standards in the forensic community. All personnel who are involved in the restoration of serial numbers will observe the following guidelines. This policy complies with Penal Code § 11108.9.

804.2 PROCEDURE

Any firearm coming into the possession of the Monterey Park Police Department as evidence, found property, etc., where the serial numbers have been removed or obliterated will be processed in the following manner:

804.2.1 PRELIMINARY FIREARM EXAMINATION

(a) Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction. Be sure the firearm is in an unloaded condition. This includes removal of the ammunition source (e.g., the detachable magazine, contents of the tubular magazine) as well as the chamber contents.

(b) If the firearm is corroded shut or in a condition that would preclude inspection of the chamber contents, treat the firearm as if it is loaded. Make immediate arrangements for a firearms examiner or other qualified examiner to render the firearm safe.

(c) Accurately record/document the condition of the gun when received. Note the positions of the various components such as the safeties, cylinder, magazine, slide, hammer, etc. Accurately record/document cylinder chamber and magazine contents. Package the ammunition separately.

(d) If the firearm is to be processed for fingerprints or trace evidence, process before the serial number restoration is attempted. First record/document important aspects such as halos on the revolver cylinder face or other relevant evidence that might be obscured by the fingerprinting chemicals.

804.2.2 PROPERTY BOOKING PROCEDURE

Any employee taking possession of a firearm with removed/obliterated serial numbers shall book the firearm into property following standard procedures. The employee booking the firearm shall indicate on the property form that serial numbers have been removed or obliterated.

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804.2.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY

The Evidence officer receiving a firearm when the serial numbers have been removed or obliterated shall arrange for the firearm to be transported to the crime lab for restoration and maintain the chain of evidence.

804.2.4 DOCUMENTATION

Case reports are prepared in order to document the chain of custody and the initial examination and handling of evidence from the time it is received/collected until it is released.

This report must include a record of the manner in which and/or from whom the firearm was received. This may appear on the request form or property form depending on the type of evidence.

804.2.5 FIREARM TRACE

After the serial number has been restored (or partially restored) by the criminalistics laboratory, the Evidence officer will complete a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) National Tracing Center (NTC) Obliterated Serial Number Trace Request Form (ATF 3312.1-OBL) and forward the form to the NTC in Falling Waters, West Virginia or enter the data into the ATF eTrace system.

804.3 BULLET AND CASING IDENTIFICATION

Exemplar bullets and cartridge cases from the firearm, depending upon acceptance criteria and protocol, may be submitted to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) which uses the Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS) technology to search the national database and compare with ballistic evidence recovered from other crime scenes.

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Records Maintenance and Release

805.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance on the maintenance and release of department records. Protected information is separately covered in the Protected Information Policy.

805.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department is committed to providing public access to records in a manner that is consistent with the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 7920.000 et seq.).

805.3 CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief of Police shall designate a Custodian of Records. The responsibilities of the Custodian of Records include but are not limited to:

(a) Managing the records management system for the Department, including the retention, archiving, release, and destruction of department public records.

(b) Maintaining and updating the department records retention schedule including:

1. Identifying the minimum length of time the Department must keep records.
2. Identifying the department bureau responsible for the original record.

(c) Establishing rules regarding the inspection and copying of department public records as reasonably necessary for the protection of such records (Government Code § 7922.525; Government Code § 7922.530).

(d) Identifying records or portions of records that are confidential under state or federal law and not open for inspection or copying.

(e) Establishing rules regarding the processing of subpoenas for the production of records.

(f) Ensuring a current schedule of fees for public records as allowed by law is available (Government Code § 7922.530).

(g) Determining how the department's website may be used to post public records in accordance with Government Code § 7922.545.

(h) Ensuring that all department current standards, policies, practices, operating procedures, and education and training materials are posted on the department website in accordance with Penal Code § 13650.

(i) Ensuring that public records posted on the Department website meet the requirements of Government Code § 7922.680 including but not limited to posting in an open format where a record may be retrieved, downloaded, indexed, and searched by a commonly used internet search application.

(j) Ensuring that a list and description, when applicable, of enterprise systems (as defined by Government Code § 7922.700) is publicly available upon request and posted in

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a prominent location on the Department's website (Government Code § 7922.710; Government Code § 7922.720).

805.4 PROCESSING REQUESTS FOR PUBLIC RECORDS

Any department member who receives a request for any record shall route the request to the Custodian of Records or the authorized designee.

805.4.1 REQUESTS FOR RECORDS

Any member of the public, including the media and elected officials, may access unrestricted records of this department, during regular business hours by submitting a written and signed request that reasonably describes each record sought and paying any associated fees (Government Code § 7922.530).

The processing of requests for any record is subject to the following (Government Code § 7922.530; Government Code § 7922.535):

(a) The Department is not required to create records that do not exist.

(b) Victims of an incident or their authorized representative shall not be required to show proof of legal presence in the United States to obtain department records or information. If identification is required, a current driver's license or identification card issued by any state in the United States, a current passport issued by the United States or a foreign government with which the United States has a diplomatic relationship or current Matricula Consular card is acceptable (Government Code § 7923.655).

(c) Either the requested record or the reason for non-disclosure will be provided promptly, but no later than 10 days from the date of request, unless unusual circumstances preclude doing so. If more time is needed, an extension of up to 14 additional days may be authorized by the Custodian of Records or the authorized designee. If an extension is authorized, the Department shall provide the requester written notice that includes the reason for the extension and the anticipated date of the response.

1. When the request does not reasonably describe the records sought, the Custodian of Records shall assist the requester in making the request focused and effective in a way to identify the records or information that would be responsive to the request including providing assistance for overcoming any practical basis for denying access to the records or information. The Custodian of Records shall also assist in describing the information technology and physical location in which the record exists (Government Code § 7922.600).

2. If the record requested is available on the department website, the requester may be directed to the location on the website where the record is posted. If the requester is unable to access or reproduce the record, a copy of the record shall be promptly provided.

(d) Upon request, a record shall be provided in an electronic format utilized by the Department. Records shall not be provided only in electronic format unless specifically requested (Government Code § 7922.570; Government Code § 7922.580).

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(e) When a record contains material with release restrictions and material that is not subject to release restrictions, the restricted material shall be redacted and the unrestricted material released.

1. A copy of the redacted release should be maintained in the case file for proof of what was actually released and as a place to document the reasons for the redactions. If the record is audio or video, a copy of the redacted audio/ video release should be maintained in the department-approved media storage system and a notation should be made in the case file to document the release and the reasons for the redacted portions.

(f) If a record request is denied in whole or part, the requester shall be provided a written response that includes the statutory exemption for withholding the record or facts that the public interest served by nondisclosure outweighs the interest served by disclosure. The written response shall also include the names, titles, or positions of each person responsible for the denial (Government Code § 7922.000; Government Code § 7922.540).

805.5 RELEASE RESTRICTIONS

Examples of release restrictions include:

(a) Personal identifying information, including an individual's photograph; Social Security and driver identification numbers; name, address, and telephone number; and medical or disability information that is contained in any driver license record, motor vehicle record, or any department record, including traffic collision reports, are restricted except as authorized by the Department, and only when such use or disclosure is permitted or required by law to carry out a legitimate law enforcement purpose (18 USC § 2721; 18 USC § 2722).

(b) Social Security numbers (Government Code § 7922.200).

(c) Personnel records, medical records, and similar records that would involve an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy except as allowed by law (Government Code § 7927.700; Penal Code § 832.7; Penal Code § 832.8; Evidence Code § 1043 et seq.).

1. Peace officer personnel records that are deemed confidential shall not be made public or otherwise released to unauthorized individuals or entities absent a valid court order.

2. The identity of any officer subject to any criminal or administrative investigation shall not be released without the consent of the involved officer, prior approval of the Chief of Police, or as required by law.

(d) Victim information that may be protected by statutes, including victims of certain crimes who have requested that their identifying information be kept confidential, victims who are minors, and victims of certain offenses (e.g., sex crimes or human trafficking (Penal Code § 293)). Addresses and telephone numbers of a victim or a witness shall not be disclosed to any arrested person or to any person who may be a defendant in a criminal action unless it is required by law (Government Code § 7923.615; Penal Code § 841.5).

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1. Victims of certain offenses (e.g., domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, elder and dependent adult abuse) or their representatives shall be provided, upon request and without charge, one copy of all incident report face sheets, one copy of all incident reports, a copy of any accompanying or related photographs of the victim's injuries, property damage, or any other photographs that are noted in the incident report, and a copy of 9-1-1 recordings, if any, pursuant to the requirements and time frames of Family Code § 6228.
2. Victims of sexual assault, upon written request, shall be provided a free copy of the initial crime report regardless of whether the report has been closed. Personal identifying information may be redacted (Penal Code § 680.2(b)).

(e) Video or audio recordings created during the commission or investigation of the crime of rape, incest, sexual assault, domestic violence, or child abuse that depicts the face, intimate body part, or voice of a victim of the incident except as provided by Government Code § 7923.750.

(f) Information involving confidential informants, intelligence information, information that would endanger the safety of any person involved, or information that would endanger the successful completion of the investigation or a related investigation. This includes analysis and conclusions of investigating officers (Evidence Code § 1041; Government Code § 7923.605).

1. Absent a statutory exemption to the contrary or other lawful reason to deem information from reports confidential, information from unrestricted agency reports shall be made public as outlined in Government Code § 7923.605.

(g) Local criminal history information including but not limited to arrest history and disposition, and fingerprints shall only be subject to release to those agencies and individuals set forth in Penal Code § 13300.

1. All requests from criminal defendants and their authorized representatives (including attorneys) shall be referred to the District Attorney, the City Attorney, or the courts pursuant to Penal Code § 1054.5.

(h) Certain types of reports involving but not limited to child abuse and molestation (Penal Code § 11167.5), elder and dependent abuse (Welfare and Institutions Code § 15633), and juveniles (Welfare and Institutions Code § 827).

(i) Sealed autopsy and private medical information concerning a murdered child with the exceptions that allow dissemination of those reports to law enforcement agents, prosecutors, defendants, or civil litigants under state and federal discovery laws (Code of Civil Procedure § 130).

(j) Information contained in applications for licenses to carry firearms or other files that indicates when or where the applicant is vulnerable or which contains medical or psychological information (Government Code § 7923.800).

(k) Traffic collision reports (and related supplemental reports) shall be considered confidential and subject to release only to the California Highway Patrol, Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), other law enforcement agencies, and those individuals and their authorized representatives set forth in Vehicle Code § 20012.

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(l) Any record created exclusively in anticipation of potential litigation involving this department (Government Code § 7927.200).

(m) Any memorandum from legal counsel until the pending litigation has been adjudicated or otherwise settled (Government Code § 7927.205).

(n) Records relating to the security of the department's electronic technology systems (Government Code § 7929.210).

(o) A record of a complaint, or the investigations, findings, or dispositions of that complaint if the complaint is frivolous, as defined by Code of Civil Procedure § 128.5, or if the complaint is unfounded (Penal Code § 832.7 (b)(9)).

(p) Any other record not addressed in this policy shall not be subject to release where such record is exempt or prohibited from disclosure pursuant to state or federal law, including but not limited to provisions of the Evidence Code relating to privilege (Government Code § 7927.705).

(q) Information connected with juvenile court proceedings or the detention or custody of a juvenile. Federal officials may be required to obtain a court order to obtain certain juvenile information (Welfare and Institutions Code § 827.9; Welfare and Institutions Code § 827.95; Welfare and Institutions Code § 831).

805.6 SUBPOENAS AND DISCOVERY REQUESTS

Any member who receives a subpoena duces tecum or discovery request for records should promptly contact a supervisor and the Custodian of Records for review and processing. While a subpoena duces tecum may ultimately be subject to compliance, it is not an order from the court that will automatically require the release of the requested information.

Generally, discovery requests and subpoenas from criminal defendants and their authorized representatives (including attorneys) should be referred to the District Attorney, City Attorney or the courts.

All questions regarding compliance with any subpoena duces tecum or discovery request should be promptly referred to legal counsel for the Department so that a timely response can be prepared.

805.6.1 PERSONS WHO MAY AUTHORIZE RELEASE

The following persons may authorize the release of police reports but must consult with the Chief of Police in cases that are not routine:

(a) The Lead Records Clerk may approve release of information from traffic accident reports and other non-criminal reports.

(b) The Investigations Bureau Commander may approve release information contained in crime reports.

(c) The Division Commanders and the Chief of Police may also approve release information contained in all reports.

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805.6.2 TIMES OF RELEASE

(a) General Public. The general public may request in writing the release of a report during normal business hours 0800 to 1600 hrs. Monday through Friday, holidays excluded or through the mail. (Person making the request shall complete the official request form for information or service.).

(b) News Media. The news media may request information in the same manner as the general public. The release will be made consistent with the ability of the Department to do so without undue disruption of normal procedures.

805.6.3 RELEASE AUTHORIZATION

The person who authorizes the release of information to the public or the news media is responsible for insuring that the non-disclosable items described in this order are excluded from the information.

805.6.4 MEDIA INTERVIEWS

Nothing in this order restricts an officer from providing the public or the news media orally with information on a case in which he/she is involved, where the release of information is not prohibited by these rules and is otherwise consistent with department orders.

805.6.5 LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Law enforcement agencies and the Office of the District Attorney shall have free access to all records in which they have a proper police investigation (or prosecution) interest, such as cases involving common suspects, agency personnel, etc. Such requests should generally be coordinated through the Records supervisor, supervisory officers, Investigations Bureau personnel having co-interest in the case or other assigned police officers.

805.6.6 EMPLOYERS

Employers, as such, are not permitted to inspect police records or receive record checks. This includes private corporations or companies engaged in the manufacture of products under a United States Government contract. These parties should be advised to have the government agency with whom the contract exists make such inquiries.

805.6.7 REQUEST FOR RELEASE OF INFORMATION

A Request for Release of Information form will be completed on all information released.

805.6.8 COLLECTION OF FEES

Fees will be collected for copies of reports for all non-government parties and for other Records Section-related services. The fee schedule will be as approved by the Director of Finance and posted or otherwise made available to the public at the front counter of the Police Facility. Monies collected will be forwarded to the Finance Department with a receipt showing the name and file number of the report copied or the type of service rendered and the amount collected.

Fees will be collected for the following:

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(a) Department reports

(b) Clearance letter

(c) Photographs

(d) Citizen's request for fingerprint services for purposes of identification, employment, immigration requirements, etc.

(e) All video and audio tapes

805.7 RELEASED RECORDS TO BE MARKED

Each page of any written record released pursuant to this policy should be stamped in a colored ink or otherwise marked to indicate the department name and to whom the record was released.

Each audio/video recording released should include the department name and to whom the record was released.

805.8 INFORMATION THAT MUST BE RELEASED

805.8.1 DURING THE PENDENCY OF AN INVESTIGATION OR PROSECUTION

The Department retains the discretion to withhold incident reports and other documents during the pendency of an investigation. The following information must be released if release is not prohibited in Manual section 810 or its subsections.

(a) Information that must be released to the public:

1. Individual arrested, including name, address, occupation, physical description. (However, addresses of arrestee and victim shall only be released where the requesting party declares under penalty of perjury that the request is made for a scholarly, journalistic, political or governmental purpose or for investigative purposes by a licensed private investigator. Address of the victims of sex crimes, hate crimes, domestic violence, as listed in Cal Gov. Code 6254 shall not be released.)
2. Facts surrounding arrest, including, but not limited to, time and date of arrest and booking, location of the arrest, amount of bail, location of arrestee or time and manner of release.
3. Charges brought, including outstanding warrants and parole or probation holds.
4. Time, substance and location of all complaints or requests for assistance and time and nature or response thereto, including, where an incident report has been made, the time, date and location of occurrence, and the time and date of the report.
5. Victim's name, age and address, except if victim or victim's address cannot be disclosed as detailed in Section 810.3.1.

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6. Factual circumstances surrounding the crime or incident and a general description of any injuries, property or weapons involved.

(b) Additional information that must be released to victims, their authorized representatives, and their insurance carriers:

1. Names and addresses of all persons involved in or witnesses other than confidential informants.

2. Description of any property involved; date, time and location of incident.

3. Diagrams, statements or the parties involved, statements of all witnesses other than confidential informants.

805.8.2 AFTER THE CASE IS CLOSED

When the prospect of an enforcement action has been terminated, the Department may withhold the following:

(a) Witnesses names and addresses (alphabetical letters should be substituted), except that state law requires release when this information is requested by a victim, the victim's representative or an insurance carrier that might be liable. (Cal. Gov. Code 6254 (f))

(b) Personal and otherwise private information unrelated to the law enforcement action.

(c) Identity of a confidential source.

(d) Secret investigative technique or procedure.

(e) Information that would endanger law enforcement personnel.

805.9 DUPLICATION OF AUDIO OR VIDEO RECORDINGS

No copy or duplication of video and audio recordings of any incident involving the police or fire department shall be made without proper authorization.

Any request for duplication of video and/or audio recordings shall be submitted in writing to the Chief of Police, Division Commander, Investigations Bureau Commander, Operational Support Lieutenant, or Technical Services Commander for approval. All duplications shall generally be restricted for official use such as evidence, investigation, or training.

When an authorized request for duplication is received, the request shall be documented in the Duplication of Tapes Log.

805.10 SEALED RECORD ORDERS

Sealed record orders received by the Department shall be reviewed for appropriate action by the Custodian of Records. The Custodian of Records shall seal such records as ordered by the court. Records may include but are not limited to a record of arrest, investigation, detention, or conviction. Once the record is sealed, members shall respond to any inquiry as though the record did not exist (Penal Code § 851.8; Welfare and Institutions Code § 781).

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When an arrest record is sealed pursuant to Penal Code § 851.87, Penal Code § 851.90, Penal Code § 851.91, Penal Code § 1000.4, or Penal Code § 1001.9, the Records Manager shall ensure that the required notations on local summary criminal history information and police investigative reports are made. Sealed records may be disclosed or used as authorized by Penal Code § 851.92.

805.10.1 SEALING JUVENILE RECORDS

Upon receiving notice from a probation department to seal a citation, juvenile arrest records, or other related records pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code § 786.5, the Records Manager should ensure that the records are sealed within 60 days of that notice and that the probation department is notified once the records have been sealed (Welfare and Institutions Code § 786.5).

Upon receiving a list of juvenile arrest records that are eligible to be sealed from the California Department of Justice (DOJ), the Records Manager or the authorized designee shall review the records identified in the list and determine if the records are eligible to be sealed in accordance with Welfare and Institutions Code § 781.2. Within six months of receiving the list, the Records Manager or the authorized designee shall electronically report to the DOJ which records were sealed (Welfare and Institutions Code § 781.2).

805.11 SECURITY BREACHES

The Records Manager shall ensure notice is given anytime there is a reasonable belief an unauthorized person has acquired either unencrypted personal identifying information or encrypted personal information along with the encryption key or security credential stored in any Department information system (Civil Code § 1798.29).

Notice shall be given as soon as reasonably practicable to all individuals whose information may have been acquired. The notification may be delayed if the Department determines that notification will impede a criminal investigation or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the data system.

For the purposes of this requirement, personal identifying information includes an individual's first name or first initial and last name in combination with any one or more of the following (Civil Code § 1798.29):

(a) Social Security number

1. Driver license number, California identification card number, tax identification number, passport number, military identification number, or other unique identification number issued on a government document commonly used to verify the identity of a specific individual
2. Account number or credit or debit card number, in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account
3. Medical information
4. Health insurance information

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5. Information or data collected by Automated License Plate Reader (ALPR) technology
6. Unique biometric data
7. Genetic data

(b) A username or email address, in combination with a password or security question and answer that permits access to an online account

805.11.1 FORM OF NOTICE

(a) The notice shall be written in plain language, be consistent with the format provided in Civil Code § 1798.29 and include, to the extent possible, the following:

1. The date of the notice.
2. Name and contact information for the Monterey Park Police Department.
3. A list of the types of personal information that were or are reasonably believed to have been acquired.
4. The estimated date or date range within which the security breach occurred.
5. Whether the notification was delayed as a result of a law enforcement investigation.
6. A general description of the security breach.
7. The toll-free telephone numbers and addresses of the major credit reporting agencies, if the breach exposed a Social Security number or a driver license or California identification card number.

(b) The notice may also include information about what the Monterey Park Police Department has done to protect individuals whose information has been breached and may include information on steps that the person whose information has been breached may take to protect him/herself (Civil Code § 1798.29).

(c) When a breach involves an online account, and only a username or email address in combination with either a password or security question and answer that would permit access to an online account, and no other personal information has been breached (Civil Code § 1798.29):

1. Notification may be provided electronically or in another form directing the person to promptly change either his/her password or security question and answer, as applicable, or to take other appropriate steps to protect the online account with the Department in addition to any other online accounts for which the person uses the same username or email address and password or security question and answer.
2. When the breach involves an email address that was furnished by the Monterey Park Police Department, notification of the breach should not be sent to that email address but should instead be made by another appropriate medium as prescribed by Civil Code § 1798.29.

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805.11.2 MANNER OF NOTICE

(a) Notice may be provided by one of the following methods (Civil Code § 1798.29):

1. Written notice.
2. Electronic notice if the notice provided is consistent with the provisions regarding electronic records and signatures set forth in 15 USC § 7001.
3. Substitute notice if the cost of providing notice would exceed $250,000, the number of individuals exceeds 500,000 or the Department does not have sufficient contact information. Substitute notice shall consist of all of the following:
   (a) Email notice when the Department has an email address for the subject person.
   (b) Conspicuous posting of the notice on the department's webpage for a minimum of 30 days.
4. Notification to major statewide media and the California Information Security Office within the California Department of Technology.

(b) If a single breach requires the Department to notify more than 500 California residents, the Department shall electronically submit a sample copy of the notification, excluding any personally identifiable information, to the Attorney General.

805.12 RELEASE OF AUDIO OR VIDEO RECORDINGS RELATED TO CRITICAL INCIDENTS

Video and audio recordings related to critical incidents shall be released upon a proper public record request and subject to delayed release, redaction, and other release restrictions as provided by law (Government Code § 7923.625).

For purposes of this section, a video or audio recording relates to a critical incident if it depicts an incident involving the discharge of a firearm at a person by an officer, or depicts an incident in which the use of force by an officer against a person resulted in death or in great bodily injury (as defined by Penal Code § 243(f)(4)) (Government Code § 7923.625).

The Custodian of Records should work as appropriate with the Chief of Police or the Professional Standards Bureau supervisor in determining what recordings may qualify for disclosure when a request for a recording is received and if the requested recording is subject to delay from disclosure, redaction, or other release restrictions.

805.12.1 DELAY OF RELEASE

Disclosure of critical incident recordings during active criminal or administrative investigations may be delayed as follows if disclosure would substantially interfere with the investigation, such as by endangering the safety of a witness or a confidential source:

(a) Disclosure may be delayed up to 45 days from the date the Department knew or reasonably should have known about the incident.

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(b) Delay of disclosure may continue after the initial 45 days and up to one year if the Department demonstrates that disclosure would substantially interfere with the investigation.

(c) Any delay of disclosure longer than one year must be supported by clear and convincing evidence that disclosure would substantially interfere with the investigation (Government Code § 7923.625).

805.12.2 NOTICE OF DELAY OF RELEASE

When there is justification to delay disclosure of a recording, the Custodian of Records shall provide written notice to the requester as follows (Government Code § 7923.625):

(a) During the initial 45 days, the Custodian of Records shall provide the requester with written notice of the specific basis for the determination that disclosure would substantially interfere with the investigation. The notice shall also include the estimated date for the disclosure.

(a) When delay is continued after the initial 45 days, the Custodian of Records shall promptly provide the requester with written notice of the specific basis for the determination that the interest in preventing interference with an active investigation outweighs the public interest in the disclosure, and the estimated date for the disclosure. The Custodian of Records should work with the Chief of Police in reassessing the decision to continue withholding a recording and notify the requester every 30 days.

Recordings withheld shall be disclosed promptly when the specific basis for withholding the recording is resolved.

805.12.3 REDACTION

If the Custodian of Records, in consultation with the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, determines that specific portions of the recording may violate the reasonable expectation of privacy of a person depicted in the recording, the Department should use redaction technology to redact portions of recordings made available for release. The redaction should not interfere with the viewer's ability to fully, completely, and accurately comprehend the events captured in the recording, and the recording should not otherwise be edited or altered (Government Code § 7923.625).

If any portions of a recording are withheld to protect the reasonable expectation of privacy of a person depicted in the recording, the Custodian of Records shall provide in writing to the requester the specific basis for the expectation of privacy and the public interest served (Government Code § 7923.625).

805.12.4 RECORDINGS WITHHELD FROM PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

If the reasonable expectation of privacy of a person depicted in the recording cannot adequately be protected through redaction, and that interest outweighs the public interest in disclosure, the Department may withhold the recording from the public, except that the recording, either redacted or unredacted, shall be disclosed promptly, upon request, to any of the following (Government Code § 7923.625):

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(a) The person in the recording whose privacy is to be protected, or the person's authorized representative.

(b) If the person is a minor, the parent or legal guardian of the person whose privacy is to be protected.

(c) If the person whose privacy is to be protected is deceased, an heir, beneficiary, designated immediate family member, or authorized legal representative of the deceased person whose privacy is to be protected.

If the Department determines that this disclosure would substantially interfere with an active criminal or administrative investigation, the Custodian of Records shall provide the requester with written notice of the specific basis for the determination and the estimated date of disclosure (Government Code § 7923.625).

The Department may continue to delay release of the recording from the public for 45 days with extensions as provided in this policy (Government Code § 7923.625).

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Protected Information

806.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the access, transmission, release and security of protected information by members of the Monterey Park Police Department. This policy addresses the protected information that is used in the day-to-day operation of the Department and not the public records information covered in the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

806.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Protected information - Any information or data that is collected, stored or accessed by members of the Monterey Park Police Department and is subject to any access or release restrictions imposed by law, regulation, order or use agreement. This includes all information contained in federal, state or local law enforcement databases that is not accessible to the public.

806.2 POLICY

Members of the Monterey Park Police Department will adhere to all applicable laws, orders, regulations, use agreements and training related to the access, use, dissemination and release of protected information.

806.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief of Police shall select a member of the Department to coordinate the use of protected information.

The responsibilities of this position include but are not limited to:

(a) Ensuring member compliance with this policy and with requirements applicable to protected information, including requirements for the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system, National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) records, and California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS).

(b) Developing, disseminating, and maintaining procedures that adopt or comply with the U.S. Department of Justice's current Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Security Policy. See the Monterey Park Police Department CJIS Access, Maintenance, and Security Policy for additional guidance.

(c) Developing, disseminating, and maintaining any other procedures necessary to comply with any other requirements for the access, use, dissemination, release, and security of protected information.

(d) Developing procedures to ensure training and certification requirements are met.

(e) Resolving specific questions that arise regarding authorized recipients of protected information.

(f) Ensuring security practices and procedures are in place to comply with requirements applicable to protected information.

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806.4 ACCESS TO PROTECTED INFORMATION

Protected information shall not be accessed in violation of any law, order, regulation, user agreement, Monterey Park Police Department policy, or training. Only those members who have completed applicable training and met any applicable requirements, such as a background check, may access protected information, and only when the member has a legitimate work-related reason for such access.

Unauthorized access, including access for other than a legitimate work-related purpose, is prohibited and may subject a member to administrative action pursuant to the Personnel Complaints Policy and/or criminal prosecution. See the CJIS Access, Maintenance, and Security Policy for additional guidance.

806.4.1 PENALTIES FOR MISUSE OF RECORDS

It is a misdemeanor to furnish, buy, receive or possess Department of Justice criminal history information without authorization by law (Penal Code § 11143).

Authorized persons or agencies violating state regulations regarding the security of Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI) maintained by the California Department of Justice may lose direct access to CORI (11 CCR 702).

806.5 RELEASE OR DISSEMINATION OF PROTECTED INFORMATION

Protected information may be released only to authorized recipients who have both a right to know and a need to know.

A member who is asked to release protected information that should not be released should refer the requesting person to a supervisor or to the Records Manager for information regarding a formal request.

Unless otherwise ordered or when an investigation would be jeopardized, protected information maintained by the Department may generally be shared with authorized persons from other law enforcement agencies who are assisting in the investigation or conducting a related investigation. Any such information should be released through the Records Bureau to ensure proper documentation of the release (see the Records Maintenance and Release Policy).

806.5.1 REVIEW OF CRIMINAL OFFENDER RECORD

Individuals requesting to review their own California criminal history information shall be referred to the Department of Justice (Penal Code § 11121).

Individuals shall be allowed to review their arrest or conviction record on file with the Department after complying with all legal requirements regarding authority and procedures in Penal Code § 11120 through Penal Code § 11127 (Penal Code § 13321).

806.5.2 TRANSMISSION GUIDELINES

Protected information, such as restricted Criminal Justice Information (CJI), which includes Criminal History Record Information (CHRI), should not be transmitted via unencrypted radio.

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When circumstances reasonably indicate that the immediate safety of officers, other department members, or the public is at risk, only summary information may be transmitted.

In cases where the transmission of protected information, such as Personally Identifiable Information, is necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose, and utilization of an encrypted radio channel is infeasible, a MDC or department-issued cellular telephone should be utilized when practicable. If neither are available, unencrypted radio transmissions shall be subject to the following:

- Elements of protected information should be broken up into multiple transmissions, to minimally separate an individual's combined last name and any identifying number associated with the individual, from either first name or first initial.
- Additional information regarding the individual, including date of birth, home address, or physical descriptors, should be relayed in separate transmissions.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit broadcasting warrant information.

806.6 SECURITY OF PROTECTED INFORMATION

The Chief of Police will select a member of the Department to oversee the security of protected information.

The responsibilities of this position include but are not limited to (see the CJIS Access, Maintenance, and Security Policy for additional guidance):

(a) Developing and maintaining security practices, procedures, and training.

(b) Ensuring federal and state compliance with the CJIS Security Policy and the requirements of any state or local criminal history records systems.

(c) Establishing procedures to provide for the preparation, prevention, detection, analysis, and containment of security incidents, including computer attacks.

(d) Tracking, documenting, and reporting all breach of security incidents to the Chief of Police and appropriate authorities.

806.6.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members accessing or receiving protected information shall ensure the information is not accessed or received by persons who are not authorized to access or receive it. This includes leaving protected information, such as documents or computer databases, accessible to others when it is reasonably foreseeable that unauthorized access may occur (e.g., on an unattended table or desk; in or on an unattended vehicle; in an unlocked desk drawer or file cabinet; on an unattended computer terminal).

806.7 TRAINING

All members authorized to access or release protected information shall complete a training program that complies with any protected information system requirements and identifies authorized access and use of protected information, as well as its proper handling and dissemination.

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806.8 CRIMINAL RECORDS CHECK REQUESTS

Letters requesting criminal record checks shall be forwarded to the Record Section for processing. The Record Section shall perform the necessary file searches and prepare replies on all such correspondence not requiring further action. Requests requiring further action shall be forwarded by the Record Section to the concerned bureau for such action.

806.9 AUDIT TRAIL

This section has been established in order to address restrictions on the release of criminal offender record information and outlines the requirements for the audit trail on the release of rap sheet information.

(a) General Information - Prescribed rules and procedures limit dissemination of criminal offender record information to agencies who are authorized by statute to have access to such records. It requires the agencies to whom such information has been released or communicated have both "the right to know" and "the need to know" prior to release. Each agency disseminating criminal offender record information shall keep a record of all persons and departments to whom it has given information. This record shall contain the date of dissemination, the name of the agency, and where possible, the name of the person to whom the information was given, the extent of the information given, and how it was transmitted.

(b) Audit Trail of Criminal Offender Record Information - Every request for a CII record, CII rap sheet, criminal history record check, and FBI rap sheet must be related to a case number (file number). All CII record sheets, CII rap sheets, criminal history record checks, and FBI rap sheets related to an arrest report shall be referred directly to the Records Section. Authorized personnel may make copies of the rap sheet/teletype as required for authorized investigations, for complaint filing with the District Attorney's Office, and for other Court purposes per normal procedure. Personnel of this department who need a copy of an individual's criminal history are to direct their request to the Records Section and a copy will be supplied accordingly. During the times when Records personnel are not on duty, those authorized by this section to release criminal offender record information may furnish a copy to authorized individuals and agencies. Under no circumstances are other personnel of this Department authorized to make copies of a rap sheet or criminal history teletype.

806.10 ADDITIONAL CRIMINAL RECORDS USES AUTHORIZED

In addition to releases already described, criminal record information may also be released in accordance with PC Section 11144:

(a) To disseminate statistical or research information obtained from a record, provided that the identity of the subject of the record is not disclosed.

(b) To disseminate information obtained from a record for the purpose of assisting in the apprehension of a person wanted in connection with the commission of a crime. For example: A suspect is wanted for rape. In order to let other officers know that the

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suspect is possibly dangerous and/or might be a murderer or a burglar, the police investigator circulates a flier giving the types of crimes the suspect has committed which is information from a rap sheet.

(c) To include information from a record in a transcript or record of a judicial or administrative proceeding, or any other public record when the inclusion of the information in the public record is authorized by a court, statute, or decisional law.

806.11 CALIFORNIA RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ACT

Members shall not release personal information from any agency database for the purpose of investigation or enforcement of any program compiling data on individuals based on religious belief, practice, affiliation, national origin or ethnicity (Government Code § 8310.3).

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Computers and Digital Evidence

807.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes procedures for the seizure and storage of computers, personal communications devices (PCDs) digital cameras, digital recorders and other electronic devices that are capable of storing digital information; and for the preservation and storage of digital evidence. All evidence seized and/or processed pursuant to this policy shall be done so in compliance with clearly established Fourth Amendment and search and seizure provisions.

807.2 SEIZING COMPUTERS AND RELATED EVIDENCE

Computer equipment requires specialized training and handling to preserve its value as evidence. Officers should be aware of the potential to destroy information through careless or improper handling, and utilize the most knowledgeable available resources. When seizing a computer and accessories the following steps should be taken:

(a) Photograph each item, front and back, specifically including cable connections to other items. Look for a phone line or cable to a modem for Internet access.

(b) Do not overlook the possibility of the presence of physical evidence on and around the hardware relevant to the particular investigation such as fingerprints, biological or trace evidence, and/or documents.

(c) If the computer is off, do not turn it on.

(d) If the computer is on, do not shut it down normally and do not click on anything or examine any files.

1. Photograph the screen, if possible, and note any programs or windows that appear to be open and running.
2. Disconnect the power cable from the back of the computer box or if a portable notebook style, disconnect any power cable from the case and remove the battery).

(e) Label each item with case number, evidence sheet number, and item number.

(f) Handle and transport the computer and storage media (e.g., tape, discs, memory cards, flash memory, external drives) with care so that potential evidence is not lost.

(g) Lodge all computer items in the Property Room. Do not store computers where normal room temperature and humidity is not maintained.

(h) At minimum, officers should document the following in related reports:

1. Where the computer was located and whether or not it was in operation.
2. Who was using it at the time.
3. Who claimed ownership.

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4. If it can be determined, how it was being used.

(i) In most cases when a computer is involved in criminal acts and is in the possession of the suspect, the computer itself and all storage devices (hard drives, tape drives, and disk drives) should be seized along with all media. Accessories (printers, monitors, mouse, scanner, keyboard, cables, software and manuals) should not be seized unless as a precursor to forfeiture.

807.2.1 BUSINESS OR NETWORKED COMPUTERS

If the computer belongs to a business or is part of a network, it may not be feasible to seize the entire computer. Cases involving networks require specialized handling. Officers should contact a certified forensic computer examiner for instructions or a response to the scene. It may be possible to perform an on-site inspection, or to image the hard drive only of the involved computer. This should only be done by someone specifically trained in processing computers for evidence.

807.2.2 FORENSIC EXAMINATION OF COMPUTERS

If an examination of the contents of the computer's hard drive, or floppy disks, compact discs, or any other storage media is required, forward the following items to a computer forensic examiner:

(a) Copy of report(s) involving the computer, including the Evidence/Property sheet.

(b) Copy of a consent to search form signed by the computer owner or the person in possession of the computer, or a copy of a search warrant authorizing the search of the computer hard drive for evidence relating to investigation.

(c) A listing of the items to search for (e.g., photographs, financial records, e-mail, documents).

(d) An exact duplicate of the hard drive or disk will be made using a forensic computer and a forensic software program by someone trained in the examination of computer storage devices for evidence.

807.3 SEIZING DIGITAL STORAGE MEDIA

Digital storage media including hard drives, floppy discs, CD's, DVD's, tapes, memory cards, or flash memory devices should be seized and stored in a manner that will protect them from damage.

(a) If the media has a write-protection tab or switch, it should be activated.

(b) Do not review, access or open digital files prior to submission. If the information is needed for immediate investigation request the Evidence Room to copy the contents to an appropriate form of storage media.

(c) Many kinds of storage media can be erased or damaged by magnetic fields. Keep all media away from magnetic devices, electric motors, radio transmitters or other sources of magnetic fields.

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(d) Do not leave storage media where they would be subject to excessive heat such as in a parked vehicle on a hot day.

(e) Use plastic cases designed to protect the media, or other protective packaging, to prevent damage.

807.4 SEIZING PCDS

Personal communication devices such as cell phones, PDAs or other hand-held devices connected to any communication network must be handled with care to preserve evidence that may be on the device including messages, stored data and/or images.

(a) Officers should not attempt to access, review or search the contents of such devices prior to examination by a forensic expert. Unsent messages can be lost, data can be inadvertently deleted and incoming messages can override stored messages.

(b) Do not turn the device on or off. The device should be placed in a solid metal container such as a paint can or in a faraday bag, to prevent the device from sending or receiving information from its host network.

(c) When seizing the devices, also seize the charging units and keep them plugged in to the chargers until they can be examined. If the batteries go dead all the data may be lost.

807.5 DIGITAL EVIDENCE RECORDED BY OFFICERS

Officers handling and submitting recorded and digitally stored evidence from digital cameras and audio or video recorders will comply with these procedures to ensure the integrity and admissibility of such evidence.

807.5.1 COLLECTION OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE

Once evidence is recorded it shall not be erased, deleted or altered in any way prior to submission. All photographs taken will be preserved regardless of quality, composition or relevance. Video and audio files will not be altered in any way.

807.5.2 SUBMISSION OF DIGITAL MEDIA

The following are required procedures for the submission of digital media used by cameras or other recorders:

(a) The recording media (smart card, compact flash card or any other media) shall be brought to the Evidence Room as soon as possible for submission into evidence.

(b) Officers are not authorized to review or copy memory cards. The evidence technicians are the only employees authorized to copy and/or distribute digital media made from the memory cards.

(c) As soon as possible following the collection of evidence, the camera operator is to remove the memory card from their digital camera and place the card into a plastic carrier. The card and carrier are then to be placed into a zip-lock type baggie. The

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camera operator shall write their name and the related case number on the outside of the baggie before placing in the film drop box along with the evidence form.

(d) Evidence technicians will make a copy of the memory card using appropriate storage media. Once they have verified that the images properly transferred to the storage media, the technicians will erase the memory card for re-use. The storage media will be marked as the original.

(e) Officers requiring a copy of the digital files must request a copy on the evidence form when submitted to evidence.

807.5.3 DOWNLOADING OF DIGITAL FILES

Digital information such as video or audio files recorded on devices using internal memory must be downloaded to storage media. The following procedures are to be followed:

(a) Files should not be opened or reviewed prior to downloading and storage.

(b) Where possible, the device should be connected to a computer and the files accessed directly from the computer directory or downloaded to a folder on the host computer for copying to the storage media.

807.5.4 PRESERVATION OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE

(a) Only evidence technicians are authorized to copy original digital media that is held as evidence. The original digital media shall remain in evidence and shall remain unaltered.

(b) Digital images that are enhanced to provide a better quality photograph for identification and investigative purposes must only be made from a copy of the original media.

(c) If any enhancement is done to the copy of the original, it shall be noted in the corresponding incident report.

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Animal Control

808.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for interacting with animals and responding to calls for service that involve animals.

808.2 ANIMAL CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES

Animal control services are generally the primary responsibility of Animal Control and include:

(a) Animal-related matters during periods when Animal Control is available.

(b) Ongoing or persistent animal nuisance complaints. Such complaints may be scheduled, if reasonable, for handling during periods that Animal Control is available for investigation and resolution.

(c) Follow-up on animal-related calls, such as locating owners of injured animals.

808.3 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members who respond to or assist with animal-related calls for service should evaluate the situation to determine the appropriate actions to control the situation.

Due to the hazards of handling animals without proper training and equipment, responding members generally should not attempt to capture or pick up any animal, but should keep the animal under observation until the arrival of appropriate assistance.

Members may consider acting before the arrival of such assistance when:

(a) There is a threat to public safety.

(b) An animal has bitten someone. Members should take measures to confine the animal and prevent further injury.

(c) An animal is creating a traffic hazard.

(d) An animal is seriously injured.

(e) The owner/handler of an animal has been arrested or is incapacitated. In such circumstances, the member should find appropriate placement for the animal.

1. This is only necessary when the arrestee is expected to be in custody for a time period longer than would reasonably allow him/her to properly care for the animal.
2. With the owner’s consent, locating appropriate placement may require contacting relatives or neighbors to care for the animal.
3. If no person can be found or the owner does not or cannot give consent, the animal should be taken to a designated animal care facility.

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808.4 DECEASED ANIMALS

When a member becomes aware of a deceased animal, all reasonable attempts should be made to preliminarily determine if the death of the animal is related to criminal activity.

Deceased animals on public property should be removed, sealed in a plastic bag, and properly disposed of by the responding member if the deceased animal is determined to be a hazard.

Members should not climb onto or under any privately owned structure for the purpose of removing a deceased animal.

When handling deceased animals, members should attempt to identify and notify the owner of the final disposition of the animal.

808.4.1 DECEASED ANIMALS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

Requests for the removal of a dead animal on private property shall be assigned to an Animal Control Officer. If no Animal Control personnel are on duty, the request may be given to the next Animal Control Officer returning to duty. If a person requests that a dead animal be removed immediately and no Animal Control Officer is on duty, the person will be instructed to contact the Humane Society.

Both Monterey Park Animal Control and Humane Society charge a fee for the removal of dead privately owned animals.

808.5 INJURED ANIMALS

When a member becomes aware of an injured domesticated animal, all reasonable attempts should be made to contact an owner or responsible handler. If an owner or responsible handler cannot be located, the animal should be taken to a veterinarian and notice shall be given to the owner pursuant to the requirements of Penal Code § 597.1.

808.5.1 VETERINARY CARE

The injured animal should be taken to a veterinarian as follows:

(a) During normal business hours, the animal should be taken to an authorized veterinary care clinic.

(b) If after normal business hours, the animal should be taken to the authorized Veterinary Emergency and Critical Care Services Clinic.

(c) An exception to the above exists when the animal is an immediate danger to the community or the owner of the animal is identified and takes responsibility for the injured animal.

Each incident shall be documented and, at minimum, include the name of the reporting party and veterinary hospital and/or person to whom the animal is released.

If Animal Control is not available, the information will be forwarded for follow-up.

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808.5.2 INJURED WILDLIFE

Injured wildlife should be referred to the Department of Fish and Wildlife or the Marine Mammal Center as applicable.

808.5.3 RESCUE OF ANIMALS IN VEHICLES

If an animal left unattended in a vehicle appears to be in distress, members may enter the vehicle for the purpose of rescuing the animal. Members should (Penal Code § 597.7(d)):

(a) Make a reasonable effort to locate the owner before entering the vehicle.

(b) Take steps to minimize damage to the vehicle.

(c) Refrain from searching the vehicle or seizing items except as otherwise permitted by law.

(d) Leave notice on or in the vehicle identifying the location where the animal has been taken and the name and Department of the member involved in the rescue.

(e) Make reasonable efforts to contact the owner or secure the vehicle before leaving the scene.

(f) Take the animal to an animal care facility, a place of safekeeping or, if necessary, a veterinary hospital for treatment.

808.6 GENERAL POLICY FOR THE USE OF FIREARMS TO DESTROY ANIMALS

The 12 gauge shotgun or service handgun may be utilized by police officers for any immediate destruction of animals when necessary. Any animal, vicious or feral, which by its very nature or disposition poses a threat or hazard that jeopardizes human life, public safety, well-being of the general public, extreme property damage (other animals included) and after reasonable efforts to control, secure or capture such animal have been exhausted, may be destroyed. Officers may shoot when and where there is a safe background. Any situation involving the intentional destruction of any such animal shall be immediately reported to Communications and the Field Supervisor. A report documenting the incident shall be written.

Animal Control Officers who believe that the immediate destruction of an animal is necessary, but the deployment of authorized chemical delivery projectors described herein is inappropriate or impractical to the situation, shall notify Communications to assign a police officer, or request an animal control personnel of the Humane Society (or other appropriate mutual aid agency) to destroy animals pursuant to the Monterey Park Municipal Code Section 8.01.100:

8.01.100 Authority to destroy animals. The poundmaster, animal control officer, health officer or police officer or any such deputy or representative is authorized and empowered to humanely destroy any animal because it is suffering from a disease dangerous to human health, or a critical injury or is vicious or dangerous. (Ord. 1381 § 1 (part), 1974)

Subject to the assigned officer's considerations for firearms safety, the Animal Control Officer shall retain responsibility for directing the officer's actions to destroy the animal in accordance with this policy.

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808.7 CHEMICAL DELIVERY GUNS AND EQUIPMENT

Chemical delivery guns and other immobilization equipment are invaluable tools in the capture of many types of animals which may be encountered in the scope of the animal control function. The paramount concern in the use of such equipment must be for the safety and welfare of both human and animal life. The following information is provided as a guideline to be considered in the use of chemical delivery guns:

a. Chemical delivery guns are to be used only when all other methods of capture have proven ineffective, or would be ineffective and only when firing conditions present no hazard to human life.

b. Use of chemical delivery guns shall be limited to:

- 1. Preventing animals from injuring humans.
- 2. Preventing a life-endangering condition affecting humans.
- 3. As a means of approaching a severely injured animal that presents a threat to the safety of an Animal Control Officer or others.

c. Telazol will be the only chemical drug used.

d. The telazol injection dose shall be between 3.0 mg/1b and 6.0 mg/lb of the animal's body weight. Any dose in excess must be properly justified. Justification will be noted on the Immobilization Report by the animal control officer discharging the projector.

e. A copy of the Immobilization Report must be submitted to the veterinarian at the time the animal is presented to the veterinarian for monitoring and/or treatment.

f. The animal should be injected, whenever possible, in a heavy muscle area, such as the thigh.

g. Animals injected with telazol will be immediately taken to a veterinarian, preferably the Veterinarian in Charge. If the Veterinarian in Charge is unavailable, the animal will be taken to any veterinary clinic used by the City.

h. In all cases, the animal control officer considering the use of the chemical delivery gun must determine the absolute necessity of the gun's use. The officer must determine that every other method of capture has been or would be ineffective and that the circumstances warrant the use of chemical capture. The following are examples which warrant the use of chemical delivery guns:

- 1. To capture a suspected rabid, vicious, or dangerous animal.
- 2. To capture an animal involved in a bite upon a human when other means of capture have failed.
- 3. To capture animals on streets, highways and freeways when the animal presents a clear hazard to human life, as an alternative to the use of conventional firearms.
- 4. To capture an animal which because temperament or injury presents a clear risk to the safety of an Animal Control Officer, Police Officer or other Emergency Service Employee in the performance of their duties.

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808.7.1 TRAINING WITH CHEMICAL DELIVERY GUNS

A minimum of sixteen hours of initial training is required in order to qualify the Animal Control Officer for authority to utilize any portion of this system. In-service training sessions will be conducted by the Veterinarian in Charge or his designated representative. After initial training, each ACO should qualify with the guns regularly. Qualification Training shall include shooting and consistently striking a standard target at 15 and 25 yards.

808.7.2 MAINTENANCE AND HANDLING OF CHEMICAL DELIVERY GUNS

It shall be the responsibility of the operator to maintain the equipment in good repair and clean condition. Any equipment discrepancies shall be reported to the Animal Control Supervisor in writing.

All CO2 gas-powered guns shall be maintained in a cocked mode. After discharge, the projector will be re-cocked. The chemical delivery gun shall be handled as if it is a loaded firearm at all times . At no time will the equipment be left unattended unless secured under lock and key.

808.7.3 EUTHANASIA

Any animal in need of Euthanasia will be transported to the local veterinarian on call. In the event that the animal is severely injured or sick and is in need of immediate Euthanasia in the field, a certified ACO has the authority to administer Beuthanasia by I.V. injection only.

808.7.4 IMMOBILIZATION AND EUTHANASIA DRUG CONTROL

It shall be the responsibility of the Animal Control Supervisor and the Veterinarian in Charge to maintain complete and accurate records pertaining to inventory, location, disposition, and distribution of all drugs. All Class I drugs will be maintained in a secure location under the direct supervision of Veterinarian in Charge and will be distributed only when specifically needed. It shall be the operator's responsibility to maintain security of drugs specifically assigned to the chemical delivery projector case. All records are subject to inspection by the Chief of Police, Support Services Commander or Animal Control Bureau Supervisor and negligence is subject to disciplinary action.

808.7.5 IMMOBILIZATION DOCUMENTATION

(a) Animal Treatment Record - An Animal Treatment Record will be completed and will be attached to the Animal History Record of all animals captured as a result of immobilization. Drug name, total dose, and point of injection/entry will be indicated on the Animal Treatment Record.

(b) Immobilization Report - In addition to any other form, the Immobilization Report shall be completed each time a chemical delivery gun, other immobilization equipment or any firearm is discharged in the course of immobilizing.

808.7.6 FORM DISTRIBUTION

Any report form other than the Immobilization Report will be distributed as prescribed in other procedures.

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(a) The Immobilization Report will be submitted to the treating veterinarian for diagnosis and comments. After the veterinarian's diagnosis, it will be submitted to the assigned supervisory officer for review. The original report will be filed in Police records filing system.

(b) An up-to-date file will be maintained by the reviewing officer on all activity involving the discharge of chemical delivery projectors of firearms.

808.7.7 IMMOBILIZATION EQUIPMENT POLICY STATEMENT

The operator of immobilization equipment, including chemical delivery guns, is responsible and totally in charge of any act undertaken in the field that involves animal immobilization or euthanasia, including the decision to direct a police officer to use a firearm instead of deploying the authorized immobilization equipment to euthanize an animal, or to not immobilize or euthanize at all. All actions must be in compliance with existing Department policies addressing euthanasia or the use of telazol or any other prescribed drug.

This procedure is applicable to all personnel authorized to use immobilization equipment under jurisdiction of the Animal Control Supervisor, with the approval of the Chief of Police.

808.8 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to be responsive to the needs of the community regarding animal-related issues. This includes enforcing local, state and federal laws relating to animals and appropriately resolving or referring animal-related problems, as outlined in this policy.

808.9 ANIMAL CRUELTY COMPLAINTS

Laws relating to the cruelty to animals should be enforced, including but not limited to Penal Code § 597 et seq. (cruelty to animals, failure to care for animals).

(a) An investigation should be conducted on all reports of animal cruelty.

(b) Legal steps should be taken to protect an animal that is in need of immediate care or protection from acts of cruelty.

808.10 ANIMAL BITE REPORTS

Members investigating an animal bite should obtain as much information as possible for follow-up with the appropriate health or animal authorities. Efforts should be made to capture or otherwise have the animal placed under control. Members should attempt to identify and notify the owner of the final disposition of the animal.

808.11 STRAY DOGS

If a stray dog has a license or can otherwise be identified, the owner should be contacted, if possible. If the owner is contacted, the dog should be released to the owner and a citation may be issued, if appropriate. If a dog is taken into custody, it shall be transported to the appropriate animal care facility.

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Members shall provide reasonable treatment to animals in their care (e.g., food, water, shelter).

808.12 DANGEROUS ANIMALS

In the event responding members cannot fulfill a request for service because an animal is difficult or dangerous to handle, the Watch Commander will be contacted to determine available resources, including requesting the assistance of animal control services from an allied agency.

808.13 PUBLIC NUISANCE CALLS RELATING TO ANIMALS

Members should diligently address calls related to nuisance animals (e.g., barking dogs), as such calls may involve significant quality-of-life issues.

808.14 DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS

When it is necessary to use a firearm to euthanize a badly injured animal or stop an animal that poses an imminent threat to human safety, the Firearms Policy shall be followed. A badly injured animal shall only be euthanized with the approval of a supervisor.

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Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act

809.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines to ensure this department fulfills its obligation in complying with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (Clery Act) as well as applicable California Education Code requirements.

809.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes and takes all such reports seriously (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(C)(iii)). Reports will be accepted in any manner, including in person or in writing, at any Monterey Park Police Department facility. Reports will be accepted anonymously, by phone or via email or on the institution's website.

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to comply with the Clery Act. Compliance with the Clery Act requires a joint effort between the Monterey Park Police Department and the administration of the institution.

Supervisors assigned areas of responsibility in the following policy sections are expected to be familiar with the subsections of 20 USC § 1092(f) and 34 CFR 668.46 that are relevant to their responsibilities.

809.3 POLICY, PROCEDURE, AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The Chief of Police shall:

(a) Ensure that the Monterey Park Police Department establishes procedures for immediate emergency response and evacuation, including the use of electronic and cellular communication, and testing of these procedures (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(J)(i); 20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(J)(iii)).

(b) Enter into written agreements as appropriate with local law enforcement agencies to (Education Code § 67381.1):

1. Identify roles in the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on campus (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(C)(ii)).

    (a) This includes identification of the responsibilities for sexual assault, hate crimes, and Part 1 violent crime investigations (e.g., willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault as defined in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Handbook), and establishing the specific geographical boundaries of each agency's responsibility, including maps as necessary (Education Code § 67381).

2. Assist in the monitoring and reporting of criminal activity at off-campus student organizations that are recognized by the institution and engaged in by students attending the institution, including student organizations with off-campus housing facilities (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(G)).

3. Ensure coordination of emergency response and evacuation procedures, including procedures to immediately notify the campus community upon the

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confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(J)).

4. Notify the Monterey Park Police Department of criminal offenses reported to local law enforcement agencies to assist the institution in meeting its reporting requirements under the Clery Act (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F)).

5. Notify the Monterey Park Police Department of criminal offenses reported to local law enforcement agencies to assist in making information available to the campus community in a timely manner and to aid in the prevention of similar crimes. Such disseminated information shall withhold the names of victims as confidential (20 USC § 1092(f)(3)).

(c) Appoint a designee to develop programs that are designed to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, and to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(D)).

(d) Appoint a designee to develop programs to inform students and employees about the prevention of crime (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(E)).

(e) Appoint a designee to develop educational programs to promote the awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and what to do if an offense occurs, including but not limited to who should be contacted, the importance of preserving evidence, and to whom the alleged offense should be reported (20 USC § 1092(f)(8)(B)). The designee shall also develop written materials to be distributed to reporting persons that explain the rights and options provided for in 20 USC § 1092 (20 USC § 1092(f)(8)(C)).

(f) Appoint a designee to make the appropriate notifications to institution staff regarding missing person investigations in order to ensure that the institution complies with the requirements of 34 CFR 668.46(h).

(g) Appoint a designee to assist in the development of prevention and awareness programs related to hazing as defined by the institution, including but not limited to the procedures for reporting and investigating incidents; information on local, state, and tribal laws on hazing; and hazing prevention strategies (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(K); 20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(L)).

809.3.1 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee will also (Education Code § 67386):

(a) Assist the institution with the development of policies and procedures relating to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking involving a student whether it occurred on- or off-campus including:

1. The differences between standards of proof and defenses in criminal investigations and administrative or disciplinary matters.

2. Victim-centered protocols including privacy protection, responses to reports, interviews, investigations, required notifications, and participation by victim advocates and other supporting individuals.

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(b) Assist, as appropriate, with trauma-informed training for campus personnel involved in investigating and adjudicating sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking cases.

(c) Assist, as appropriate, in the development of the institution's comprehensive prevention and outreach programs addressing sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

(d) Ensure that any reported Part 1 violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime described in Penal Code § 422.55 (whether it occurred on- or off-campus), is reported as soon as practicable to any local law enforcement agency with investigation responsibilities pursuant to a written agreement with the Monterey Park Police Department or the institution (Education Code § 67380).

1. The identification of the victim shall be withheld, unless the victim consents to being identified after being informed of the right to have their personally identifying information withheld. If the victim does not consent to being identified, then the alleged assailant shall not be identified unless the institution determines that the alleged assailant represents a serious or ongoing threat to the safety of the students, employees, or the institution, and the immediate assistance of the Monterey Park Police Department is necessary to contact or detain the assailant (Education Code § 67380).

2. If the institution discloses the identity of the alleged assailant to the Monterey Park Police Department, the institution must immediately inform the victim of that disclosure (Education Code § 67380).

(e) Ensure the victim receives the following information:

1. Options on rights to obtain a sexual assault forensic medical examination including the right to be accompanied to the examination by a certified sexual assault counselor and/or support person of the victim's choosing

2. How to access transportation to an examination site, including transportation options provided or arranged by the campus

(f) Assist as requested in providing transportation or transportation options to eligible victims of sexual violence to a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) or Sexual Abuse Response Team (SART) exam center for the administration of a sexual assault forensic medical evidence kit.

1. Transportation information should be documented and provided to the institution for reporting purposes to the state legislature.

809.4 RECORDS COLLECTION AND RETENTION

The Records Manager is responsible for maintaining Monterey Park Police Department statistics and making reasonable good-faith efforts to obtain statistics from other law enforcement agencies as necessary to allow the institution to comply with its reporting requirements under the Clery Act (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F)). The statistics shall be compiled as follows:

(a) Statistics concerning the occurrence of the following criminal offenses reported to this department or to local police agencies that occurred on campus, in or on non-campus

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buildings or property, and on public property including streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F)(i); 34 CFR 668.46(c)):

1. Murder
2. Sex offenses, forcible or non-forcible
3. Robbery
4. Aggravated assault
5. Burglary
6. Motor vehicle theft
7. Manslaughter
8. Arson
9. Arrests or persons referred for campus disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug-related violations, and weapons possession
10. Dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking
11. Hazing

(b) Statistics concerning the crimes described in the section above, theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction, damage, or vandalism of property, and other crimes involving bodily injury to any person where the victim was intentionally selected because of their actual or perceived race, sex, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or disability. These statistics should be collected and reported according to the category of prejudice (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F)(ii); 34 CFR 668.46(c)).

(c) The statistics shall be compiled using the definitions in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system and modifications made pursuant to the Hate Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)(7); 34 CFR 668.46(c)(9)). For the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, such statistics shall be compiled in accordance with the definitions used in the Violence Against Women Act (20 USC § 1092(f)(7); 34 USC § 12291; 34 CFR 668.46(a)). The statistics will be categorized separately as offenses that occur (20 USC § 1092(f)(13); 34 CFR 668.46(c)(5)):

1. On campus.
2. In or on a non-campus building or property.
3. On public property.
4. In dormitories or other on-campus residential or student facilities.

(d) Statistics will be included by the calendar year in which the crime was reported to the Monterey Park Police Department (34 CFR 668.46(c)(3)).

(e) Stalking offenses will include a statistic for each year in which the stalking conduct is reported and will be recorded as occurring either at the first location in which the stalking occurred or the location where the victim became aware of the conduct (34 CFR 668.46(c)(6)).

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(f) Statistics will include the three most recent calendar years (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F); 34 CFR 668.46(c)).

(g) The statistics shall not identify victims of crimes or persons accused of crimes (20 USC § 1092(f)(7)).

(h) Hazing incident statistics shall be compiled using the definitions in the Stop Campus Hazing Act (20 USC § 1092 (f)(6)(A)(vi)). The statistics shall be compiled for each single incident and as required by 20 USC § 1092(f)(7).

809.4.1 CRIME LOG

The Records Manager is responsible for ensuring a daily crime log is created and maintained as follows (20 USC § 1092(f)(4); 34 CFR 668.46(f)):

(a) The daily crime log will record all crimes reported to the Monterey Park Police Department, including the nature, date, time and general location of each crime, and the disposition, if known.

(b) All log entries shall be made within two business days of the initial report being made to the Department.

(c) If new information about an entry becomes available, then the new information shall be recorded in the log not later than two business days after the information becomes available to the police department or security department.

(d) The daily crime log for the most recent 60-day period shall be open to the public for inspection at all times during normal business hours. Any portion of the log that is older than 60 days must be made available within two business days of a request for public inspection. Information in the log is not required to be disclosed when:

1. Disclosure of the information is prohibited by law.
2. Disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim.
3. There is clear and convincing evidence that the release of such information would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual, may cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or could result in the destruction of evidence. In any of these cases, the information may be withheld until that damage is no longer likely to occur from the release of such information.

809.4.2 COMPILING RECORDS FOR DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

The Records Manager is also responsible for compiling the following to allow the institution to comply with its disclosure requirements under Education Code § 67380:

(a) All occurrences reported to the Monterey Park Police Department and all arrests for crimes that are committed on campus that involve violence, hate violence, theft, destruction of property, illegal drugs, or alcohol intoxication.

(b) All occurrences of noncriminal acts of hate violence reported to the Monterey Park Police Department for which a written report is prepared.

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809.5 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

It is the responsibility of the Administration Division Commander to ensure that the required Clery Act disclosures are properly forwarded to campus administration and community members in accordance with institution procedures. This includes:

(a) Procedures for providing emergency notification of crimes or other incidents and evacuations that might represent an imminent threat to the safety of students or employees (20 USC § 1092(f)(3); 34 CFR 668.46(e); 34 CFR 668.46(g)).

(b) Procedures for notifying the campus community about crimes considered to be a threat to other students and employees in order to aid in the prevention of similar crimes. Such disseminated information shall withhold the names of victims as confidential (20 USC § 1092(f)(3)).

(c) Information necessary for the institution to prepare its annual security report (20 USC § 1092(f)(1); 34 CFR 668.46(b)). This report will include but is not limited to:

1. Crime statistics and the policies for preparing the crime statistics.
2. Crime and emergency reporting procedures, including the responses to such reports.
3. Policies concerning security of and access to campus facilities.
4. Crime, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking awareness and prevention programs, including:
    (a) Procedures victims should follow.
    (b) Procedures for protecting the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties.
5. Policies and incident prevention and awareness programs concerning hazing, including:
    (a) Procedures for reporting incidents.
    (b) Procedures for investigating incidents.
    (c) Information on applicable local, state, and tribal laws on hazing.
    (d) Primary prevention strategies (e.g., bystander intervention, ethical leadership, building group cohesion without hazing).
6. Enforcement policies related to alcohol and illegal drugs.
7. Locations where the campus community can obtain information about registered sex offenders.
8. Emergency response and evacuation procedures.
9. Missing student notification procedures.
10. Information addressing the jurisdiction and authority of campus security including any working relationships and agreements between campus security personnel and both state and local law enforcement agencies.

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(d) Information necessary for the institution to prepare the Campus Hazing Transparency Report (CHTR) (20 USC § 1092(f)(9)).

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CJIS Access, Maintenance, and Security

810.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the use, maintenance, and security of department systems that access, process, store, or transmit Criminal Justice Information.

810.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Criminal Justice Information (CJI) - Data provided by FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) that is necessary for law enforcement agencies to perform their mission and enforce the laws (e.g., biometric, identity history, person, organization, case/incident history data).

Security incident - Any incident that compromises the security of CJI or systems that access, process, store, or transmit CJI. Examples include but are not limited to unauthorized use of legitimate code or credentials within department systems, email communications that contain malicious code, data breaches, signaling to external systems, and unauthorized exporting of information.

810.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to maintain the security, confidentiality, and integrity of its information systems that access, process, store, or transmit CJI by collaborating with appropriate state and federal agencies to implement the applicable established protocols.

810.3 CJIS COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police shall appoint a CJIS coordinator, who shall be responsible for the Monterey Park Police Department's adherence to FBI CJIS Security Policy requirements.

The CJIS coordinator shall establish procedures necessary to govern the department's use, maintenance, and security of systems that access CJI as described in this policy.

810.3.1 CJIS COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the CJIS coordinator include but are not limited to:

(a) Coordinating with others, such as the information technology or legal departments, as appropriate, to maintain department compliance with FBI CJIS Security Policy requirements and the California Justice Information Services.

(b) Managing member accounts with access to CJI, including:

1. Creating, enabling, modifying, disabling, and removing member accounts in accordance with this policy and the FBI CJIS Security Policy.
2. Configuring member accounts in accordance with federal and state requirements (e.g., limiting unsuccessful login attempts, validating new passwords against known compromised or commonly used passwords).
3. Reviewing member accounts for compliance with legal and policy requirements at least annually.

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(c) Overseeing the maintenance, repair, and replacement of CJI systems and system components in accordance with manufacturer or vendor specifications and/or department requirements, including:

1. Maintaining a list of organizations and personnel approved by the Chief of Police to perform maintenance on CJI systems.
2. Approving, scheduling, documenting, and monitoring all maintenance and diagnostic activities, whether performed on-site, remotely, or off-site, and maintaining records.
3. Verifying that non-escorted personnel performing maintenance on any CJI system or terminal possess the required access authorizations, and designating members who have the required access authorizations and technical competence to supervise the maintenance activities of personnel who do not possess the required access authorizations.
4. Maintaining records for all system maintenance and diagnostic activities.

(d) Configuring remote access systems and devices only with the explicit authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, including:

1. Routing through authorized and managed access control points (e.g., firewalls, secure gateways).
2. Mandatory multi-factor authentications for users.
3. Use of automated mechanisms to monitor and control remote access methods.
4. Mandatory encryption (e.g., VPN, Transport Layer Security).
5. Required logging of all remote access activity.

(e) Monitoring department systems that have access to CJI to ensure compliance with applicable laws and this policy; developing processes to detect, identify, and correct flaws in software and firmware; and conducting security updates as necessary.

(f) Providing for the security of hardware that includes provisions for the following:

1. How hardware is to be brought into and taken out of department facilities
2. Physical security of hardware within department facilities
3. Physical security of areas containing network connections and transmission lines, including monitored access

(g) Implementing and carrying out the department Incident Response Plan, including:

1. Tracking and documenting all suspected or actual security incidents related to CJI in an appropriate manner.
2. Directing annual testing of the department's information security incident response capabilities using tabletop or walk-through exercises, simulations, or other types of testing.
3. Making the appropriate notifications outside of the Department (see the Records Maintenance and Release Policy for additional guidance).

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4. Providing information on security incidents to any third-party software developers or vendors as appropriate.

(h) Protecting digital and non-digital media that contain CJI, including physical security, transportation, destruction/sanitization, and documentation requirements.

(i) Developing and updating department information security and privacy literacy training and incident response training as required by policy.

(j) Maintaining audit records in accordance with the established records retention schedule, but in no event for less than one year.

(k) Managing the development, documentation, and dissemination of applicable policies and procedures for the following:

1. Access Control
2. Awareness and training
3. Auditing and accountability
4. Assessment, authorization, and monitoring
5. Configuration management
6. Contingency planning
7. Identification and authentication
8. Incident response
9. Maintenance
10. Media protection
11. Physical and environmental protection
12. Planning
13. Personnel security
14. Risk assessment
15. Systems and services acquisition
16. Systems and communications protection
17. System and information integrity
18. Supply chain risk management

(l) Reviewing this policy and related procedures as required by the FBI CJIS Security Policy and proposing updates as needed to the Chief of Police.

810.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

All members of the Department shall be committed to detecting information security incidents and making the appropriate notifications.

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Any member who suspects that there may have been unauthorized access, disclosure, or other compromise of CJI shall report their suspicions in accordance with the Incident Response Plan within one hour of the discovery.

Personally owned devices or systems and publicly accessible systems shall not be used to access, process, store, or transmit CJI.

810.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors shall notify the CJIS coordinator when the account access of a member they supervise needs to be modified, disabled, or removed for any reason, such as resignation, termination, or change of duties.

810.6 MEMBER ACCOUNTS

Department accounts used to access CJI shall only be created upon approval of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

Member accounts shall be disabled within one week of any of the following:

(a) The account has expired.

(b) The account is no longer associated with a member.

(c) The account is found to be in violation of this policy.

(d) The account has been inactive for 90 calendar days.

If any threat to the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of CJI related to a specific member account is detected, the CJIS coordinator or designated member shall disable the account within 30 minutes of the discovery.

810.6.1 ACCESS AUTHORIZATION

Access authorization for systems transmitting, receiving, using, or storing CJI shall be based on the principle of least privilege as follows:

(a) Members shall only be granted access authorizations that are necessary to accomplish assigned department tasks.

(b) Accounts with security privileges shall only be authorized for members with an operational need for the privileges. Privileged functions shall be logged as they are executed.

(c) Non-privileged members shall not be allowed to execute privileged functions.

810.6.2 ACCOUNT REVIEW ACTIVITIES

At least annually, the CJIS coordinator shall review member accounts for compliance with policy and applicable laws. The CJIS coordinator shall validate account privileges and remove or reassign them as necessary to accurately reflect the department mission and law enforcement needs.

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810.7 MEDIA PROTECTION

Access to media containing CJI shall be restricted to authorized members and stored within physically secured locations or controlled areas, in accordance with the FBI CJIS Security Policy.

Digital media (e.g., flash drives, external or removable hard disk drives, compact discs) containing CJI shall be encrypted. Personally owned digital media devices or digital media devices with no identifiable owner shall not be used on department systems that store, process, or transmit CJI.

Non-digital media (e.g., paper files, printed pages, microfilm) containing CJI should be enclosed in an opaque folder or container if they are to be transported outside of physically secure locations or controlled areas. Media containing CJI shall not be left unattended outside of a physically secure location.

Transportation and transfers of media containing CJI shall only be conducted by authorized members and shall be documented.

810.7.1 MEDIA DISPOSAL AND RELEASE

Digital media containing CJI shall be overwritten at least three times or degaussed (i.e., erased) prior to being disposed of, released from department control, or released for reuse. Inoperable digital media devices, such as hard drives or solid-state drives that cannot be accessed to overwrite the data, shall be physically destroyed. When non-digital media is no longer needed for investigative or security purposes, it shall be destroyed by crosscut shredding or incineration.

810.8 SYSTEM AND INFORMATION INTEGRITY

The integrity of department CJI systems shall be protected through the implementation of appropriate controls such as:

(a) Flaw remediation.

(b) System monitoring.

(c) Security alerts, advisories, and directives.

(d) Software, firmware, and information integrity controls.

(e) Spam protection.

810.9 INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN

[Insert your agency's Incident Response Plan consistent with CJIS 5.3 IR-4, IR-7, and IR-8 – see the Guide Sheet for additional guidance.]

810.10 SECURITY AWARENESS TRAINING

Members with physical or electronic access to CJI or CJI systems shall complete security awareness training appropriate to their assigned roles and responsibilities and shall certify their understanding by signing a formal Security Awareness Training Acknowledgement. Training shall include information security and privacy literacy training, security incident response training, and a review of this policy and related procedures.

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Security awareness training shall be completed prior to accessing any CJI data or system and at least annually thereafter. Additional training shall be completed as required following any changes to CJI systems and for any member involved in a security incident within 30 days of the event.

Individual training records shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule, but in no event for less than three years.

The department's CJIS training shall be reviewed for any necessary updates or changes annually and following any security incident or change in a CJI system or the FBI CJIS Security Policy.

810.11 SANCTIONS

Failure to adhere to policies and procedures pertaining to CJI shall result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination. Misuse of or failure to secure CJI may also result in temporary or permanent restrictions in the use of CJI. Intentional misuse of CJI may also be prosecutable under applicable laws.

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Chapter 9 - Custody

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Transporting Persons in Custody

900.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for transporting persons who are in the custody of the Monterey Park Police Department.

See the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy for additional guidance.

900.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to provide safe, secure, and humane transportation for all persons in custody.

900.3 FIELD SERVICES DIVISION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Field Services Division Commander should establish related procedures for:

- Safely transporting persons who have their legs restrained.
- Seating placement of persons being transported in vehicles with and without safety barriers.

900.4 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Persons in custody should be transported in a vehicle properly equipped to transport passengers. They should be appropriately restrained and positioned during transport.

Officers transporting a person in custody should:

(a) Search all areas of the vehicle accessible to a person in custody before and after each transport.

(b) Immediately search persons in custody after arrest, when receiving the person from the custody of another officer, and before transferring the person. Refer to the Custodial Searches Policy before conducting any search other than a field search.

1. Whenever practicable, a search should be conducted by an officer of the same gender as the person being searched. If an officer of the same gender is not reasonably available, a witnessing officer should be present during the search.

(c) Provide Dispatch with any required notifications (e.g., start time, mileage, end time).

(d) Properly secure all property.

(e) Use audio/video equipment (when properly equipped) to observe and record any person in custody during transport (see the Mobile Audio/Video and Body-Worn Camera policies for additional guidance).

(f) Make a reasonable effort to prevent inappropriate conversations between persons being transported (e.g., demeaning or insulting language) or conversations between a person being transported and someone outside the vehicle.

(g) Plan travel times and routes to avoid situations that might impede transportation (e.g., heavy traffic, unfavorable road conditions, extreme weather) when reasonably practicable.

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(h) Make a verbal welfare check with a person in custody at least every 10 minutes. Provide sufficient visual observation and audio communication during the transport of:

1. Individuals in auxiliary restraints.
2. Individuals in leg restraints.
3. Individuals wearing a spit hood.
4. Individuals who are a suspected suicide risk.

(i) Verify that the vehicle's security devices (e.g., window and rear-door child-safety locks) are activated.

(j) Assess uncooperative persons who cannot or will not sit upright for a medical condition (see the Medical Aid and Response Policy for additional guidance):

1. If no medical condition exists, alternative transportation should be arranged (e.g., a special transport van).

900.5 TRANSPORT RESTRICTIONS

When transporting multiple persons, officers:

(a) Should not transport persons in custody together. Persons in custody should be transported individually when practicable, or within their own compartment of a multiple-compartment vehicle, unless supervisor approval is received based on unusual circumstances.

1. Juveniles and adults shall not be transported together.
2. Persons with known hostilities toward each other, such as mutual combatants or rival gang members, shall not be transported together.
3. Persons of different genders should not be transported together.

(b) If segregating individuals is not possible, transporting officers should be alert to inappropriate physical or verbal contact and take appropriate action.

900.6 TRANSPORT VANS

An officer trained on the safety and restraint systems of a transport van should be present during the transport van's use for transporting a person in custody.

An officer should assist persons getting into and out of the transport van to avoid falls.

900.7 TRANSPORTING PERSONS IN CUSTODY WHO HAVE A DISABILITY

When transporting a person in custody who has a disability, a transporting officer should request assistance as necessary to transport the person in a reasonable and safe manner. The transporting officer should ensure that any special equipment (e.g., canes, wheelchairs, prosthetics) is transported to the person's destination in a way that does not threaten the safety or security of the person in custody or the officer.

Officers transporting a person who has a disability should consult with the person in custody and use good judgment in determining what, if any, restraining devices may be appropriate based on the person's disability to ensure the security, safety, and dignity of all persons.

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900.8 TRANSPORTING ILL OR INJURED PERSONS IN CUSTODY

Except in exceptional cases where alternatives are not reasonably available, officers should not transport persons in custody who are unconscious, have serious injuries, or who may be seriously ill. EMS personnel should be called to handle such transportation.

Officers shall notify a supervisor as soon as practicable when transporting a person in custody to a hospital.

An officer should accompany any person in custody during transport in an ambulance when requested by EMS personnel, when it reasonably appears necessary to provide security, when it is necessary for investigative purposes, or when so directed by a Watch Commander.

Any person in custody suspected of having a communicable disease should be transported in compliance with the exposure control plan in the Communicable Diseases Policy.

See the Medical Aid and Response Policy for additional guidance on ill or injured persons in custody.

900.9 TRANSPORTING PREGNANT PERSONS IN CUSTODY

Persons in custody who are known to be pregnant should be restrained during transport in the least restrictive manner that is effective for officer safety. Leg restraints, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body should not be used unless the officer has a reasonable suspicion that the person may resist, attempt escape, injure themself or others, or damage property.

Absent exceptional circumstances, persons in labor or delivery should not be transported by officers. EMS personnel should be called to handle transportation.

900.10 MENTAL ILLNESS COMMITMENT TRANSPORTS

When transporting any individual for a mental illness commitment, the transporting officer should request that Dispatch notify the receiving facility of the estimated time of arrival, the level of cooperation of the individual, and whether any special medical care is needed.

Should the person require transport in a medical transport vehicle, and the safety of any person, including the person in custody, requires the presence of an officer during the transport, Watch Commander approval is required before transport commences.

See the Mental Illness Commitments Policy for additional guidance.

900.11 INTERRUPTION OF TRANSPORT

Absent extraordinary circumstances, officers should not interrupt a transport to provide emergency assistance without supervisory approval. Officers encountering an emergency should notify Dispatch and request an appropriate response.

900.12 EXTENDED TRANSPORTS

During transports for extended durations, transporting officers may be required to make necessary stops. With supervisory approval and due consideration for security risks and the in-custody

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person's health and well-being, these stops should be limited to fuel, meals, bathroom breaks, and other purposes reasonably necessary for the continuation of the transport.

900.13 PROHIBITIONS

When transporting a person in custody, officers should not:

(a) Use transport as a form of punishment or retaliation (e.g., intentionally rough rides, excessive heat or cold, obnoxiously loud music).

(b) Handcuff a person to any part of a vehicle.

(c) Leave the vehicle unattended with the person in custody in the vehicle.

(d) Allow any person who is not in custody (e.g., friend, family member) to have contact with or be in close proximity to the person in custody.

(e) Allow any food, drink, or other consumables to be given to the person in custody by anyone other than department personnel or receiving agency personnel.

(f) Stop to conduct any personal activities.

(g) Engage in a pursuit.

900.14 ESCAPES

In the event that a person in custody escapes while being transported, the transporting officer should immediately advise Dispatch and other units of the escape, provide a description of the escapee, notify the Watch Commander, and submit a written report as soon as practicable describing the circumstances of the escape and any recapture.

The Watch Commander should notify the Chief of Police or the authorized designee upon learning of an escape.

If the escape occurs outside the jurisdiction of the Monterey Park Police Department, the Watch Commander should notify the appropriate agency or agencies within the jurisdiction where the escape occurred.

900.15 DOCUMENTATION

If a person is injured during transportation, officers should document the injury in the appropriate report. Documentation should include the condition of the person prior to transportation and the known or suspected causes of the injury during transportation (e.g., hitting head, struggling with restraints, fighting with other persons in custody). Any visible or reported injuries should be photographed and included with the report.

900.16 NOTIFICATIONS

Officers should notify a supervisor and any receiving facility of information regarding any circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety concerns or medical risks to the person (e.g., uncooperative or violent, prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, medical conditions) that may have occurred prior to, or during, transportation.

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900.17 TRAINING

The Training Officer should provide periodic training on this policy and procedures related to transporting persons in custody, restraint systems, and restraint devices.

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Chapter 10 - Personnel

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Recruitment and Selection

1000.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides a framework for employee recruiting efforts and identifying job-related standards for the selection process. This policy supplements the rules that govern employment practices for the Monterey Park Police Department and that are promulgated and maintained by the Department of Human Resources.

1000.2 POLICY

In accordance with applicable federal, state, and local law, the Monterey Park Police Department provides equal opportunities for applicants and employees regardless of actual or perceived race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, pregnancy, genetic information, veteran status, marital status, and any other classification or status protected by law. The Department does not show partiality or grant any special status to any applicant, employee, or group of employees unless otherwise required by law.

The Department will recruit and hire only those individuals who demonstrate a commitment to service and who possess the traits and characteristics that reflect personal integrity and high ethical standards.

1000.3 RECRUITMENT

The Administration Division Commander shall employ a comprehensive recruitment and selection strategy to recruit and select employees from a qualified and diverse pool of candidates.

The strategy shall include:

(a) Establishment of a written recruitment plan.

1. The plan shall include an outline of steps for recruiting candidates who are representative of the community. This should include candidates who live in or are from the community, if appropriate and consistent with applicable laws and memorandums of understanding or collective bargaining agreements.

(b) Identification of racially and culturally diverse target markets.

(c) Use of marketing strategies to target diverse applicant pools.

(d) Expanded use of technology and maintenance of a strong internet presence. This may include an interactive department website and the use of department-managed social networking sites, if resources permit.

(e) Expanded outreach through partnerships with media, community groups, citizen academies, local colleges, universities, and the military.

(f) Employee referral and recruitment incentive programs.

(g) Consideration of shared or collaborative regional testing processes.

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The Administration Division Commander shall avoid advertising, recruiting, and screening practices that tend to stereotype, focus on homogeneous applicant pools, or screen applicants in a discriminatory manner.

The Department should strive to facilitate and expedite the screening and testing process, and should periodically inform each candidate of their status in the recruiting process.

1000.4 SELECTION PROCESS

The Department shall actively strive to identify a diverse group of candidates who have in some manner distinguished themselves as being outstanding prospects. Minimally, the Department shall employ a comprehensive screening, background investigation, and selection process that assesses cognitive and physical abilities and includes review and verification of the following:

(a) A comprehensive application for employment (including previous employment, references, current and prior addresses, education, military record)

1. The personnel records of any applicant with prior peace officer experience in this state shall be requested from the appropriate law enforcement agency and reviewed prior to extending an offer of employment (Penal Code § 832.12).
2. This includes review of prior law enforcement employment information maintained by POST (Penal Code § 13510.9).

(b) Driving record

(c) Personal and professional reference checks

(d) Employment eligibility, including U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Employment Eligibility Verification Form I-9 and acceptable identity and employment authorization documents consistent with Labor Code § 1019.1. This required documentation should not be requested until a candidate is hired. This does not prohibit obtaining documents required for other purposes.

(e) Information obtained from public internet sites

1. This review should include the identification of any activity that promotes or supports unlawful violence or unlawful bias against persons based on protected characteristics (e.g., race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability).

(f) Financial history consistent with the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) (15 USC § 1681 et seq.)

(g) Local, state, and federal criminal history record checks (Government Code § 1030; Penal Code § 11105.002; Penal Code § 11105.05)

(h) Lie detector test (when legally permissible) (Labor Code § 432.2)

(i) Medical and psychological examination (may only be given after a conditional offer of employment)

1. The Medical Suitability Declaration (POST form 2-363) provided by the evaluating physician shall be maintained in the candidate's background investigation file (11 CCR 1954).

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2. The Psychological Suitability Declaration (POST form 2-364) provided by the evaluator shall be maintained in the candidate's background investigation file (11 CCR 1955).

(j) Review board or selection committee assessment

(k) Relevant national and state decertification records, if available, including the National Decertification Index

1000.4.1 VETERAN'S PREFERENCE

Qualifying veterans of the United States Armed Forces who receive a passing score on an entrance examination shall be ranked in the top rank of any resulting eligibility list. The veteran's preference shall also apply to a widow or widower of a veteran or a spouse of a 100 percent disabled veteran (Government Code § 18973.1).

1000.5 BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION

Every candidate shall undergo a thorough background investigation to verify his/her personal integrity and high ethical standards, and to identify any past behavior that may be indicative of the candidate's unsuitability to perform duties relevant to the operation of the Monterey Park Police Department (11 CCR 1953).

The narrative report and any other relevant background information shall be shared with the psychological evaluator. Information shall also be shared with others involved in the hiring process if it is relevant to their respective evaluations (11 CCR 1953).

1000.5.1 NOTICES

Background investigators shall ensure that investigations are conducted and notices provided in accordance with the requirements of the FCRA and the California Investigative Consumer Reporting Agencies Act (15 USC § 1681d; Civil Code § 1786.16).

1000.5.2 STATE NOTICES

If information disclosed in a candidate's criminal offender record information (CORI) is the basis for an adverse employment decision, a copy of the CORI shall be provided to the applicant (Penal Code § 11105).

1000.5.3 REVIEW OF SOCIAL MEDIA SITES

All peace officer candidates shall be subject to a social media search for statements, postings, and/or endorsements made by the candidate that are relevant to suitability for peace officer employment, including bias-relevant information consistent with the requirements of 11 CCR 1955(d)(3) and any public expression of hate made in an online forum, as defined in Penal Code § 13680(g) (11 CCR 1953(e)(12)).

Due to the potential for accessing unsubstantiated, private, or protected information, the Administration Division Commander should not require candidates to provide passwords, account information, or access to password-protected social media accounts.

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The Administration Division Commander should consider utilizing the services of an appropriately trained and experienced third party to conduct open source, internet-based searches, and/or review information from social media sites to ensure that:

(a) The legal rights of candidates are protected.

(b) Material and information to be considered are verified, accurate, and validated.

(c) The Department fully complies with applicable privacy protections and local, state, and federal law.

Regardless of whether a third party is used, the Administration Division Commander should ensure that potentially impermissible information is not available to any person involved in the candidate selection process.

1000.5.4 DOCUMENTING AND REPORTING

The background investigator shall summarize the results of the background investigation in a narrative report that includes sufficient information to allow the reviewing authority to decide whether to extend a conditional offer of employment. The report shall include sections that summarize relevant Background Investigation Dimensions and include any findings of behaviors, traits, and/or attributes relevant to bias per the Bias Assessment Framework as described in the POST Background Investigation Manual. The report shall identify the data sources reviewed for the findings, regardless of weight given. The report shall include narrative information in the format described in 11 CCR 1953(g)(1). The report shall also include whether the candidate has engaged or is engaging in membership in a hate group, participation in hate group activity, or advocacy or public expressions of hate, pursuant to Penal Code § 13680 et seq. (11 CCR 1953).

The report shall not include any information that is prohibited from use, including that from social media sites, in making employment decisions. The report and all supporting documentation including relevant documentation of bias-related findings and documentation obtained through the social media search shall be included in the candidate's background investigation file (11 CCR 1953).

The background investigator shall document proof of verification of qualification for peace officer appointment on the Verification of Qualification for Peace Officer Appointment form and forward to the Administration Division Commander for final review and submission to POST (11 CCR 1953).

The background investigation file shall be made available during POST compliance inspections (11 CCR 1953).

1000.5.5 RECORDS RETENTION

The background report and all supporting documentation shall be maintained according to the established records retention schedule and at a minimum as follows (Government Code § 12946; 11 CCR 1953):

(a) Reports and documentation for candidates hired by the Department shall be retained for the entire term of employment and a for a minimum of four years after separation from the Department.

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(b) Reports and documentation for candidates not hired by the Department for a minimum of four years.

1000.5.6 BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION UPDATE
A background investigation update may, at the discretion of the Chief of Police, be conducted in lieu of a complete new background investigation on a peace officer candidate who is reappointed within 180 days of voluntary separation from the Monterey Park Police Department, or who is an interim police chief meeting the requirements contained in 11 CCR 1953(f).

1000.5.7 INVESTIGATOR TRAINING
Background investigators shall complete POST-certified background investigation training prior to conducting investigations (11 CCR 1953; 11 CCR 1959).

1000.5.8 CONFIDENTIAL POST RECORDS
Records released to the Department from POST that were previously withheld from the candidate by POST shall be kept confidential as provided in Penal Code § 13510.9.

1000.6 DISQUALIFICATION GUIDELINES

As a general rule, performance indicators and candidate information and records shall be evaluated by considering the candidate as a whole, and taking into consideration the following:

- Age at the time the behavior occurred
- Passage of time
- Patterns of past behavior
- Severity of behavior
- Probable consequences if past behavior is repeated or made public
- Likelihood of recurrence
- Relevance of past behavior to public safety employment
- Aggravating and mitigating factors
- Other relevant considerations

A candidate’s qualifications will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, using a totality-of-the-circumstances framework.

1000.7 EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS

All candidates shall meet the minimum standards required by state law (Government Code § 1029; Government Code § 1031; Penal Code § 13510.1; 11 CCR 1950 et seq.). Candidates will be evaluated based on merit, ability, competence, and experience, in accordance with the high standards of integrity and ethics valued by the Department and the community. The California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) developed a Job Dimensions list, which is used as a professional standard in background investigations.

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Validated, job-related, and nondiscriminatory employment standards shall be established for each job classification and shall minimally identify the training, abilities, knowledge, and skills required to perform the position's essential duties in a satisfactory manner. Each standard should include performance indicators for candidate evaluation. The Department of Human Resources should maintain validated standards for all positions.

1000.7.1 STANDARDS FOR OFFICERS

Candidates shall meet the minimum standards established by POST or required by state law (Government Code § 1029; Government Code § 1031; 11 CCR 1950 et seq.):

(a) Free of any felony convictions

(b) Be legally authorized to work in the United States under federal law

(c) At least 21 years of age except as provided by Government Code § 1031.4

(d) Fingerprinted for local, state, and national fingerprint check (Government Code § 1030; Penal Code § 11105.002; Penal Code § 11105.05)

(e) Good moral character as determined by a thorough background investigation (11 CCR 1953)

(f) High school graduate, passed the GED or other high school equivalency test, or obtained a two-year, four-year, or advanced degree from an accredited or approved institution

(g) Free from any physical, emotional, or mental condition, including bias against race or ethnicity, gender, nationality, religion, disability, or sexual orientation which might adversely affect the exercise of police powers (11 CCR 1954; 11 CCR 1955)

(h) Free of hate group memberships, participation in hate group activities, or advocacy of public expressions of hate within the previous seven years, and since 18 years of age, as determined by a background investigation (Penal Code § 13681)

(i) Candidates must also satisfy the POST selection requirements, including (11 CCR 1950 et seq.):

1. Reading and writing ability assessment (11 CCR 1951)
2. Oral interview to determine suitability for law enforcement service (11 CCR 1952)

(j) POST certification that has not been revoked, denied, or voluntarily surrendered pursuant to Penal Code § 13510.8(f)

(k) Not identified in the National Decertification Index of the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training or similar federal government database that reflects revoked certification for misconduct or reflects misconduct that would result in a revoked certification in California.

In addition to the above minimum POST required standards, candidates may be subjected to additional standards established by the Department (Penal Code § 13510(d)).

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1000.7.2 STANDARDS FOR DISPATCHER

Candidates shall satisfy the POST selection requirements, including (11 CCR 1956):

(a) A verbal, reasoning, memory, and perceptual abilities assessment (11 CCR 1957)

(b) An oral communication assessment (11 CCR 1958)

(c) A medical evaluation (11 CCR 1960)

1000.8 PROBATIONARY PERIODS

The Administration Division Commander should coordinate with the Monterey Park Department of Human Resources to identify positions subject to probationary periods and procedures for:

(a) Appraising performance during probation.

(b) Assessing the level of performance required to complete probation.

(c) Extending probation.

(d) Documenting successful or unsuccessful completion of probation.

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Evaluation of Employees

1001.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Department's employee performance evaluation system is designed to record work performance for both the Department and the employee, providing recognition for good work and developing a guide for improvement.

1001.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department utilizes a performance evaluation report to measure performance and to use as a factor in making personnel decisions that relate to merit increases, promotion, reassignment, discipline, demotion, and termination. The evaluation report is intended to serve as a guide for work planning and review by the supervisor and employee. It gives supervisors a way to create an objective history of work performance based on job standards.

The Department evaluates employees in a non-discriminatory manner based upon job-related factors specific to the employee’s position, without regard to actual or perceived race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, pregnancy, genetic information, veteran status, marital status, and any other classification or status protected by law.

1001.3 EVALUATION PROCESS

Evaluation reports will cover a specific period of time and should be based on documented performance during that period. Evaluation reports will be completed by each employee’s immediate supervisor. Other supervisors directly familiar with the employee’s performance during the rating period should be consulted by the immediate supervisor for their input.

All sworn and civilian supervisory personnel shall attend an approved supervisory course that includes training on the completion of performance evaluations within one year of the supervisory appointment.

Each supervisor should discuss the tasks of the position, standards of performance expected and the evaluation criteria with each employee at the beginning of the rating period. Supervisors should document this discussion in the prescribed manner.

Assessment of an employee’s job performance is an ongoing process. Continued coaching and feedback provides supervisors and employees with opportunities to correct performance issues as they arise.

Non-probationary employees demonstrating substandard performance shall be notified in writing of such performance as soon as possible in order to have an opportunity to remediate the issues. Such notification should occur at the earliest opportunity, with the goal being a minimum of 90 days written notice prior to the end of the evaluation period.

Employees who disagree with their evaluation and who desire to provide a formal response or a rebuttal may do so in writing in the prescribed format and time period.

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1001.3.1 RESERVE OFFICER EVALUATIONS
Reserve officer evaluations are covered under the Reserve Officers Policy.

1001.3.2 EVALUATION REPORTS CONSIDERED PRIVATE COMMUNICATIONS
Completed Performance Evaluations shall be considered as private official communications between the Chief or Police, senior officer in the chain of command, staff officers, the employee reported on, and such other persons as the Chief of Police may direct.

1001.3.3 EVALUATION REPORTS: REQUIRED SIGNATURES
The following persons shall sign the Report of Performance Evaluation, in the following sequence:

(a) Rater, the employee's immediate supervisor

(b) Chief of Police as the Department Head

(c) Employee

If an employee refuses to sign the Employee Appraisal and Development Report, the employee and the rater or immediate supervisor shall comply with Government Code Section 3305.

1001.4 FULL TIME PROBATIONARY PERSONNEL

Civilian personnel are on probation for 18 months before being eligible for certification as permanent employees. An evaluation is completed monthly for all full-time civilian personnel during the probationary period.

Sworn personnel are on probation for 18 months before being eligible for certification as permanent employees. Probationary officers are evaluated daily, weekly and monthly during the probationary period.

1001.5 FULL-TIME PERMANENT STATUS PERSONNEL

Permanent employees are subject to three types of performance evaluations:

Regular - An Employee Performance Evaluation shall be completed once each year by the employee's immediate supervisor on the anniversary of the employee’s date of hire except for employees who have been promoted in which case an Employee Performance Evaluation shall be completed on the anniversary of the employee’s date of last promotion.

Transfer - If an employee is transferred from one assignment to another in the middle of an evaluation period and less than six months have transpired since the transfer, then an evaluation shall be completed by the current supervisor with input from the previous supervisor.

Special - A special evaluation may be completed any time the rater and the rater's supervisor feel one is necessary due to employee performance that is deemed less than standard. Generally, the special evaluation will be the tool used to demonstrate those areas of performance deemed less than standard when follow-up action is planned (action plan, remedial training, retraining, etc.). The evaluation form and the attached documentation shall be submitted as one package.

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1001.5.1 RATINGS

When completing the Employee Performance Evaluation, the rater will place a check mark in the column that best describes the employee's performance. The definition of each rating category is as follows:

Outstanding - Is actual performance well beyond that required for the position. It is exceptional performance, definitely superior or extraordinary.

Exceeds Standards - Represents performance that is better than expected of a fully competent employee. It is superior to what is expected, but is not of such rare nature to warrant outstanding.

Meets Standards - Is the performance of a fully competent employee. It means satisfactory performance that meets the standards required of the position.

Needs Improvement - Is a level of performance less than that expected of a fully competent employee and less than standards required of the position. A needs improvement rating must be thoroughly discussed with the employee.

Unsatisfactory - Performance is inferior to the standards required of the position. It is very inadequate or undesirable performance that cannot be tolerated.

Space for written comments is provided at the end of the evaluation in the rater comments section. This section allows the rater to document the employee's strengths, weaknesses, and suggestions for improvement. Any rating under any job dimension marked unsatisfactory or outstanding shall be substantiated in the rater comments section.

1001.6 EVALUATION INTERVIEW

When the supervisor has completed the preliminary evaluation, arrangements shall be made for a private discussion of the evaluation with the employee. The supervisor should discuss the results of the just completed rating period and clarify any questions the employee may have. If the employee has valid and reasonable protests of any of the ratings, the supervisor may make appropriate changes to the evaluation. Areas needing improvement and goals for reaching the expected level of performance should be identified and discussed. The supervisor should also provide relevant counseling regarding advancement, specialty positions and training opportunities. The supervisor and employee will sign and date the evaluation. Permanent employees may also write comments in the Employee Comments section of the performance evaluation report.

1001.6.1 DISCRIMINATORY HARASSMENT FORM

At the time of each employee's annual evaluation, the reviewing supervisor shall require the employee to read the City and Department harassment and discrimination policies. Following such policy review, the supervisor shall provide the employee a form to be completed and returned by the employee certifying the following:

(a) That the employee understands the harassment and discrimination policies.

(b) Whether any questions the employee has have been sufficiently addressed.

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(c) That the employee knows how and where to report harassment policy violations.

(d) Whether the employee has been the subject of, or witness to, any conduct that violates the discrimination or harassment policy which has not been previously reported.

The completed form should be returned to the supervisor (or other authorized individual if the employee is uncomfortable returning the form to the presenting supervisor) within one week.

The employee's completed answers shall be attached to the evaluation. If the employee has expressed any questions or concerns, the receiving supervisor or other authorized individual shall insure that appropriate follow up action is taken.

1001.7 EVALUATION REVIEW

After the supervisor finishes the discussion with the employee, the signed performance evaluation is forwarded to the rater's supervisor (Division Commander). The Division Commander shall review the evaluation for fairness, impartiality, uniformity, and consistency. The Division Commander shall evaluate the supervisor on the quality of ratings given.

1001.8 EVALUATION DISTRIBUTION

The original performance evaluation shall be maintained in the employee's personnel file in the office of the Chief of Police for the tenure of the employee's employment. A copy will be given to the employee and a copy will be forwarded to City Department of Human Resources.

1001.8.1 POLICY REVIEW: COMPLETION AND DISTRIBUTION

The purpose of Policy Review is to reduce liability for the individual and the department on the key policies listed on the Policy Review Form. It will substantially reduce the claim of no recollection of these policies by individuals.

It shall be the responsibility of the supervisor to present the Policy Review form to each individual during the annual employee performance evaluation. The supervisor shall provide a copy of the policies, when applicable, listed on the Policy Review Form and review the policies with the individual.

The supervisor will have the individual initial and date the appropriate lines and submit the form along with the Employee Performance Appraisal and Development Report. Should questions or comments arise that at warrant any further investigation, the supervisor will instruct the individual on the proper method of notification or reporting and draft a memorandum to the Chief of Police regarding the circumstances.

The Policy Review Form will be placed in the individual's Personnel File as a permanent record.

1001.9 PERFORMANCE OBSERVATIONS

The Performance Observation provides information for the accurate appraisal of employee performance in the Employee Performance Appraisal and Development Report (evaluation).

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1001.9.1 PERFORMANCE OBSERVATION: COMPLETION

Supervisors or other superior officers may initiate a performance observation when an employee's specific performance was noteworthy and the reporting supervisory officer desires that it be brought to the employee's attention. The performance may be positive, i.e., an officer's specific performance was exemplary; or negative, i.e., the officer did not comply with specific standards. The performance observation shall be used to provide information for the employee's performance evaluation, not as a substitute for a written commendation or reprimand. The performance observation may also help reinforce an employee's positive behavior or alter an employee's negative behavior.

In instances where the performance was not acceptable, the supervisor should briefly describe the performance observed, why the performance observed was unacceptable, and what suggestions were made to the employee to correct the deficiency.

(a) Supervisors making entries will complete, date, and initial the entry.

(b) Entries will normally be made by an officer's regular supervisor, but any supervisor may complete an entry on an officer.

(c) Whenever an entry is made, the officer who is the subject of the entry shall immediately be advised of the entry by the person making it. Per Government Code Section 3305, the subject officer will then read and sign the form indicating he is aware of the comment. Should the officer refuse to sign the entry, that fact shall be noted on the form and signed or initialed by the officer. Per Government Code Section 3306, the officer shall have 30 days to file a written response to any adverse entry. Such written response shall be attached to the performance observation.

(d) An employee may inspect his Performance Observation record at any time in the presence of a supervisor.

(e) Each employee's Performance Observation form shall cover a one year period or that period between employee evaluations, whichever is shorter.

1001.9.2 PERFORMANCE OBSERVATION: DISTRIBUTION

Supervisors evaluating employees will use the Performance Observation form for input when preparing required evaluations. The Performance Observation form will be forwarded with the evaluation for review through the chain of command, until the evaluation is approved and signed by the City Manager.

The Performance Observation form will not be retained after the evaluation is approved and signed by the City Manager. It shall be destroyed after the time allowed for the employee's appeal for administrative review has expired.

1001.10 SECTION TITLE

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Special Assignments and Promotions

1002.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for promotions and for making special assignments within the Monterey Park Police Department.

1002.2 PROMOTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Requirements and information regarding any promotional process are available at the Monterey Park Department of Human Resources.

1002.2.1 SPECIALIZED ASSIGNMENT SELECTION PROCEDURE

In the event of an opening for a specialized assignment within the department, the following procedures will normally be followed for personnel below the rank of Sergeant.

(a) The specific assignment shall be defined and presented to prospective candidates within the department. This may be accomplished via memo or flyer which outlines the assignment and minimum qualifications.

(b) Prospective candidates shall submit an interoffice memorandum requesting consideration for the specialized assignment and a resume outlining their qualifications for it to their first-line supervisor. The first-line supervisor shall review the memorandum and resume and forward them with a recommendation up the chain of command for review. Each application will then be reviewed by the Chief of Police and the commander in whose bureau the specialized assignment exists.

(c) The commander of the bureau in which the specialized assignment exists will form an oral board of appropriate department staff. The oral board shall review the candidates' resumes and personnel files. The board shall assess each of the candidates for the relevant skills and experience needed for the specialized assignment. The board shall then make a recommendation and submit it with any comments from the bureau commander with the specialized assignment to the Chief of Police. The Chief of Police shall review all recommendations and select the candidate he feels is best qualified for the specialized assignment.

(d) Under special circumstances, the Chief of Police may appoint officers to specialized assignments without using this policy. Such appointments will generally be made only when the good of the department necessitates such action.

1002.3 DEPARTMENT TRANSFERS

The assignment of employees to the divisions and to other units of the department is made by the Chief of Police.

1002.3.1 TRANSFERS REQUESTED BY DIVISION OR BUREAU COMMANDERS

A division or bureau commander initiating a request for an employee to be transferred to or from his/her division or bureau shall complete a written request on an interdepartmental

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correspondence form. The reason for the transfer request should be discussed with the concerned employee and noted on the form by the commander initiating the request. The signature of the commander and the date shall be used to indicate that this has been done. The transfer request shall then be forwarded to the Chief of Police.

1002.3.2 SPECIAL TRANSFERS

Transfers may take effect prior to the issuance of an official transfer order upon notification to all personnel directly affected (including supervisors) in the form of a memorandum.

1002.3.3 PERSONNEL ACTION: WHEN REQUIRED

A Personnel Action Order is required in the following cases:

(a) When an employee of the department is transferred from one section to another section or from one Bureau to another Bureau.

(b) When a new employee is hired by the department.

(c) When a department employee is promoted in rank or receives a different command status.

(d) When a department employee is designated a specialized title or representative of the department by the Chief of Police.

1002.3.4 COMMANDER'S DUTIES: TRANSFERS

A commander or their designee shall read all transfer orders. The commander shall cause those employees of their command whose names appear on the order to be promptly advised of their transfer.

A commander, or an employee acting in their place, shall determine the proper assignment of duties for employees transferred to his command, including the particular duties to be performed by the employees and the time they are to report to the new assignment.

1002.3.5 TRANSFERRED EMPLOYEE'S DUTIES

An employee who has been transferred to a new assignment shall contact the Bureau Commander to whom he/she has been newly assigned for the purpose of determining his/her duty assignment and the time he/she is to report to the new assignment.

1002.3.6 POLICE OFFICERS: TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

Temporary reassignment of personnel may be obtained by mutual agreement of the concerned commanders. If an urgent condition exists during hours the concerned commanders are not available, emergency reassignments of officers may be obtained upon notification to the Watch Commander. The Watch Commander shall notify the concerned commanders in writing, stating the circumstances. Officers shall not be assigned, loaned, or volunteer to work other than their regular Division of assignment, either on or off-duty, except as provided in this procedure.

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1002.4 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department determines assignments and promotions in a non-discriminatory manner based upon job-related factors and candidate skills and qualifications. Assignments and promotions are made by the Chief of Police.

1002.5 SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT POSITIONS

The following positions are considered special assignments and not promotions:

(a) Crisis Response Unit member

(b) Investigator

(c) Motorcycle officer

(d) Bicycle Patrol officer

(e) Canine handler

(f) Collision investigator

(g) Field Training Officer

(h) Community Relations/Training Officer

(i) School Resource and/or Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) officer

(j) Court Officer

(k) Terminal Agency Coordinator

(l) Local Agency Security Officer

1002.5.1 EVALUATION CRITERIA

The following criteria will be used in evaluating candidates for a special assignment:

(a) Presents a professional, neat appearance.

(b) Maintains a physical condition that aids in his/her performance.

(c) Expressed an interest in the assignment.

(d) Demonstrates the following traits:

1. Emotional stability and maturity
2. Stress tolerance
3. Sound judgment and decision-making
4. Personal integrity and ethical conduct
5. Leadership skills
6. Initiative
7. Adaptability and flexibility
8. Ability to conform to department goals and objectives in a positive manner

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1002.5.2 SELECTION PROCESS

The selection process for special assignments will include an administrative evaluation as determined by the Chief of Police to include:

(a) Supervisor recommendations - Each supervisor who has supervised or otherwise been involved with the candidate will submit a recommendation.

1. The supervisor recommendations will be submitted to the Division Commander for whom the candidate will work.

(b) Division Commander interview - The Division Commander will schedule interviews with each candidate.

1. Based on supervisor recommendations and those of the Division Commander after the interview, the Division Commander will submit his/her recommendations to the Chief of Police.

(c) Assignment by the Chief of Police.

The selection process for all special assignment positions may be waived for temporary assignments, emergency situations, training, and at the discretion of the Chief of Police.

1002.5.3 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The following requirements should be considered when selecting a candidate for a special assignment:

(a) Three years of relevant experience

(b) Off probation

(c) Possession of or ability to obtain any certification required by POST or law

(d) Exceptional skills, experience, or abilities related to the special assignment

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Grievance Procedure

1003.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

It is the policy of this department that all grievances be handled quickly and fairly without discrimination against employees who file a grievance whether or not there is a basis for the grievance. Our Department's philosophy is to promote a free verbal communication between employees and supervisors.

1003.1.1 GRIEVANCE DEFINED

A grievance is any difference of opinion concerning terms or conditions of employment or the dispute involving the interpretation or application of any of the following documents by the person(s) affected:

- The employee bargaining agreement (Memorandum of Understanding)
- This Policy Manual
- City rules and regulations covering personnel practices or working conditions

Grievances may be brought by an individual affected employee or by a group representative.

Specifically outside the category of grievance are complaints related to allegations of discrimination or harassment subject to the Discriminatory Harassment Policy. Also outside the category of grievances are personnel complaints regarding any allegation of misconduct or improper job performance against any department employee that, if true, would constitute a violation of department policy, federal, state, or local law as set forth in the Personnel Complaint Policy.

1003.2 PROCEDURE

Except as otherwise required under a collective bargaining agreement, if an employee believes that he or she has a grievance as defined above, then that employee shall observe the following procedure:

(a) Attempt to resolve the issue through informal discussion with immediate supervisor.

(b) If after a reasonable amount of time, generally seven days, the grievance cannot be settled by the immediate supervisor, the employee may request an interview with the Division Commander of the affected bureau or bureau.

(c) If a successful resolution is not found with the Division Commander, the employee may request a meeting with the Chief of Police.

(d) If the employee and the Chief of Police are unable to arrive at a mutual solution, then the employee shall proceed as follows:

1. Submit in writing a written statement of the grievance and deliver one copy to the Chief of Police and another copy to the immediate supervisor and include the following information:

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(a) The basis for the grievance (i.e., what are the facts of the case?).

(b) Allegation of the specific wrongful act and the harm done.

(c) The specific policies, rules or regulations that were violated.

(d) What remedy or goal is being sought by this grievance.

(e) The employee shall receive a copy of the acknowledgment signed by the supervisor including the date and time of receipt.

(f) The Chief of Police will receive the grievance in writing. The Chief of Police and the City Manager will review and analyze the facts or allegations and respond to the employee within 14 calendar days. The response will be in writing, and will affirm or deny the allegations. The response shall include any remedies if appropriate. The decision of the City Manager is considered final.

1003.3 EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATION

Employees are entitled to have representation during the grievance process. The representative may be selected by the employee from the appropriate employee bargaining group.

1003.4 GRIEVANCE RECORDS

At the conclusion of the grievance process, all documents pertaining to the process shall be forwarded to Administration for inclusion into a secure file for all written grievances. A second copy of the written grievance will be maintained by the City Manager's office to monitor the grievance process.

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Anti-Retaliation

1004.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy prohibits retaliation against members who identify workplace issues, such as fraud, waste, abuse of authority, gross mismanagement or any inappropriate conduct or practices, including violations that may pose a threat to the health, safety or well-being of members.

This policy does not prohibit actions taken for nondiscriminatory or non-retaliatory reasons, such as discipline for cause.

These guidelines are intended to supplement and not limit members' access to other applicable remedies. Nothing in this policy shall diminish the rights or remedies of a member pursuant to any applicable federal law, provision of the U.S. Constitution, law, ordinance or memorandum of understanding.

1004.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department has a zero tolerance for retaliation and is committed to taking reasonable steps to protect from retaliation members who, in good faith, engage in permitted behavior or who report or participate in the reporting or investigation of workplace issues. All complaints of retaliation will be taken seriously and will be promptly and appropriately investigated.

1004.3 RETALIATION PROHIBITED

No member may retaliate against any person for engaging in lawful or otherwise permitted behavior; for opposing a practice believed to be unlawful, unethical, discriminatory or retaliatory; for reporting or making a complaint under this policy; or for participating in any investigation related to a complaint under this or any other policy.

Retaliation includes any adverse action or conduct, including but not limited to:

- Refusing to hire or denying a promotion.
- Extending the probationary period.
- Unjustified reassignment of duties or change of work schedule.
- Real or implied threats or other forms of intimidation to dissuade the reporting of wrongdoing or filing of a complaint, or as a consequence of having reported or participated in protected activity.
- Taking unwarranted disciplinary action.
- Spreading rumors about the person filing the complaint or about the alleged wrongdoing.
- Shunning or unreasonably avoiding a person because he/she has engaged in protected activity.

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1004.3.1 RETALIATION PROHIBITED FOR REPORTING VIOLATIONS
An officer shall not be retaliated against for reporting a suspected violation of a law or regulation of another officer to a supervisor or other person in the Department who has the authority to investigate the violation (Government Code § 7286(b)).

1004.4 COMPLAINTS OF RETALIATION

Any member who feels he/she has been retaliated against in violation of this policy should promptly report the matter to any supervisor, command staff member, Chief of Police or the City Personnel Director.

Members shall act in good faith, not engage in unwarranted reporting of trivial or minor deviations or transgressions, and make reasonable efforts to verify facts before making any complaint in order to avoid baseless allegations. Members shall not report or state an intention to report information or an allegation knowing it to be false, with willful or reckless disregard for the truth or falsity of the information or otherwise act in bad faith.

Investigations are generally more effective when the identity of the reporting member is known, thereby allowing investigators to obtain additional information from the reporting member. However, complaints may be made anonymously. All reasonable efforts shall be made to protect the reporting member's identity. However, confidential information may be disclosed to the extent required by law or to the degree necessary to conduct an adequate investigation and make a determination regarding a complaint. In some situations, the investigative process may not be complete unless the source of the information and a statement by the member is part of the investigative process.

1004.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors are expected to remain familiar with this policy and ensure that members under their command are aware of its provisions.

The responsibilities of supervisors include, but are not limited to:

(a) Ensuring complaints of retaliation are investigated as provided in the Personnel Complaints Policy.

(b) Receiving all complaints in a fair and impartial manner.

(c) Documenting the complaint and any steps taken to resolve the problem.

(d) Acknowledging receipt of the complaint, notifying the Chief of Police via the chain of command and explaining to the member how the complaint will be handled.

(e) Taking appropriate and reasonable steps to mitigate any further violations of this policy.

(f) Monitoring the work environment to ensure that any member making a complaint is not subjected to further retaliation.

(g) Periodic follow-up with the complainant to ensure that retaliation is not continuing.

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(h) Not interfering with or denying the right of a member to make any complaint.

(i) Taking reasonable steps to accommodate requests for assignment or schedule changes made by a member who may be the target of retaliation if it would likely mitigate the potential for further violations of this policy.

1004.6 COMMAND STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief of Police should communicate to all supervisors the prohibition against retaliation.

Command staff shall treat all complaints as serious matters and shall ensure that prompt actions take place, including but not limited to:

(a) Communicating to all members the prohibition against retaliation.

(b) The timely review of complaint investigations.

(c) Remediation of any inappropriate conduct or condition and instituting measures to eliminate or minimize the likelihood of recurrence.

(d) The timely communication of the outcome to the complainant.

1004.7 WHISTLE-BLOWING

California law protects members who (Labor Code § 1102.5; Government Code § 53296 et seq.):

(a) Report a violation of a state or federal statute or regulation to a government or law enforcement agency, including the member's supervisor or any other member with the authority to investigate the reported violation.

(b) Provide information or testify before a public body if the member has reasonable cause to believe a violation of law occurred.

(c) Refuse to participate in an activity that would result in a violation of a state or federal statute or regulation.

(d) File a complaint with a local agency about gross mismanagement or a significant waste of funds, abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety. Members shall exhaust all available administrative remedies prior to filing a formal complaint.

(e) Are family members of a person who has engaged in any protected acts described above.

Members are encouraged to report any legal violations through the chain of command (Labor Code § 1102.5).

Members who believe they have been the subject of retaliation for engaging in such protected behaviors should promptly report it to a supervisor. Supervisors should refer the complaint to the Professional Standards Bureau for investigation pursuant to the Personnel Complaints Policy.

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1004.7.1 DISPLAY OF WHISTLE-BLOWER LAWS

The Department shall display a notice to members regarding their rights and responsibilities under the whistle-blower laws, including the whistle-blower hotline maintained by the Office of the Attorney General (Labor Code § 1102.8).

1004.8 RECORDS RETENTION AND RELEASE

The Records Manager shall ensure that documentation of investigations is maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedules.

1004.9 TRAINING

The policy should be reviewed with each new member.

All members should receive periodic refresher training on the requirements of this policy.

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Reporting of Arrests, Convictions, and Court Orders

1005.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to describe the notification requirements and procedures that members must follow when certain arrests, convictions, and court orders restrict their ability to perform the official duties and responsibilities of the Monterey Park Police Department. This policy will also describe the notification requirements and procedures that certain retired officers must follow when an arrest, conviction, or court order disqualifies them from possessing a firearm.

1005.2 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS AND COURT ORDERS

Federal and California law prohibit individuals convicted of, or having an outstanding warrant for, certain offenses and individuals convicted of certain offenses and individuals subject to certain court orders from lawfully possessing firearms. Such convictions and court orders often involve allegations of the use or attempted use of force, or threatened use of a weapon on any individual in a domestic relationship (e.g., spouse, cohabitant, parent, child) (18 USC § 922; Penal Code § 29805).

All members and retired officers with identification cards issued by the Department are responsible for ensuring that they have not been disqualified from possessing firearms by any such conviction or court order, and shall promptly report any such conviction or court order to a supervisor, as provided in this policy.

1005.3 OTHER CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS AND COURT ORDERS

Government Code § 1029 prohibits any person convicted of a felony from being a peace officer in the State of California. This prohibition applies regardless of whether the guilt was established by way of a verdict, guilty, or nolo contendere plea.

Convictions of certain violations of the Vehicle Code and other provisions of law may also place restrictions on a member's ability to fully perform the duties of the job.

Outstanding warrants as provided in Penal Code § 29805 also place restrictions on a member's ability to possess a firearm.

While legal restrictions may or may not be imposed by statute or by the courts upon conviction of any criminal offense, criminal conduct by members of this department may be inherently in conflict with law enforcement duties and the public trust, and shall be reported as provided in this policy.

1005.4 REPORTING

All members and all retired officers with an identification card issued by the Department shall immediately notify their supervisors (retired officers should immediately notify the Watch Commander or the Chief of Police) in writing of any past or current criminal detention, arrest, charge, or conviction in any state or foreign country, regardless of whether or not the matter

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was dropped or rejected, is currently pending or is on appeal, and regardless of the penalty or sentence, if any.

All members and all retired officers with an identification card issued by the Department shall further promptly notify their supervisors (retired officers should immediately notify the Watch Commander or the Chief of Police) in writing if they become the subject of a domestic violence-related order or any court order that prevents the member or retired officer from possessing a firearm or requires suspension or revocation of applicable POST certification.

Any member whose criminal arrest, conviction, or court order restricts or prohibits that member from fully and properly performing their duties, including carrying a firearm, may be disciplined. This includes but is not limited to being placed on administrative leave, reassignment, and/or termination. Any effort to remove such disqualification or restriction shall remain entirely the responsibility of the member, on the member's own time and expense.

Any member failing to provide prompt written notice pursuant to this policy shall be subject to discipline, up to and including termination.

Retired officers may have their identification cards rescinded or modified, as may be appropriate (see the Retiree Concealed Firearms Policy).

1005.4.1 NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The Administration Division Commander shall submit within 10 days of final disposition a notice to POST of a conviction or Government Code § 1029 reason that disqualifies any current peace officer employed by this department or any former peace officer if this department was responsible for the investigation (11 CCR 1003).

1005.5 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department requires disclosure of member arrests, convictions, and certain court orders to maintain the high standards, ethics, and integrity in its workforce, and to ensure compatibility with the duties and responsibilities of the Department.

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Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace

1006.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish clear and uniform guidelines regarding drugs and alcohol in the workplace (41 USC § 8103).

1006.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this department to provide a drug- and alcohol-free workplace for all members.

1006.3 GENERAL GUIDELINES

Alcohol and drug use in the workplace or on department time can endanger the health and safety of department members and the public.

Members who have consumed an amount of an alcoholic beverage or taken any medication, or combination thereof, that would tend to adversely affect their mental or physical abilities shall not report for duty. Affected members shall notify the Watch Commander or appropriate supervisor as soon as the member is aware that the member will not be able to report to work. If the member is unable to make the notification, every effort should be made to have a representative contact the supervisor in a timely manner. If the member is adversely affected while on-duty, the member shall be immediately removed and released from work (see the Work Restrictions section in this policy).

1006.3.1 USE OF MEDICATIONS

Members should not use any medications that will impair their ability to safely and completely perform their duties. Any member who is medically required or has a need to take any such medication shall report that need to the member's immediate supervisor prior to commencing any on-duty status.

No member shall be permitted to work or drive a vehicle owned or leased by the Department while taking any medication that has the potential to impair the member's abilities, without a written release from the member's physician.

1006.3.2 MEDICAL CANNABIS

Possession, use, or being under the influence of medical cannabis on-duty is prohibited and may lead to disciplinary action.

1006.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Members shall report for work in an appropriate mental and physical condition. Members are prohibited from purchasing, manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, possessing or using controlled substances or alcohol on department premises or on department time (41 USC § 8103). The lawful possession or use of prescribed medications or over-the-counter remedies is excluded from this prohibition.

Members who are authorized to consume alcohol as part of a special assignment shall not do so to the extent of impairing on-duty performance.

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Members shall notify a supervisor immediately if they observe behavior or other evidence that they believe demonstrates that a fellow member poses a risk to the health and safety of the member or others due to drug or alcohol use.

Members are required to notify their immediate supervisors of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five days after such conviction (41 USC § 8103).

1006.5 EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

There may be available a voluntary employee assistance program to assist those who wish to seek help for alcohol and drug problems (41 USC § 8103). Insurance coverage that provides treatment for drug and alcohol abuse also may be available. Employees should contact the Department of Human Resources, their insurance providers or the employee assistance program for additional information. It is the responsibility of each employee to seek assistance before alcohol or drug problems lead to performance problems.

1006.6 WORK RESTRICTIONS

If a member informs a supervisor that he/she has consumed any alcohol, drug or medication that could interfere with a safe and efficient job performance, the member may be required to obtain clearance from his/her physician before continuing to work.

If the supervisor reasonably believes, based on objective facts, that a member is impaired by the consumption of alcohol or other drugs, the supervisor shall prevent the member from continuing work and shall ensure that he/she is safely transported away from the Department.

1006.7 SCREENING TESTS

A supervisor may require an employee to submit to a screening under any of the following circumstances:

(a) The supervisor reasonably believes, based upon objective facts, that the employee is under the influence of alcohol or drugs that are impairing the employee's ability to perform duties safely and efficiently.

(b) The employee discharges a firearm in the performance of the employee's duties (excluding training or authorized euthanizing of an animal).

(c) The employee discharges a firearm issued by the Department while off-duty, resulting in injury, death, or substantial property damage.

(d) The employee drives a motor vehicle in the performance of the employee's duties and becomes involved in an incident that results in bodily injury, death, or substantial damage to property.

1006.7.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The supervisor shall prepare a written record documenting the specific facts that led to the decision to require the test, and shall inform the employee in writing of the following:

(a) The test will be given to detect either alcohol or drugs, or both.

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(b) The result of the test is not admissible in any criminal proceeding against the employee.

(c) The employee may refuse the test, but refusal may result in dismissal or other disciplinary action.

1006.7.2 DISCIPLINE
An employee may be subject to disciplinary action if the employee:

(a) Fails or refuses to submit to a screening test as requested.

(b) After taking a screening test that indicates the presence of a controlled substance, fails to provide proof, within 72 hours after being requested, that the employee took the controlled substance as directed, pursuant to a current and lawful prescription issued in the employee's name.

1006.8 COMPLIANCE WITH THE DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE ACT

No later than 30 days following notice of any drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace involving a member, the Department will take appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal, and/or requiring the member to satisfactorily participate in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program (41 USC § 8104).

1006.9 CONFIDENTIALITY

The Department recognizes the confidentiality and privacy due to its members. Disclosure of any information relating to substance abuse treatment, except on a need-to-know basis, shall only be with the express written consent of the member involved or pursuant to lawful process.

The written results of any screening tests and all documents generated by the employee assistance program are considered confidential medical records and shall be maintained in the member's confidential medical file in accordance with the Personnel Records Policy.

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Sick Leave

1007.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides general guidance regarding the use and processing of sick leave. The accrual and terms of use of sick leave for eligible employees are detailed in the City personnel manual or applicable collective bargaining agreement.

This policy is not intended to cover all types of sick or other leaves. For example, employees may be entitled to additional paid or unpaid leave for certain family and medical reasons as provided for in the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) (29 USC § 2601 et seq.), the California Family Rights Act, leave for victims of crime or abuse, or for organ or bone marrow donor procedures (29 CFR 825; Government Code § 12945.2; Government Code § 12945.8; Labor Code § 1510).

1007.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to provide eligible employees with a sick leave benefit.

1007.3 USE OF SICK LEAVE

Sick leave is intended to be used for qualified absences. Sick leave is not considered vacation. Abuse of sick leave may result in discipline, denial of sick leave benefits, or both.

Employees on sick leave shall not engage in other employment or self-employment or participate in any sport, hobby, recreational activity or other activity that may impede recovery from the injury or illness (see Outside Employment Policy).

Qualified appointments should be scheduled during a member’s non-working hours when it is reasonable to do so.

1007.3.1 NOTIFICATION

All members should notify the Watch Commander or appropriate supervisor as soon as they are aware that they will not be able to report to work and no less than one hour before the start of their scheduled shifts. If, due to an emergency, a member is unable to contact the supervisor, every effort should be made to have a representative for the member contact the supervisor (Labor Code § 246).

When the necessity to be absent from work is foreseeable, such as planned medical appointments or treatments, the member shall, whenever possible and practicable, provide the Department with no less than 30 days' notice of the impending absence (Labor Code § 246).

Upon return to work, members are responsible for ensuring their time off was appropriately accounted for, and for completing and submitting the required documentation describing the type of time off used and the specific amount of time taken.

1007.4 EXTENDED ABSENCE

Members absent from duty for more than three consecutive days may be required to furnish a statement from a health care provider supporting the need to be absent and/or the ability to return

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to work. Members on an extended absence shall, if possible, contact their supervisor at specified intervals to provide an update on their absence and expected date of return.

Nothing in this section precludes a supervisor from requiring, with cause, a health care provider's statement for an absence of three or fewer days after the first three days of paid sick leave are used in a 12-month period.

1007.5 SHIFT SELECTION - REGULAR DAYS OFF AND HOLIDAY GUIDELINES

Shifts and regular days off will be assigned on the basis of seniority in a particular classification for permanent employees. Administrative assignments may be made, but the above policy will be adhered to whenever possible.

Probationary officers shall be administratively assigned shifts and days off. The officer may be reassigned at any time to assure adequate training.

Field Services Bureau personnel assigned to uniformed patrol may apply for the same or a different shift during the regularly scheduled shift change that occurs every six months. Preference will be granted on the basis of seniority, except that employees shall generally not work one particular shift for more than twenty four continuous months. Patrol personnel in specialized assignments are subject to reassignment based on departmental needs. In hardship situations, employees may submit a written request for an exemption from this rule to the Chief of Police or his designee.

Officers working a "3/12" work hour plan will be scheduled to three 12-1/2-hour shifts totaling 37-1/2 hours per week or 150 hours per four-week pay period. Officers will be scheduled an additional ten-hour shift within the same four-week pay period to complete the full 160 hours of work required for the pay period. This ten-hour shift will be based on departmental staffing level, training, or special assignment needs and will be posted on the regular shift assignment schedule.

The supervisor responsible for granting time off for routine holiday and compensatory time off will be responsible for maintaining an adequate staffing level which will generally be not less than five officers, a field supervisor, and a watch commander. In the event an employee requests time off which would violate the minimum staffing requirements, it shall be the employee's responsibility to solicit a replacement without incurring overtime or violating the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. If a replacement cannot be found by either the employee requesting the time off and the time off would violate the minimum staffing level, the time off shall not be granted.

1007.5.1 SHIFT EXCHANGES

Under certain circumstances, at the discretion of the watch and bureau commanders, employees may be allowed to exchange shifts with each other, e.g. employee "A" works a shift assigned to employee "B" in exchange for employee "B" working a shift assigned to employee "A". Requests for shifts exchanges must be made on a Shift Exchange Request Form.

The following guidelines must be followed:

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(a) The shifts to be exchanged must both be in the same two-week pay period with exception for field services personnel, where the shifts to be exchanged must both be within the 28 day cycle.

(b) The watch commander(s) (if the employees are in Field Services Bureau) or bureau commander (for all other bureaus) must give written approval.

(c) The watch commander(s) giving approval must be the watch commander(s) scheduled to be on duty during the affected shifts.

(d) All requests to exchange shifts must be made on a Shift Exchange Request Form. The requesting employee shall be responsible for completing the form accordingly and obtaining all required signatures prior to any shift exchanges occurring.

(e) The requesting employee shall be responsible for providing a copy of the approved Shift Exchange Request Form to:

1. The replacement employee
2. The affected bureau/watch commander(s)
3. The department's payroll clerk prior to any shift exchanges occurring. Bureau/ watch commander(s) shall retain a copy of the approved Shift Exchange Request Form until all shift exchanges have taken place.

(f) Each employee must sign the respective bureau's Daily Time Sheet and enter the hours worked on the shift each employee actually works.

1007.6 ELIGIBILITY FOR VACATION

As defined in the Personnel System Rules and Regulations of the City of Monterey Park, Rule XI, "Attendance and Leaves," Section 2, "Vacations," and Section 1b, "Vacations - Uniformed Officers - Police."

1007.6.1 LEAVE SCHEDULING

The department shall provide each employee with an opportunity to take a vacation each year. Requests for scheduled vacation will generally be based on employee seniority. However, vacation schedules may be modified by departmental needs and at the discretion of the Chief of Police. Vacation schedules shall be maintained in such a manner as may be prescribed by the Chief of Police to the extent that the workload permits.

1007.7 HOLIDAYS

Each bargaining unit has developed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the City. The MOU provides information relative to an accumulated holiday "cap" an individual employee can accrue and the official holidays observed. In the event an employee has reached their designated cap for accumulated time, the employee will not accrue any holiday time over the agreed upon cap contained within their bargaining unit's MOU.

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Whenever an employee is required to work on a designated holiday, or is on a regular day off, he/she will only accrue eight (8) hours of holiday time. If an employee has not reached their cap, he/she will accrue the full eight hours of holiday time. However, if the employee has reached their cap, they will not accrue any additional holiday time that would exceed the cap. If an employ has not reached their cap, but is within eight hours of reaching it, he/she will only accrue the difference up to the cap. (An example would be where an employee has a 32-hour holiday cap and he/she currently has 30 hours in their bank. The employee will only accrue 2-hours of holiday time which will bring them to their cap).

1007.8 RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Employees shall be permitted to attend or observe religious services, or holidays of major theological importance which occur during work hours, provided that the workload of the organization so permits and provided that the appointing authority authorizes the absence. Time taken shall be charged to the employee's accumulated compensatory time, holiday or vacation time.

1007.9 MATERNITY LEAVE

An employee will not be discriminated against on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions. The Monterey Park Police Department will not maintain any written or unwritten employment policy or practice that excludes females from opportunities or benefits of employment because of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, except when necessitated by the employee's actual physical condition.

1007.9.1 NOTIFICATION OF PREGNANCY

An employee may, upon her decision, advise the Department of her pregnancy. This will be done in writing directly to the Chief of Police as an Interoffice Memorandum.

1007.9.2 DUTY MODIFICATION: TRANSFER TO LESS HAZARDOUS DUTY

Every effort shall be made to allow a pregnant employee to work during her pregnancy, as long as she is able and under conditions approved by her physician. The department has a genuine concern for the safety of the expectant mother and the unborn child and duty assignments may be modified to accommodate the employee's condition. Depending upon the employee's work description, she may be transferred to a less hazardous position, upon the written advice of the City Medical Provider. The department will then place the employee in a less hazardous position that fulfills department needs. While on modified duty the employee shall be afforded every job opportunity and benefit due her as if she were on full duty in her regular job assignment, except those specific job activities or conditions which the physician stipulates should be deferred until the employee in fact returns to full duty. While on modified duty, the employee will be treated the same as any other employee who is on a "light duty" status due to a medical condition.

1007.9.3 UNIFORM ATTIRE

A pregnant employee will have a maternity uniform made to conform to the department uniform policy.

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1007.9.4 PROCEDURE FOR MATERNITY LEAVE

A maternity leave of absence will be granted upon written request by a pregnant employee for that period of time during which the employee has been certified by a physician as unable to work.

An employee shall submit a request for leave of absence directly to the Chief of Police. The anticipated date of delivery, as well as the period expected to be off duty prior to and after delivery shall be indicated. This form shall be submitted no later than the beginning of the eighth month of pregnancy. If an employee must go off duty prior to this time due to medical restrictions, the form shall be submitted immediately. The request for leave of absence will then be forwarded to the Chief of Police and a copy of the request forwarded to the Director of Personnel and Employee Development.

1007.9.5 PAID MATERNITY LEAVE

An employee may use available sick, vacation, holiday and compensatory time in the order that she chooses.

1007.9.6 UNPAID MATERNITY LEAVE

If an employee does not have accrued time to use for the maternity leave or if she does not wish to use accrued time, she may choose to take time off without pay. (Refer to the Monterey Park Personnel Rules and Regulations and the City's Administrative Policy under the Moore-Brown-Roberti Family Rights Act of 1991.)

1007.9.7 REINSTATEMENT RIGHT

Every effort shall be made to encourage employees to return to the department upon completion of the maternity leave, in compliance with the Moore-Brown-Roberti Family Rights Act (Government Code Section 12945.2 et seq.). An employee on maternity leave has a right to return to her original position, or a substantially similar position, if the period of her pregnancy-related disability does not exceed the amount of leave granted under the City's Administrative Policy or the Family Rights Act.

1007.10 MISCELLANEOUS LEAVE

Rules and regulations governing Bereavement Leave, Family Medical Leave, and Jury Duty are covered in the Personnel System rules and Regulations of the City of Monterey Park.

Military Leave - Rules and regulations governing Military Leave is covered in the Personnel System rules and Regulations of the City of Monterey Park and the California Military and Veteran's Code. In addition, employees requesting military leave shall, when practical, notify the Chief of Police via Chain of Command of the anticipated leave period as soon as such dates are known. A copy of the employee's military order to active duty and any endorsements of actual active duty completed shall also be forwarded to the Chief of Police via Chain of Command upon the employee's return to work.

Voting Leave - An employee who has less than four consecutive off-duty hours before the beginning or after the end of his/her watch in which to vote may request time off necessary to accomplish this purpose. Such request shall be made to his/her supervisor on an Interoffice Memorandum form at least two working days prior to the election, stating the reasons he/she does

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not have time to vote while off-duty. If his/her request is justified, an employee may be allowed only the time off necessary to enable him/her to vote, but in no event shall more than two hours be granted. This time off shall be given either at the beginning or end of the watch. No overtime will be granted to an employee voting off-duty.

1007.11 LEAVE OF ABSENCE WITH PAY

Except as otherwise provided, no leave of absence with pay shall be granted to any employee without the approval of the City Manager.

1007.12 LEAVE OF ABSENCE REQUEST: COMPLETION

Department personnel shall use the Employee Absence and/or Overtime Notification form to request time off. Employees will indicate the type of leave requested when completing the form. A combination of different types of leave may be requested on the form. The "Notification of Overtime" section of the form is not used by department employees.

The Employee Absence form is a triplicate form. When using this form, the employee should list the number of hours of leave requested with or without pay. Leave dates should not include regular days off. Under "Reason," indicate the type of leave requested and any additional explanation that may be necessary, e.g., for bereavement leave, include the relationship of the deceased.

In cases of Emergency Holidays, the employee shall complete the Employee Leave of Absence Form immediately upon returning to duty after the Emergency Holiday has been used. After completing the form, employees shall submit it to their immediate supervisor or Watch Commander for processing to department's payroll clerk.

1007.13 REQUIRED NOTICES

The Personnel Director shall ensure:

(a) Written notice of the amount of paid sick leave available is provided to employees as provided in Labor Code § 246.

(b) A poster is displayed in a conspicuous place for employees to review that contains information on paid sick leave as provided in Labor Code § 247.

1007.14 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of supervisors include, but are not limited to:

(a) Monitoring and regularly reviewing the attendance of those under their command to ensure that the use of sick leave and absences is consistent with this policy.

(b) Attempting to determine whether an absence of four or more days may qualify as family medical leave and consulting with legal counsel or the Department of Human Resources as appropriate.

(c) Addressing absences and sick leave use in the member’s performance evaluation when excessive or unusual use has:

1. Negatively affected the member’s performance or ability to complete assigned duties.

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2. Negatively affected department operations.

(d) When appropriate, counseling members regarding excessive absences and/or inappropriate use of sick leave.

(e) Referring eligible members to an available employee assistance program when appropriate.

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Communicable Diseases

1008.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides general guidelines to assist in minimizing the risk of department members contracting and/or spreading communicable diseases.

1008.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Communicable disease - A human disease caused by microorganisms that are present in and transmissible through human blood, bodily fluid, tissue, or by breathing or coughing. These diseases commonly include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV), HIV and tuberculosis.

Exposure - When an eye, mouth, mucous membrane or non-intact skin comes into contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials, or when these substances are injected or infused under the skin; when an individual is exposed to a person who has a disease that can be passed through the air by talking, sneezing or coughing (e.g., tuberculosis), or the individual is in an area that was occupied by such a person. Exposure only includes those instances that occur due to a member's position at the Monterey Park Police Department. (See the exposure control plan for further details to assist in identifying whether an exposure has occurred.)

1008.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department is committed to providing a safe work environment for its members. Members should be aware that they are ultimately responsible for their own health and safety.

1008.3 EXPOSURE CONTROL OFFICER

The Chief of Police will assign a person as the Exposure Control Officer (ECO). The ECO shall develop an exposure control plan that includes:

(a) Exposure-prevention and decontamination procedures.

(b) Procedures for when and how to obtain medical attention in the event of an exposure or suspected exposure.

(c) The provision that department members will have no-cost access to the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g., gloves, face masks, eye protection, pocket masks) for each member's position and risk of exposure.

(d) Evaluation of persons in custody for any exposure risk and measures to separate them (15 CCR 1051; 15 CCR 1207).

(e) Compliance with all relevant laws or regulations related to communicable diseases, including:

1. Responding to requests and notifications regarding exposures covered under the Ryan White law (42 USC § 300ff-133; 42 USC § 300ff-136).

2. Bloodborne pathogen mandates including (8 CCR 5193):

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(a) Sharps injury log.

(b) Needleless systems and sharps injury protection.

3. Airborne transmissible disease mandates including (8 CCR 5199):

(a) Engineering and work practice controls related to airborne transmissible diseases.

(b) Distribution of appropriate personal protective equipment to minimize exposure to airborne disease.

4. Promptly notifying the county health officer regarding member exposures (Penal Code § 7510).

5. Establishing procedures to ensure that members request exposure notification from health facilities when transporting a person that may have a communicable disease and that the member is notified of any exposure as required by Health and Safety Code § 1797.188.

6. Informing members of the provisions of Health and Safety Code § 1797.188 (exposure to communicable diseases and notification).

(f) Provisions for acting as the designated officer liaison with health care facilities regarding communicable disease or condition exposure notification. The designated officer should coordinate with other department members to fulfill the role when not available. The designated officer shall ensure that the name, title, and telephone number of the designated officer is posted on the Department website (Health and Safety Code § 1797.188).

The ECO should also act as the liaison with the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) and may request voluntary compliance inspections. The ECO shall annually review and update the exposure control plan and review implementation of the plan (8 CCR 5193).

1008.4 EXPOSURE PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

1008.4.1 GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

All members are expected to use good judgment and follow training and procedures related to mitigating the risks associated with communicable disease. This includes, but is not limited to (8 CCR 5193):

(a) Stocking disposable gloves, antiseptic hand cleanser, CPR masks or other specialized equipment in the work area or department vehicles, as applicable.

(b) Wearing department-approved disposable gloves when contact with blood, other potentially infectious materials, mucous membranes and non-intact skin can be reasonably anticipated.

(c) Washing hands immediately or as soon as feasible after removal of gloves or other PPE.

(d) Treating all human blood and bodily fluids/tissue as if it is known to be infectious for a communicable disease.

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(e) Using an appropriate barrier device when providing CPR.

(f) Using a face mask or shield if it is reasonable to anticipate an exposure to an airborne transmissible disease.

(g) Decontaminating non-disposable equipment (e.g., flashlight, control devices, clothing and portable radio) as soon as possible if the equipment is a potential source of exposure.

1. Clothing that has been contaminated by blood or other potentially infectious materials shall be removed immediately or as soon as feasible and stored/ decontaminated appropriately.

(h) Handling all sharps and items that cut or puncture (e.g., needles, broken glass, razors, knives) cautiously and using puncture-resistant containers for their storage and/or transportation.

(i) Avoiding eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics or lip balm, or handling contact lenses where there is a reasonable likelihood of exposure.

(j) Disposing of biohazardous waste appropriately or labeling biohazardous material properly when it is stored.

1008.4.2 IMMUNIZATIONS

Members who could be exposed to HBV due to their positions may receive the HBV vaccine and any routine booster at no cost (8 CCR 5193).

1008.5 POST EXPOSURE

1008.5.1 INITIAL POST-EXPOSURE STEPS

Members who experience an exposure or suspected exposure shall:

(a) Begin decontamination procedures immediately (e.g., wash hands and any other skin with soap and water, flush mucous membranes with water).

(b) Obtain medical attention as appropriate.

(c) Notify a supervisor as soon as practicable.

1008.5.2 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The supervisor on-duty shall investigate every exposure or suspected exposure that occurs as soon as possible following the incident. The supervisor shall ensure the following information is documented (8 CCR 5193):

(a) Name and Social Security number of the member exposed

(b) Date and time of the incident

(c) Location of the incident

(d) Potentially infectious materials involved and the source of exposure (e.g., identification of the person who may have been the source)

(e) Work being done during exposure

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(f) How the incident occurred or was caused

(g) PPE in use at the time of the incident

(h) Actions taken post-event (e.g., clean-up, notifications)

The supervisor shall advise the member that disclosing the identity and/or infectious status of a source to the public or to anyone who is not involved in the follow-up process is prohibited. The supervisor should complete the incident documentation in conjunction with other reporting requirements that may apply (see the Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting Policy).

1008.5.3 MEDICAL CONSULTATION, EVALUATION AND TREATMENT

Department members shall have the opportunity to have a confidential medical evaluation immediately after an exposure and follow-up evaluations as necessary (8 CCR 5193).

The ECO should request a written opinion/evaluation from the treating medical professional that contains only the following information:

(a) Whether the member has been informed of the results of the evaluation.

(b) Whether the member has been notified of any medical conditions resulting from exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials which require further evaluation or treatment.

No other information should be requested or accepted by the ECO.

1008.5.4 COUNSELING

The Department shall provide the member, and his/her family if necessary, the opportunity for counseling and consultation regarding the exposure (8 CCR 5193).

1008.5.5 SOURCE TESTING

Testing a person for communicable diseases when that person was the source of an exposure should be done when it is desired by the exposed member or when it is otherwise appropriate (8 CCR 5193). Source testing is the responsibility of the ECO. If the ECO is unavailable to seek timely testing of the source, it is the responsibility of the exposed member's supervisor to ensure testing is sought.

Source testing may be achieved by:

(a) Obtaining consent from the individual.

(b) Complying with the statutory scheme of Health and Safety Code § 121060. This includes seeking consent from the person who was the source of the exposure and seeking a court order if consent is not given.

(c) Testing the exposed member for evidence of a communicable disease and seeking consent from the source individual to either access existing blood samples for testing or for the source to submit to testing (Health and Safety Code § 120262).

(d) Taking reasonable steps to immediately contact the County Health Officer and provide preliminary information regarding the circumstances of the exposure and the status

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of the involved individuals to determine whether the County Health Officer will order testing (Penal Code § 7510).

(e) Under certain circumstances, a court may issue a search warrant for the purpose of HIV testing a person when the exposed member qualifies as a crime victim (Penal Code § 1524.1).

Since there is the potential for overlap between the different manners in which source testing may occur, the ECO is responsible for coordinating the testing to prevent unnecessary or duplicate testing.

The ECO should seek the consent of the individual for testing and consult the City Attorney to discuss other options when no statute exists for compelling the source of an exposure to undergo testing if he/she refuses.

1008.6 CONFIDENTIALITY OF REPORTS

Medical information shall remain in confidential files and shall not be disclosed to anyone without the member's written consent (except as required by law). Test results from persons who may have been the source of an exposure are to be kept confidential as well.

1008.7 TRAINING

All members shall participate in training regarding communicable diseases commensurate with the requirements of their position. The training (8 CCR 5193):

(a) Shall be provided at the time of initial assignment to tasks where an occupational exposure may take place and at least annually after the initial training.

(b) Shall be provided whenever the member is assigned new tasks or procedures affecting his/her potential exposure to communicable disease.

(c) Should provide guidance on what constitutes an exposure, what steps can be taken to avoid an exposure and what steps should be taken if a suspected exposure occurs.

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Smoking and Tobacco Use

1009.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes limitations on smoking and the use of tobacco products by members and others while on-duty or while in Monterey Park Police Department facilities or vehicles.

For the purposes of this policy, smoking and tobacco use includes, but is not limited to, any tobacco product, such as cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, snuff, tobacco pouches and chewing tobacco, as well as any device intended to simulate smoking, such as an electronic cigarette or personal vaporizer.

1009.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department recognizes that tobacco use is a health risk and can be offensive to others.

Smoking and tobacco use also presents an unprofessional image for the Department and its members. Therefore smoking and tobacco use is prohibited by members and visitors in all department facilities, buildings and vehicles, and as is further outlined in this policy (Government Code § 7597; Labor Code § 6404.5).

1009.3 SMOKING AND TOBACCO USE

Smoking and tobacco use by members is prohibited anytime members are in public view representing the Monterey Park Police Department.

It shall be the responsibility of each member to ensure that no person under his/her supervision smokes or uses any tobacco product inside City facilities and vehicles.

1009.4 ADDITIONAL PROHIBITIONS

No person shall use tobacco products within 20 feet of a main entrance, exit or operable window of any public building (including any department facility), or buildings on the campuses of the University of California, California State University and California community colleges, whether present for training, enforcement or any other purpose (Government Code § 7596 et seq.).

1009.4.1 NOTICE

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should ensure that proper signage is posted at each entrance to the Department facility (Labor Code § 6404.5).

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Personnel Complaints

1010.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the reporting, investigation and disposition of complaints regarding the conduct of members of the Monterey Park Police Department. This policy shall not apply to any questioning, counseling, instruction, informal verbal admonishment or other routine or unplanned contact of a member in the normal course of duty, by a supervisor or any other member, nor shall this policy apply to a criminal investigation.

1010.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department takes seriously all complaints regarding the service provided by the Department and the conduct of its members.

The Department will accept and address all complaints of misconduct in accordance with this policy and applicable federal, state and local law, municipal and county rules and the requirements of any collective bargaining agreements.

It is also the policy of this department to ensure that the community can report misconduct without concern for reprisal or retaliation.

1010.2.1 ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLAINTS

A complaint may be filed in person, in writing, or by telephoning the Department. Although not required, every effort should be made to have the complainant appear in person. The following should be considered before taking a complaint:

(a) Complaints shall not be prepared unless the alleged misconduct or job performance is of a nature which, if true, would normally result in disciplinary action

(b) When an uninvolved supervisor or the Watch Commander determines that the reporting person is satisfied that their complaint required nothing more than an explanation regarding the proper/improper implementation of department policy or procedure, a complaint need not be taken

(c) When the complainant is intoxicated to the point where his/her credibility appears to be unreliable, identifying information should be obtained and the person should be provided with a Personnel Complaint form

(d) Depending on the urgency and seriousness of the allegations involved, complaints from juveniles should generally be taken only with their parents or guardians present and after the parents or guardians have been informed of the circumstances prompting the complaint

1010.3 PERSONNEL COMPLAINTS

Personnel complaints include any allegation of misconduct or improper job performance that, if true, would constitute a violation of department policy or of federal, state or local law, policy or rule. Personnel complaints may be generated internally or by the public.

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Inquiries about conduct or performance that, if true, would not violate department policy or federal, state or local law, policy or rule may be handled informally by a supervisor and shall not be considered a personnel complaint. Such inquiries generally include clarification regarding policy, procedures or the response to specific incidents by the Department.

1010.3.1 COMPLAINT CLASSIFICATIONS

Personnel complaints shall be classified in one of the following categories:

Informal - A matter in which the Watch Commander is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken by a supervisor of rank greater than the accused member.

Formal - A matter in which a supervisor determines that further action is warranted. Such complaints may be investigated by a supervisor of rank greater than the accused member or referred to the Professional Standards Bureau, depending on the seriousness and complexity of the investigation.

Incomplete - A matter in which the complaining party either refuses to cooperate or becomes unavailable after diligent follow-up investigation. At the discretion of the assigned supervisor or the Professional Standards Bureau, such matters may be further investigated depending on the seriousness of the complaint and the availability of sufficient information.

1010.3.2 SOURCES OF COMPLAINTS

The following applies to the source of complaints:

(a) Individuals from the public may make complaints in any form, including in writing, by email, in person or by telephone.

(b) Any department member becoming aware of alleged misconduct shall immediately notify a supervisor.

(c) Supervisors shall initiate a complaint based upon observed misconduct or receipt from any source alleging misconduct that, if true, could result in disciplinary action.

(d) Anonymous and third-party complaints should be accepted and investigated to the extent that sufficient information is provided.

(e) Tort claims and lawsuits may generate a personnel complaint.

1010.4 AVAILABILITY AND ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLAINTS

1010.4.1 COMPLAINT FORMS

Personnel complaint forms will be maintained in a clearly visible location in the public area of the police facility and be accessible through the department website. Forms may also be available at other City facilities.

Personnel complaint forms in languages other than English may also be provided, as determined necessary or practicable.

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1010.4.2 ACCEPTANCE

All complaints will be courteously accepted by any department member and promptly given to the appropriate supervisor. Although written complaints are preferred, a complaint may also be filed orally, either in person or by telephone. Such complaints will be directed to a supervisor. If a supervisor is not immediately available to take an oral complaint, the receiving member shall obtain contact information sufficient for the supervisor to contact the complainant. The supervisor, upon contact with the complainant, shall complete and submit a complaint form as appropriate.

Although not required, complainants should be encouraged to file complaints in person so that proper identification, signatures, photographs, or physical evidence may be obtained as necessary.

A complainant shall be provided with a copy of the complaining party's statement at the time it is filed with the Department (Penal Code § 832.7).

1010.4.3 AVAILABILITY OF WRITTEN PROCEDURES

The Department shall make available to the public a written description of the investigation procedures for complaints (Penal Code § 832.5).

1010.4.4 HATE COMPLAINTS AGAINST PEACE OFFICERS

Internal complaints or complaints from the public shall be accepted and investigated in accordance with this policy where it is alleged that an officer has in the previous seven years, and since 18 years of age, engaged in membership in a hate group, participated in a hate group activity, or advocated any public expression of hate (Penal Code § 13682).

1010.5 DOCUMENTATION

Supervisors shall ensure that all formal and informal complaints are documented on a complaint form. The supervisor shall ensure that the nature of the complaint is defined as clearly as possible.

All complaints and inquiries should also be documented in a log that records and tracks complaints. The log shall include the nature of the complaint and the actions taken to address the complaint. On an annual basis, the Department should audit the log and send an audit report to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

1010.6 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

Allegations of misconduct will be administratively investigated as follows.

1010.6.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

In general, the primary responsibility for the investigation of a personnel complaint shall rest with the member's immediate supervisor, unless the supervisor is the complainant, or the supervisor is the ultimate decision-maker regarding disciplinary action or has any personal involvement regarding the alleged misconduct. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee may direct that another supervisor investigate any complaint.

A supervisor who becomes aware of alleged misconduct shall take reasonable steps to prevent aggravation of the situation.

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The responsibilities of supervisors include but are not limited to:

(a) Ensuring that upon receiving or initiating any formal complaint, a complaint form is completed.

1. The original complaint form will be directed to the Watch Commander of the accused member, via the chain of command, who will take appropriate action and/or determine who will have responsibility for the investigation.

2. In circumstances where the integrity of the investigation could be jeopardized by reducing the complaint to writing or where the confidentiality of a complainant is at issue, a supervisor shall orally report the matter to the member's Division Commander or the Chief of Police, who will initiate appropriate action.

(b) Responding to all complainants in a courteous and professional manner.

(c) Resolving those personnel complaints that can be resolved immediately.

1. Follow-up contact with the complainant should be made within 24 hours of the Department receiving the complaint.

2. If the matter is resolved and no further action is required, the supervisor will note the resolution on a complaint form and forward the form to the Watch Commander.

(d) Ensuring that upon receipt of a complaint involving allegations of a potentially serious nature, the Watch Commander and the Chief of Police are notified via the chain of command as soon as practicable.

(e) Promptly contacting the Department of Human Resources and the Watch Commander for direction regarding their roles in addressing a complaint that relates to sexual, racial, ethnic or other forms of prohibited harassment or discrimination.

(f) Forwarding unresolved personnel complaints to the Watch Commander, who will determine whether to contact the complainant or assign the complaint for investigation.

(g) Informing the complainant of the investigator’s name and the complaint number within three days after assignment.

(h) Investigating a complaint as follows:

1. Making reasonable efforts to obtain names, addresses and telephone numbers of witnesses.

2. When appropriate, ensuring immediate medical attention is provided and photographs of alleged injuries and accessible uninjured areas are taken.

(i) Ensuring that the procedural rights of the accused member are followed (Government Code § 3303 et seq.).

(j) Ensuring interviews of the complainant are generally conducted during reasonable hours.

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1010.6.2 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Whether conducted by a supervisor or a member of the Professional Standards Bureau, the following applies to members covered by the Public Safety Officers Procedural Bill of Rights Act (POBR) (Government Code § 3303):

(a) Interviews of an accused member shall be conducted during reasonable hours and preferably when the member is on-duty. If the member is off-duty, he/she shall be compensated.

(b) Unless waived by the member, interviews of an accused member shall be at the Monterey Park Police Department or other reasonable and appropriate place.

(c) No more than two interviewers should ask questions of an accused member.

(d) Prior to any interview, a member shall be informed of the nature of the investigation, the name, rank and command of the officer in charge of the investigation, the interviewing officers and all other persons to be present during the interview.

(e) All interviews shall be for a reasonable period and the member's personal needs should be accommodated.

(f) No member should be subjected to offensive or threatening language, nor shall any promises, rewards or other inducements be used to obtain answers.

(g) Any member refusing to answer questions directly related to the investigation may be ordered to answer questions administratively and may be subject to discipline for failing to do so.

1. A member should be given an order to answer questions in an administrative investigation that might incriminate the member in a criminal matter only after the member has been given a *Lybarger* advisement. Administrative investigators should consider the impact that compelling a statement from the member may have on any related criminal investigation and should take reasonable steps to avoid creating any foreseeable conflicts between the two related investigations. This may include conferring with the person in charge of the criminal investigation (e.g., discussion of processes, timing, implications).

2. No information or evidence administratively coerced from a member may be provided to anyone involved in conducting the criminal investigation or to any prosecutor.

(h) The interviewer should record all interviews of members and witnesses. The member may also record the interview. If the member has been previously interviewed, a copy of that recorded interview shall be provided to the member prior to any subsequent interview.

(i) All members subjected to interviews that could result in discipline have the right to have an uninvolved representative present during the interview. However, in order to maintain the integrity of each individual’s statement, involved members shall not consult or meet with a representative or attorney collectively or in groups prior to being interviewed.

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(j) All members shall provide complete and truthful responses to questions posed during interviews.

(k) No member may be requested or compelled to submit to a polygraph examination, nor shall any refusal to submit to such examination be mentioned in any investigation (Government Code § 3307).

No investigation shall be undertaken against any officer solely because the officer has been placed on a prosecutor's *Brady* list or the name of the officer may otherwise be subject to disclosure pursuant to *Brady v. Maryland*. However, an investigation may be based on the underlying acts or omissions for which the officer has been placed on a *Brady* list or may otherwise be subject to disclosure pursuant to *Brady v. Maryland* (Government Code § 3305.5).

1010.6.3 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION FORMAT

Formal investigations of personnel complaints shall be thorough, complete and essentially follow this format:

Introduction - Include the identity of the members, the identity of the assigned investigators, the initial date and source of the complaint.

Synopsis - Provide a brief summary of the facts giving rise to the investigation.

Summary - List the allegations separately, including applicable policy sections, with a brief summary of the evidence relevant to each allegation. A separate recommended finding should be provided for each allegation.

Evidence - Each allegation should be set forth with the details of the evidence applicable to each allegation provided, including comprehensive summaries of member and witness statements. Other evidence related to each allegation should also be detailed in this section.

Conclusion - A recommendation regarding further action or disposition should be provided.

Exhibits - A separate list of exhibits (e.g., recordings, photos, documents) should be attached to the report.

1010.6.4 DISPOSITIONS

Each personnel complaint shall be classified with one of the following dispositions:

Unfounded - When the investigation discloses that the alleged acts did not occur or did not involve department members. Complaints that are determined to be frivolous will fall within the classification of unfounded (Penal Code § 832.8).

Exonerated - When the investigation discloses that the alleged act occurred but that the act was justified, lawful and/or proper.

Not sustained - When the investigation discloses that there is insufficient evidence to sustain the complaint or fully exonerate the member.

Sustained - A final determination by an investigating agency, commission, board, hearing officer, or arbitrator, as applicable, following an investigation and opportunity for an administrative appeal

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pursuant to Government Code § 3304 and Government Code § 3304.5 that the actions of an officer were found to violate law or department policy (Penal Code § 832.8).

If an investigation discloses misconduct or improper job performance that was not alleged in the original complaint, the investigator shall take appropriate action with regard to any additional allegations.

1010.6.5 COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATIONS

Every investigator or supervisor assigned to investigate a personnel complaint or other alleged misconduct shall proceed with due diligence in an effort to complete the investigation within one year from the date of discovery by an individual authorized to initiate an investigation (Government Code § 3304).

In the event that an investigation cannot be completed within one year of discovery, the assigned investigator or supervisor shall ensure that an extension or delay is warranted within the exceptions set forth in Government Code § 3304(d) or Government Code § 3508.1.

1010.6.6 NOTICE TO COMPLAINANT OF INVESTIGATION STATUS

The member conducting the investigation should provide the complainant with periodic updates on the status of the investigation, as appropriate.

1010.6.7 LIMITATIONS ON INVESTIGATIONS

Investigations shall not be undertaken against any officer in the following limited circumstances:

(a) The officer has been placed on a prosecutor's *Brady* list, or the name of the officer may otherwise be subject to disclosure pursuant to *Brady v. Maryland* (Government Code § 3305.5).

1. An investigation may be initiated based on the underlying acts or omissions for which the officer has been placed on a *Brady* list or may otherwise be subject to disclosure pursuant to *Brady v. Maryland*.

(b) A court finding against an officer in a challenge brought under Penal Code § 745 (California Racial Justice Act of 2020) (Government Code § 3305.6).

1. An investigation may be Initiated based on the underlying acts or omissions which formed the basis of the action brought pursuant to Penal Code § 745 (Government Code § 3305.6).

1010.7 ADMINISTRATIVE SEARCHES

Assigned lockers, storage spaces and other areas, including desks, offices and vehicles, may be searched as part of an administrative investigation upon a reasonable suspicion of misconduct.

Such areas may also be searched any time by a supervisor for non-investigative purposes, such as obtaining a needed report, radio or other document or equipment.

Lockers and storage spaces may only be administratively searched in the member's presence, with the member’s consent, with a valid search warrant or where the member has been given reasonable notice that the search will take place (Government Code § 3309).

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1010.7.1 DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION
An employee may be compelled to disclose personal financial information under the following circumstances (Government Code § 3308):

(a) Pursuant to a state law or proper legal process

(b) Information exists that tends to indicate a conflict of interest with official duties

(c) If the employee is assigned to or being considered for a special assignment with a potential for bribes or other improper inducements

1010.8 ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE

When a complaint of misconduct is of a serious nature, or when circumstances indicate that allowing the accused to continue to work would adversely affect the mission of the Department, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee may temporarily assign an accused employee to administrative leave. Any employee placed on administrative leave:

(a) May be required to relinquish any department badge, identification, assigned weapons and any other department equipment.

(b) Shall be required to continue to comply with all policies and lawful orders of a supervisor.

(c) May be temporarily reassigned to a different shift, generally a normal business-hours shift, during the investigation. The employee may be required to remain available for contact at all times during such shift, and will report as ordered.

1010.9 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Where a member is accused of potential criminal conduct, a separate supervisor or investigator shall be assigned to investigate the criminal allegations apart from any administrative investigation. Any separate administrative investigation may parallel a criminal investigation.

The Chief of Police shall be notified as soon as practicable when a member is accused of criminal conduct. The Chief of Police may request a criminal investigation by an outside law enforcement agency.

A member accused of criminal conduct shall be advised of his/her constitutional rights (Government Code § 3303(h)). The member should not be administratively ordered to provide any information in the criminal investigation.

The Monterey Park Police Department may release information concerning the arrest or detention of any member, including an officer, that has not led to a conviction. No disciplinary action should be taken until an independent administrative investigation is conducted.

1010.10 POST-ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Upon completion of a formal investigation, an investigation report should be forwarded to the Chief of Police through the chain of command. Each level of command should review the report and include his/her comments in writing before forwarding the report. The Chief of Police may accept or modify any classification or recommendation for disciplinary action.

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1010.10.1 DIVISION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon receipt of any completed personnel investigation, the Division Commander of the involved member shall review the entire investigative file, the member's personnel file and any other relevant materials.

The Division Commander may make recommendations regarding the disposition of any allegations and the amount of discipline, if any, to be imposed.

Prior to forwarding recommendations to the Chief of Police, the Division Commander may return the entire investigation to the assigned investigator or supervisor for further investigation or action.

When forwarding any written recommendation to the Chief of Police, the Division Commander shall include all relevant materials supporting the recommendation. Actual copies of a member's existing personnel file need not be provided and may be incorporated by reference.

1010.10.2 CHIEF OF POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon receipt of any written recommendation for disciplinary action, the Chief of Police shall review the recommendation and all accompanying materials. The Chief of Police may modify any recommendation and/or may return the file to the Division Commander for further investigation or action.

Once the Chief of Police is satisfied that no further investigation or action is required by staff, the Chief of Police shall determine the amount of discipline, if any, that should be imposed. In the event disciplinary action is proposed, the Chief of Police shall provide the member with a pre-disciplinary procedural due process hearing (*Skelly*) by providing written notice of the charges, proposed action and reasons for the proposed action. Written notice shall be provided within one year from the date of discovery of the misconduct (Government Code § 3304(d)). The Chief of Police shall also provide the member with:

(a) Access to all of the materials considered by the Chief of Police in recommending the proposed discipline.

(b) An opportunity to respond orally or in writing to the Chief of Police within five days of receiving the notice.

    1. Upon a showing of good cause by the member, the Chief of Police may grant a reasonable extension of time for the member to respond.

    2. If the member elects to respond orally, the presentation may be recorded by the Department. Upon request, the member shall be provided with a copy of the recording.

Once the member has completed his/her response or if the member has elected to waive any such response, the Chief of Police shall consider all information received in regard to the recommended discipline. The Chief of Police shall render a timely written decision to the member and specify the grounds and reasons for discipline and the effective date of the discipline. Once the Chief of Police has issued a written decision, the discipline shall become effective.

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1010.10.3 NOTICE OF FINAL DISPOSITION TO THE COMPLAINANT
The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall ensure that the complainant is notified of the disposition (i.e., sustained, not sustained, exonerated, unfounded) of the complaint (Penal Code § 832.7(f)).

1010.10.4 NOTICE REQUIREMENTS
The disposition of any civilian's complaint shall be released to the complaining party within 30 days of the final disposition. This release shall not include what discipline, if any, was imposed (Penal Code § 832.7(f)).

1010.11 PRE-DISCIPLINE EMPLOYEE RESPONSE

The pre-discipline process is intended to provide the accused employee with an opportunity to present a written or oral response to the Chief of Police after having had an opportunity to review the supporting materials and prior to imposition of any recommended discipline. The employee shall consider the following:

(a) The response is not intended to be an adversarial or formal hearing.

(b) Although the employee may be represented by an uninvolved representative or legal counsel, the response is not designed to accommodate the presentation of testimony or witnesses.

(c) The employee may suggest that further investigation could be conducted or the employee may offer any additional information or mitigating factors for the Chief of Police to consider.

(d) In the event that the Chief of Police elects to cause further investigation to be conducted, the employee shall be provided with the results prior to the imposition of any discipline.

(e) The employee may thereafter have the opportunity to further respond orally or in writing to the Chief of Police on the limited issues of information raised in any subsequent materials.

1010.12 RESIGNATIONS/RETIREMENTS PRIOR TO DISCIPLINE

In the event that a member tenders a written resignation or notice of retirement prior to the imposition of discipline, it shall be noted in the file. The tender of a resignation or retirement by itself shall not serve as grounds for the termination of any pending investigation or discipline (Penal Code § 13510.8).

1010.13 POST-DISCIPLINE APPEAL RIGHTS

Non-probationary employees have the right to appeal a suspension without pay, punitive transfer, demotion, reduction in pay or step, or termination from employment. The employee has the right to appeal using the procedures established by any collective bargaining agreement, Memorandum of Understanding, and/or personnel rules.

In the event of punitive action against an employee covered by the POBR, the appeal process shall be in compliance with Government Code § 3304 and Government Code § 3304.5.

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During any administrative appeal, evidence that an officer has been placed on a *Brady* list or is otherwise subject to *Brady* restrictions may not be introduced unless the underlying allegations of misconduct have been independently established. Thereafter, such *Brady* evidence shall be limited to determining the appropriateness of the penalty (Government Code § 3305.5).

Additionally, any evidence of a court finding that an officer violated Penal Code § 745 (California Racial Justice Act of 2020) shall not be introduced for any purpose in any administration appeal of a punitive action (Government Code § 3305.6).

1010.14 PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES AND OTHER MEMBERS

At-will and probationary employees and those members other than non-probationary employees may be released from employment for non-disciplinary reasons (e.g., failure to meet standards) without adherence to the procedures set forth in this policy or any right to appeal. However, any probationary officer subjected to an investigation into allegations of misconduct shall be entitled to those procedural rights, as applicable, set forth in the POBR (Government Code § 3303; Government Code § 3304).

At-will, probationary employees and those other than non-probationary employees subjected to discipline or termination as a result of allegations of misconduct shall not be deemed to have acquired a property interest in their position, but shall be given the opportunity to appear before the Chief of Police or authorized designee for a non-evidentiary hearing for the sole purpose of attempting to clear their name or liberty interest. There shall be no further opportunity for appeal beyond the liberty interest hearing and the decision of the Chief of Police shall be final.

1010.15 RETENTION OF PERSONNEL INVESTIGATION FILES

All personnel complaints shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule and as described in the Personnel Records Policy.

1010.16 REQUIRED REPORTING TO POST

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall notify POST on the appropriate POST form within 10 days of certain officer personnel events, including but not limited to (Penal Code § 13510.9):

(a) Termination or separation from employment or appointment. Separation from employment or appointment includes any involuntary termination, resignation, or retirement.

    1. A POST affidavit-of-separation form shall be executed and maintained by the Department and submitted to POST as required by Penal Code § 13510.9 and 11 CCR 1003.

(b) Events that could affect an officer's POST certification, such as:

    1. Complaints, charges, or allegations of serious misconduct (as defined by Penal Code § 13510.8).

    2. Findings of civilian review boards.

    3. Final dispositions of any investigations.

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4. Civil judgments or court findings based on conduct, or settlement of a civil claim against an officer or the Monterey Park Police Department based on allegations of conduct by an officer.

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall be responsible for providing POST access to or duplication of investigation documentation (e.g., physical or documentary evidence, witness statements, analysis, conclusions) within the applicable timeframe provided in Penal Code § 13510.9.

1010.16.1 NOTIFICATIONS TO POST FOR SERIOUS MISCONDUCT

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall report allegations of serious misconduct by an officer to POST and the report shall include the following (11 CCR 1207):

(a) Name of the Department

(b) Administrative case number

(c) Name, current address, and phone number of the complainant, if available

(d) Name, POST ID, current address, and phone number of the involved officer

(e) A summary of the alleged misconduct including:

1. A narrative of the allegations
2. Date and time of incidents
3. Location of occurrence
4. Any witness information, if available
5. Summary of arrest or indictment of involved officer

(f) A change in employment status of the involved officer (e.g., administrative leave, suspension, termination)

(g) Name and contact information of the assigned investigator

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall provide updates of the investigation to POST every 90 days until the final disposition in the method designated by POST (11 CCR 1207).

Upon completion of the investigation, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall submit to POST the final disposition of the investigation as well as investigation materials and the officer's service record as provided by 11 CCR 1207.

1010.16.2 ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATIONS TO POST FOR SERIOUS MISCONDUCT

Additional notification shall be made to POST (11 CCR 1207):

(a) If the imposed disciplinary action is pending appeal or other review through an administrative or judicial proceeding:

1. The Department shall provide the name of the body conducting the proceeding.
2. The status of the proceeding, if known.

(b) If criminal charges are pending:

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1. The name of the court having jurisdiction over the criminal charges against the officer.
2. The status of the criminal case, if known.

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Seat Belts

1011.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes guidelines for the use of seat belts and child restraints. This policy will apply to all members operating or riding in department vehicles (Vehicle Code § 27315.5).

Guidance for transporting persons in custody may be found in the Transporting Persons in Custody and Handcuffing and Restraints policies.

1011.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Child restraint system - An infant or child passenger restraint system that meets Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) and Regulations set forth in 49 CFR 571.213.

1011.2 WEARING OF SAFETY RESTRAINTS

All members shall wear properly adjusted safety restraints when operating or riding in a seat equipped with restraints, in any vehicle owned, leased or rented by this department while on- or off-duty, or in any privately owned vehicle while on-duty. The member driving such a vehicle shall ensure that all other occupants, including non-members, are also properly restrained.

Exceptions to the requirement to wear safety restraints may be made only in exceptional situations where, due to unusual circumstances, wearing a seat belt would endanger the member or the public. Members must be prepared to justify any deviation from this requirement.

1011.3 INOPERABLE SEAT BELTS

Department vehicles shall not be operated when the seat belt in the driver's position is inoperable. Persons shall not be transported in a seat in which the seat belt is inoperable.

Department vehicle seat belts shall not be modified, removed, deactivated or altered in any way, except by the vehicle maintenance and repair staff, who shall do so only with the express authorization of the Chief of Police.

Members who discover an inoperable restraint system shall report the defect to the appropriate supervisor. Prompt action will be taken to replace or repair the system.

1011.4 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department that members use safety and child restraint systems to reduce the possibility of death or injury in a motor vehicle collision.

1011.5 TRANSPORTING CHILDREN

Children under the age of 8 shall be transported in compliance with California’s child restraint system requirements (Vehicle Code § 27360; Vehicle Code § 27363).

Rear seat passengers in a cage-equipped vehicle may have reduced clearance, which requires careful seating and positioning of seat belts. Due to this reduced clearance, and if permitted by

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law, children and any child restraint system may be secured in the front seat of such vehicles provided this positioning meets federal safety standards and the vehicle and child restraint system manufacturer's design and use recommendations. In the event that a child is transported in the front seat of a vehicle, the seat should be pushed back as far as possible and the passenger-side airbag should be deactivated. If this is not possible, members should arrange alternate transportation when feasible. A child shall not be transported in a rear-facing child restraint system in the front seat in a vehicle that is equipped with an active frontal passenger airbag (Vehicle Code § 27363).

1011.6 VEHICLES MANUFACTURED WITHOUT SEAT BELTS

Vehicles manufactured and certified for use without seat belts or other restraint systems are subject to the manufacturer's operator requirements for safe use.

1011.7 VEHICLE AIRBAGS

In all vehicles equipped with airbag restraint systems, the system will not be tampered with or deactivated, except when transporting children as written elsewhere in this policy. All equipment installed in vehicles equipped with airbags will be installed as per the vehicle manufacturer specifications to avoid the danger of interfering with the effective deployment of the airbag device.

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Body Armor

1012.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide law enforcement officers with guidelines for the proper use of body armor.

1012.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to maximize officer safety through the use of body armor in combination with prescribed safety procedures. While body armor provides a significant level of protection, it is not a substitute for the observance of officer safety procedures.

1012.3 ISSUANCE OF BODY ARMOR

The Administration supervisor shall ensure that body armor is issued to all officers when the officer begins service at the Monterey Park Police Department and that, when issued, the body armor meets or exceeds the standards of the National Institute of Justice.

The Administration supervisor shall establish a body armor replacement schedule and ensure that replacement body armor is issued pursuant to the schedule or whenever the body armor becomes worn or damaged to the point that its effectiveness or functionality has been compromised.

1012.3.1 USE OF SOFT BODY ARMOR

Generally, the use of body armor is required subject to the following:

(a) Officers shall only wear agency-approved body armor.

(b) Officers shall wear body armor anytime they are in a situation where they could reasonably be expected to take enforcement action.

(c) Officers may be excused from wearing body armor when they are functioning primarily in an administrative or support capacity and could not reasonably be expected to take enforcement action.

(d) Body armor shall be worn when an officer is working in uniform or taking part in Department range training.

(e) An officer may be excused from wearing body armor when he/she is involved in undercover or plainclothes work that his/her supervisor determines could be compromised by wearing body armor, or when a supervisor determines that other circumstances make it inappropriate to mandate wearing body armor.

1012.3.2 INSPECTIONS OF BODY ARMOR

Supervisors should ensure that body armor is worn and maintained in accordance with this policy through routine observation and periodic documented inspections. Annual inspections of body armor should be conducted by an authorized designee for fit, cleanliness, and signs of damage, abuse and wear.

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1012.3.3 CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF SOFT BODY ARMOR
Soft body armor should never be stored for any period of time in an area where environmental conditions (e.g., temperature, light, humidity) are not reasonably controlled (e.g., normal ambient room temperature/humidity conditions), such as in automobiles or automobile trunks.

Soft body armor should be cared for and cleaned pursuant to the manufacturer's care instructions provided with the soft body armor. The instructions can be found on labels located on the external surface of each ballistic panel. The carrier should also have a label that contains care instructions. Failure to follow these instructions may damage the ballistic performance capabilities of the armor. If care instructions for the soft body armor cannot be located, contact the manufacturer to request care instructions.

Soft body armor should not be exposed to any cleaning agents or methods not specifically recommended by the manufacturer, as noted on the armor panel label.

Soft body armor should be replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended replacement schedule.

1012.4 RANGEMASTER RESPONSIBILITIES
The Rangemaster should:

(a) Monitor technological advances in the body armor industry for any appropriate changes to Department approved body armor.

(b) Assess weapons and ammunition currently in use and the suitability of approved body armor to protect against those threats.

(c) Provide training that educates officers about the safety benefits of wearing body armor.

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Personnel Records

1013.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy governs maintenance and access to personnel records. Personnel records include any file maintained under an individual member's name.

1013.2 POLICY

It is the policy of this department to maintain personnel records and preserve the confidentiality of personnel records pursuant to the Constitution and the laws of California (Penal Code § 832.7).

1013.3 DEPARTMENT FILE

The department file shall be maintained as a record of a person's employment/appointment with this department. The department file should contain, at a minimum:

(a) Personal data, including photographs, marital status, names of family members, educational and employment history, or similar information. A photograph of the member should be permanently retained.

(b)

(c) Personnel action reports reflecting assignments, promotions, and other changes in employment/appointment status. These should be permanently retained.

(d) Original performance evaluations. These should be permanently retained.

(e) Discipline records, including copies of sustained personnel complaints (see the Personnel Complaints Policy).

1. Disciplinary action resulting from sustained internally initiated complaints or observation of misconduct shall be maintained pursuant to the established records retention schedule and at least four years (Government Code § 12946).
2. Disciplinary action resulting from a sustained civilian's complaint involving misconduct shall be maintained pursuant to the established records retention schedule and at least 15 years (Penal Code § 832.5).
3. A civilian's complaint involving misconduct that was not sustained shall be maintained pursuant to the established records retention schedule and at least five years (Penal Code § 832.5).

(f) Adverse comments such as supervisor notes or memos may be retained in the department file after the member has had the opportunity to read and initial the comment (Government Code § 3305).

1. Once a member has had an opportunity to read and initial any adverse comment, the member shall be given the opportunity to respond in writing to the adverse comment within 30 days (Government Code § 3306).
2. Any member response shall be attached to and retained with the original adverse comment (Government Code § 3306).

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3. If a member refuses to initial or sign an adverse comment, at least one supervisor should note the date and time of such refusal on the original comment and the member should sign or initial the noted refusal. Such a refusal, however, shall not be deemed insubordination, nor shall it prohibit the entry of the adverse comment into the member's file (Government Code § 3305).

(g) Commendations and awards.

(h) Any other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

1013.4 BUREAU FILE

Bureau files may be separately maintained internally by a member's supervisor for the purpose of completing timely performance evaluations. The Bureau file may contain supervisor comments, notes, notices to correct and other materials that are intended to serve as a foundation for the completion of timely performance evaluations.

(a) Adverse comments such as supervisor notes or memos may be retained in the department file after the member has had the opportunity to read and initial the comment (Government Code § 3305).

1. Once a member has had an opportunity to read and initial any adverse comment, the member shall be given the opportunity to respond in writing to the adverse comment within 30 days (Government Code § 3306).
2. Any member response shall be attached to and retained with the original adverse comment (Government Code § 3306).
3. If a member refuses to initial or sign an adverse comment, at least one supervisor should note the date and time of such refusal on the original comment and the member should sign or initial the noted refusal. Such a refusal, however, shall not be deemed insubordination, nor shall it prohibit the entry of the adverse comment into the member's file (Government Code § 3305)

All materials intended for this interim file shall be provided to the employee prior to being placed in the file in accordance with Government Code § 3305 and Government Code § 3306.

1013.5 TRAINING FILE

An individual training file shall be maintained for each member. Training files will contain records of all training; original or photocopies of available certificates, transcripts, diplomas and other documentation; and education and firearms qualifications. Training records may also be created and stored remotely, either manually or automatically (e.g., Daily Training Bulletin (DTB) records).

(a) The involved member is responsible for providing the Training Officer or immediate supervisor with evidence of completed training/education in a timely manner.

(b) The Training Officer or supervisor shall ensure that copies of such training records are placed in the member’s training file.

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1013.6 INTERNAL AFFAIRS FILE

Internal affairs files shall be maintained under the exclusive control of the office of the Chief of Police. Access to these files may only be approved by the Chief of Police.

These files shall contain the complete investigation of all formal complaints of member misconduct, regardless of disposition (Penal Code § 832.12). Investigations of complaints that result in the following findings shall not be placed in the member's file but will be maintained in the internal affairs file:

(a) Not sustained

(b) Unfounded

(c) Exonerated

Investigation files arising out of sustained civilian's complaints involving misconduct shall be maintained pursuant to the established records retention schedule and for a period of at least 15 years. Investigations that resulted in other than a sustained finding may not be used by the Department to adversely affect an employee's career (Penal Code § 832.5).

Investigation files arising out of internally generated complaints shall be maintained pursuant to the established records retention schedule and for at least four years (Government Code § 12946).

Investigation files arising out of a civilian complaint involving misconduct that was not sustained shall be maintained pursuant to the established records retention schedule and for at least five years (Penal Code § 832.5).

1013.7 MEDICAL FILE

A medical file shall be maintained separately from all other personnel records and shall contain all documents relating to the member's medical condition and history, including but not limited to:

(a) Materials relating to a medical leave of absence, including leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA).

(b) Documents relating to workers' compensation claims or the receipt of short- or long-term disability benefits.

(c) Fitness-for-duty examinations, psychological and physical examinations, follow-up inquiries and related documents.

(d) Medical release forms, doctor's slips and attendance records that reveal a member's medical condition.

(e) Any other documents or materials that reveal the member's medical history or medical condition, including past, present or future anticipated mental, psychological or physical limitations.

1013.8 SECURITY

Personnel records should be maintained in a secured location and locked either in a cabinet or access-controlled room. Personnel records maintained in an electronic format should have adequate password protection.

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Personnel records are subject to disclosure only as provided in this policy, the Records Maintenance and Release Policy or according to applicable discovery procedures.

Nothing in this policy is intended to preclude review of personnel records by the City Manager, City Attorney or other attorneys or representatives of the City in connection with official business.

1013.8.1 REQUESTS FOR DISCLOSURE

Any member receiving a request for a personnel record shall promptly notify the Custodian of Records or other person charged with the maintenance of such records.

Upon receipt of any such request, the responsible person shall notify the affected member as soon as practicable that such a request has been made (Evidence Code § 1043).

The responsible person shall further ensure that an appropriate response to the request is made in a timely manner, consistent with applicable law. In many cases, this may require assistance of available legal counsel.

All requests for disclosure that result in access to a member's personnel records shall be logged in the corresponding file.

1013.8.2 RELEASE OF PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Personnel records shall not be disclosed except as allowed by law (Penal Code § 832.7; Evidence Code § 1043) (see also Records Maintenance and Release Policy).

Any person who maliciously, and with the intent to obstruct justice or the due administration of the laws, publishes, disseminates, or otherwise discloses the residence address or telephone number of any member of this department may be guilty of a misdemeanor (Penal Code § 146e).

The Department may release any factual information concerning a disciplinary investigation if the member who is the subject of the investigation (or the member's representative) publicly makes a statement that is published in the media and that the member (or representative) knows to be false. The disclosure of such information, if any, shall be limited to facts that refute any such false statement (Penal Code § 832.7).

The Department may, without a request, disclose to the public the cause of termination for a disclosable incident involving a former officer, as permitted by law (Penal Code § 832.7(b)(13)).

1013.8.3 RELEASE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT GANG INFORMATION

Information relating to the termination of an officer from this department for participation in a law enforcement gang shall be disclosed to another law enforcement agency that is conducting a pre-employment background investigation except where specifically prohibited by law (Penal Code § 13670).

1013.8.4 RELEASE OF PEACE OFFICER RECORDS RELATING TO HATE COMPLAINTS

Records relating to an officer for an investigation of a hate complaint described in Penal Code § 13682 with a sustained finding that the officer engaged in membership in a hate group, participated

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in a hate group activity, or advocacy of public expressions of hate are not confidential and shall be made available for public inspection though a public records request (Penal Code § 13683).

Records disclosed may be redacted as provided in Penal Code § 13683.

1013.9 PITCHESS MOTION DEFINED

A Pitchess motion is a defense motion for discovery of personnel records that the Police Department maintains under Penal Code Sections 832.5(b) and 832.8. Pitchess motions are aimed at obtaining documents pursuant to Evidence Code Sections 1040 to 1047, to support a defense allegation that an officer has a propensity toward violent or discriminatory behavior.

1013.9.1 PITCHESS MOTION PROCEDURE

The following procedure will be followed when the Department receives a Pitchess motion:

(a) The Investigations Sergeant shall have primary responsibility for complying with all Pitchess discovery motions. Depending on the nature of the court case for which the discovery motion has been filed or any other factor, the Investigations Sergeant may delegate a particular motion to another staff officer, the Court Liaison Officer, or other investigative personnel to process. The officer appointed shall cause letters to be written to the concerned officer(s) advising (1) of the receipt and (2) of the final disposition of the motion. The concerned officer(s) may also be notified personally or telephonically.

(b) As applicable, the District Attorney or City Attorney will request making the information available for review.

(c) In appropriate cases, the Investigations Sergeant or his/her designee will arrange to meet with the City Attorney in court for the discovery motion hearing. Such officer will respond to court with the files to be provided and will invoke privilege in conjunction with the City Attorney as to the contents of personnel files.

(d) The Investigations Sergeant or his/her designee and the City Attorney will meet with the judge in chambers in order to argue the Department's position in not releasing information. Upon the judge's decision as to what information is to be released, the City Attorney shall decide whether or not to assert the privilege. If privilege is asserted, the case will normally be dismissed. If not, the information is released and the case will continue.

(e) It shall be the policy of this Department to make every reasonable effort to prosecute offenders, absent extraordinary conditions, regardless of defense motions.

1013.10 RELEASE OF PERSONNEL RECORDS AND RECORDS RELATED TO CERTAIN INCIDENTS, COMPLAINTS, AND INVESTIGATIONS OF OFFICERS

Personnel records and records related to certain incidents, complaints, and investigations of officers shall be released pursuant to a proper request under the Public Records Act and subject to redaction and delayed release as provided by law.

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The Custodian of Records should work as appropriate with the Chief of Police in determining what records may qualify for disclosure when a request for records is received and if the requested record is subject to redaction or delay from disclosure.

For purposes of this section, a record includes (Penal Code § 832.7(b)(3):

- All investigation reports.
- Photographic, audio, and video evidence.
- Transcripts or recordings of interviews.
- Autopsy reports.
- All materials compiled and presented for review to the District Attorney or to any person or body charged with determining whether to file criminal charges against an officer in connection with an incident, whether the officer's action was consistent with law and department policy for purposes of discipline or administrative action, or what discipline to impose or corrective action to take.
- Documents setting forth findings or recommending findings.
- Copies of disciplinary records relating to the incident, including any letters of intent to impose discipline, any documents reflecting modifications of discipline due to the *Skelly* or grievance process, and letters indicating final imposition of discipline or other documentation reflecting implementation of corrective action.

Unless a record or information is confidential or qualifies for delayed disclosure as provided by Penal Code § 832.7(b)(8) or other law, the following records (hereinafter qualifying records) shall be made available for public inspection no later than 45 days from the date of a request (Penal Code § 832.7(b)(1)):

(a) Records relating to the report, investigation, or findings of:

1. The discharge of a firearm at another person by an officer.
2. The use of force against a person resulting in death or in great bodily injury (as defined by Penal Code § 243(f)(4)) by an officer.
3. A sustained finding involving a complaint that alleges unreasonable or excessive force.
4. A sustained finding that an officer failed to intervene against another officer using force that is clearly unreasonable or excessive.

(b) Records relating to an incident where a sustained finding was made by the Department or oversight agency regarding:

1. An officer engaged in sexual assault of a member of the public (as defined by Penal Code § 832.7(b)).
2. Dishonesty of an officer relating to the reporting, investigation, or prosecution of a crime, or directly relating to the reporting of, or investigation of misconduct by, another officer, including but not limited to any false statements, filing false reports, destruction, falsifying, or concealing of evidence, or perjury.

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3. An officer engaged in conduct including but not limited to verbal statements, writings, online posts, recordings, and gestures involving prejudice or discrimination against a person on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, or military and veteran status.
4. An officer made an unlawful arrest or conducted an unlawful search.

Qualifying records will be made available regardless of whether the officer resigns before the Department or an oversight agency concludes its investigation (Penal Code § 832.7(b)(3)).

A record from a separate and prior investigation or assessment of a separate incident shall not be released unless it is independently subject to disclosure (Penal Code § 832.7(b)(4)).

When an investigation involves multiple officers, the Department shall not release information about allegations of misconduct or the analysis or disposition of an investigation of an officer unless it relates to a sustained finding of a qualified allegation as provided by Penal Code § 832.7(b)(5). However, factual information about the action of the officer during an incident or the statements of an officer shall be released if the statements are relevant to a finding of the qualified allegation against another officer that is subject to release (Penal Code § 832.7(b)(5)).

1013.10.1 REDACTION

The Custodian of Records, in consultation with the Chief of Police or authorized designee, shall redact the following portions of qualifying records made available for release (Penal Code § 832.7(b)(6)):

(a) Personal data or information (e.g., home address, telephone number, identities of family members) other than the names and work-related information of officers

(b) Information that would compromise the anonymity of whistleblowers, complainants, victims, and witnesses

(c) Confidential medical, financial, or other information where disclosure is prohibited by federal law or would cause an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy that clearly outweighs the strong public interest in records about possible misconduct and use of force

(d) Where there is a specific, articulable, and particularized reason to believe that disclosure of the record would pose a significant danger to the physical safety of the officer or another person

Additionally, a record may be redacted, including redacting personal identifying information, where, on the facts of the particular case, the public interest served by not disclosing the information clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosing it (Penal Code § 832.7(b)(7)).

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1013.10.2 DELAY OF RELEASE

Unless otherwise directed by the Chief of Police, the Custodian of Records should consult with a supervisor familiar with the underlying investigation to determine whether to delay disclosure of qualifying records due to any of the following conditions (Penal Code § 832.7):

(a) Active criminal investigations

1. Disclosure may be delayed 60 days from the date the misconduct or use of force occurred or until the District Attorney determines whether to file criminal charges, whichever occurs sooner.
2. After the initial 60 days, delay of disclosure may be continued if the disclosure could reasonably be expected to interfere with a criminal enforcement proceeding against an officer or against someone other than an officer who engaged in misconduct or used the force.

(b) Filed criminal charges

1. When charges are filed related to an incident in which misconduct occurred or force was used, disclosure may be delayed until a verdict on those charges is returned at trial or, if a plea of guilty or no contest is entered, the time to withdraw the plea has passed.

(c) Administrative investigations

1. Disclosure may be delayed until:
   (a) There is a determination from the investigation whether the misconduct or use of force violated law or department policy, but no longer than 180 days after the date of the department's discovery of the misconduct or use of force or allegation of misconduct or use of force

1013.10.3 NOTICE OF DELAY OF RECORDS

When there is justification for delay of disclosure of qualifying records, the Custodian of Records shall provide written notice of the reason for any delay to a requester as follows (Penal Code § 832.7):

(a) Provide the specific basis for the determination that the interest in delaying disclosure clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure. The notice shall also include the estimated date for the disclosure of the withheld information.

(b) When delay is continued beyond the initial 60 days because of criminal enforcement proceedings against anyone, at 180-day intervals provide the specific basis that disclosure could reasonably be expected to interfere with a criminal enforcement proceeding and the estimated date for disclosure.

1. Information withheld shall be disclosed when the specific basis for withholding the information is resolved, the investigation or proceeding is no longer active, or no later than 18 months after the date of the incident, whichever occurs sooner, unless:
   (a) When the criminal proceeding is against someone other than an officer and there are extraordinary circumstances to warrant a continued delay due

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to the ongoing criminal investigation or proceeding, then the Department must show by clear and convincing evidence that the interest in preventing prejudice to the active and ongoing criminal investigation or proceeding outweighs the public interest for prompt disclosure of records about misconduct or use of force by officers.

In cases where an action to compel disclosure is brought pursuant to Government Code § 7923.000, the Department may justify delay by filing an application to seal the basis for withholding if disclosure of the written basis itself would impact a privilege or compromise a pending investigation (Penal Code § 832.7(b)(8)).

1013.11 MEMBERS' ACCESS TO THEIR PERSONNEL RECORDS

Any member may request access to the member's own personnel records during the normal business hours of those responsible for maintaining such files. Any member seeking the removal of any item from the member's personnel records shall file a written request to the Chief of Police through the chain of command. The Department shall remove any such item if appropriate, or within 30 days provide the member with a written explanation of why the contested item will not be removed. If the contested item is not removed from the file, the member's request and the written response from the Department shall be retained with the contested item in the member's corresponding personnel record (Government Code § 3306.5).

Members may be restricted from accessing files containing any of the following information:

(a) An ongoing internal affairs investigation to the extent that it could jeopardize or compromise the investigation pending final disposition or notice to the member of the intent to discipline.

(b) Confidential portions of internal affairs files that have not been sustained against the member.

(c) Criminal investigations involving the member.

(d) Letters of reference concerning employment/appointment, licensing, or issuance of permits regarding the member.

(e) Any portion of a test document, except the cumulative total test score for either a section of the test document or for the entire test document.

(f) Materials used by the Department for staff management planning, including judgments or recommendations concerning future salary increases and other wage treatments, management bonus plans, promotions and job assignments, or other comments or ratings used for department planning purposes.

(g) Information of a personal nature about a person other than the member if disclosure of the information would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of the other person's privacy.

(h) Records relevant to any other pending claim between the Department and the member that may be discovered in a judicial proceeding.

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1013.12 RETENTION AND PURGING

Unless provided otherwise in this policy, personnel records shall be maintained in accordance with the established City of Monterey Park records retention schedule.

(a) During the preparation of each member’s performance evaluation, all personnel complaints and disciplinary actions should be reviewed to determine the relevancy, if any, to progressive discipline, training and career development. Each supervisor responsible for completing the member's performance evaluation should determine whether any prior sustained disciplinary file should be retained beyond the required period for reasons other than pending litigation or other ongoing legal proceedings.

(b) If a supervisor determines that records of prior discipline should be retained beyond the required period, approval for such retention should be obtained through the chain of command from the Chief of Police.

(c) If, in the opinion of the Chief of Police, a personnel complaint or disciplinary action maintained beyond the required retention period is no longer relevant, all records of such matter may be destroyed in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

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Employee Commendations

1014.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides general guidelines for recognizing commendable or meritorious acts of members of the Monterey Park Police Department and individuals from the community.

1014.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to recognize and acknowledge exceptional individual or group achievements, performance, proficiency, heroism and service of its members and individuals from the community through commendations and awards.

1014.3 COMMENDATIONS

Commendations for members of the Department or for individuals from the community may be initiated by any department member or by any person from the community.

1014.3.1 CITIZEN COMMENDATIONS/LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

When the department receives a letter from a citizen commending an employee's performance of duty, the letter will be forwarded to the employee's immediate supervisor for investigation and recommendation, through channels, to the Chief of Police.

Whenever a citizen submits a letter to the department expressing appreciation for an employee's duty performance, a copy of the letter will be placed in the employee's personnel file.

1014.4 AWARDS

Awards for conspicuous valor or distinguished service to the department shall be presented to those employees meeting the criteria for such awards as needed. The awards shall be presented by the Chief of Police at an awards presentation ceremony.

1014.4.1 RANKING OF AWARDS

The ranking of departmental awards for valor or service to the department shall be as follows:

(a) Medal of Valor - Awarded by the Chief of Police.

(b) Medal of Merit - Awarded by the Chief of Police.

(c) Distinguished Service Medal - Awarded by the Chief of Police.

(d) Life Saving Medal-Awarded by the Chief of Police.

(e) Commendation - Awarded by the Chief of Police.

(f) Council Member Commendations

(g) Citizen Commendations

(h) Letters of Appreciation

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1014.4.2 RECOMMENDATION OF MEDALS

(a) Nomination - The nomination for awarding the Medal of Valor, Medal of Merit, or the Distinguished Service Medal will usually be made by the employee's immediate supervisor. The supervisor shall send memo through the normal chain of command detailing the incident, action taken by the employee in question, names and addresses of witnesses and any other information that would substantiate the nomination for the award. The nomination may be turned over by the Chief of Police to the Board of Review for recommendation. Members of the Board of Review can also initiate nominations for these award to the Chief of Police. The Chief may then direct that further information be gathered by the employee's supervisor or refer the nomination directly to the Board of Review.

(b) Board of Review - The Board of Review shall be selected by the Chief of Police. The Board of Review shall determine if the nominee merits the Medal proposed. The recommendation shall then be sent to the Chief of Police who will make the final determination. The Board of Review can also recommend that a lesser award than the one proposed. Again, the recommendation shall be forwarded to the Chief of Police.

(c) Board Members - The Board of Review shall normally consist of one captain, one lieutenant, one sergeant, one Corporal, one police officer, one non-sworn employee and one reserve officer. Membership on the Board of Review shall be on a semi-permanent basis. In keeping with a policy of consistency, changes in Board membership shall be kept to a minimum. Changes in or approval of board membership shall be at the discretion of the Chief of Police.

(d) Chief of Police - The Chief of Police has the ultimate decision whether to award the proposed medal or to award a different medal or a commendation. The Chief of Police shall notify the employee in writing of his final decision. All official files of the Board of Review will be maintained in the Office of the Chief of Police.

(e) Presentation of Medals - Medals shall be awarded by the City Council (or other designated group) and shall be presented by the Chief of Police in the name of the Department first at an informal awards ceremony in the Chief's office. Later, a more formal presentation may be made at a banquet or similar function. The award shall consist of a medal, corresponding ribbon and citation.

(f) Multiple Awarding of Medals - There is no limit to the number of times that an employee may be awarded the Medal of Valor, the Medal of Merit, or the Distinguished Service Award. However, a medal shall only be awarded for a singular action and not for a series of actions. If an employee is awarded a particular medal a second time, then a bronze star shall be presented along with the medal in lieu of a second ribbon on the uniform. Upon the fifth bronze star being awarded, then a silver star will be issued in its place. Upon a fifth silver star being awarded, then a gold star will be issued in its place.

1014.4.3 MEDAL OF VALOR

The Medal of Valor is the department's highest award and shall be presented to employees who distinguish themselves by taking action in an extremely hazardous situation. The action shall have been one of conspicuous bravery or heroism above and beyond the normal call of duty. The

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employee shall have performed the act while facing imminent danger, which could have resulted in great bodily injury or death. The Medal of Valor shall be awarded based upon the following criteria:

(a) The action shall have been one of conspicuous bravery or heroism in an extremely hazardous situation, above and beyond the normal call of duty.

(b) By such action, the employee placed himself/herself in imminent danger that probably would have resulted in great bodily injury or death.

(c) By such action, the employee did not place a victim(s) or innocent bystander(s) in imminent danger that could have resulted in great bodily injury or death.

(d) The action was not foolhardy or a result of the employee using poor judgment or procedures.

(e) The action of heroism or bravery is not in itself merit for awarding the Medal of Valor.

Design for the Medal of Valor - The Medal of Valor shall be a gold-plated medallion such as the "Aladdin" Model #1000 by Entenmann-Rovin Company. The top ribbon on the medallion shall state "Medal of Valor" in Royal Blue lettering. The City Seal shall be in the center of the medallion. The ribbon attached to the top of the medallion shall be dark blue in color and shall be of a type that suspends from around the neck.

A corresponding metal ribbon bar in the same dark blue coloring as the ribbon attached to the medallion shall be presented along with medal. The metal ribbon bar shall be centered on the top seam of the left breast pocket on the uniform, below the police shield. The medal shall be worn at all times when the employee is wearing the "Class A" or dress uniform.

In addition, a citation stating the incident the recipient was involved in and the actions taken by the recipient during same shall also be awarded.

1014.4.4 MEDAL OF MERIT

The Medal of Merit is the department's second highest award and shall be awarded to employees who distinguish themselves by taking action in an extremely hazardous situation and/or outstanding service. The action shall have been one of conspicuous bravery, heroism and/or exemplary duty above and beyond the normal call of duty, but to a lesser degree than is required for the Medal of Valor. The employee shall have performed the act while facing imminent danger that may have resulted in great bodily injury or death and/or contributed greatly to the overall operation of the department.

Design for the Medal of Merit - The Medal of Merit shall be a silver-plated medallion, such as the "Aladdin" model #1000 by Entenmann-Rovin Company. The top ribbon on the medallion shall state "Medal of Merit" in royal blue lettering. The City Seal shall be in the center of the medallion. The ribbon attached to the top of the medallion shall be red in color and shall be of a type that suspends from around the neck.

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A corresponding metal ribbon bar in the same red coloring as the ribbon attached to the medallion shall be presented along with the medal. The metal ribbon bar shall be worn on the uniform in the same manner as stated for the Medal of Valor.

In addition, a citation stating the incident the recipient was involved in and the actions taken by the recipient during the same shall also be awarded.

1014.4.5 DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

The Distinguished Service Medal is the department's third highest award. It shall be awarded to employees who distinguished themselves, either by performing a single act that is outstanding or through a series of actions that is outstanding.

The Distinguished Service Medal differs from the Medal of Merit in that generally, there was no immediate threat to the employee's life or safety. In the case of "outstanding service" it will be awarded for a somewhat lesser degree of achievement.

Whereas the Medal of Merit recipient shall have contributed greatly to the overall operation of the department, the Distinguished Service Medal recipient may have impacted a smaller portion of the department's operation.

The Distinguished Service Medal is a higher honor than a commendation. Generally, the recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal will combine a particular outstanding action with a consistently high level of performance.

Design for the Distinguished Service Medal - The Distinguished Service Medal shall be a silver-plated medallion, such as the model 1526 by Entenmann-Rovin Company. The top ribbon on the medallion shall state Distinguished Service in royal blue lettering. The City Seal shall be in the center of the medallion. The ribbon attached to the top of the medallion shall be blue and white in color and shall be of a type that attaches to the breast pocket of the uniform.

A corresponding metal ribbon bar in the same blue and white coloring as the ribbon attached to the medallion shall be presented along with the medal. The metal ribbon bar shall be worn on the uniform in the same manner as stated for the Medal of Valor.

In addition, a citation stating the incident the recipient was involved in and the actions taken by the recipient during the same shall also be rewarded.

1014.4.6 LIFE SAVING MEDAL

The Life Saving Medal is a special department award awarded to employees who distinguished themselves through a single act or a series of actions that resulted in the saving of another's life. The life-saving must have occurred in situations where there is no immediate threat to the employee's life or safety and the criteria that would earn the employee any of the other department medals are absent. It differs from the Distinguished Service Medal in that it can only be awarded for a bona fide saving of a life.

1014.5 CRITERIA

A meritorious or commendable act may include, but is not limited to:

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- Superior handling of a difficult situation.
- Conspicuous bravery or outstanding performance.
- Any action or performance that is above and beyond typical duties.

1014.5.1 DEPARTMENT MEMBER DOCUMENTATION

Members of the Department should document meritorious or commendable acts. The documentation should contain:

(a) Identifying information:

1. For members of the Department - name, bureau and assignment at the date and time of the meritorious or commendable act
2. For individuals from the community - name, address, telephone number

(b) A brief account of the meritorious or commendable act with report numbers, as appropriate.

(c) The signature of the member submitting the documentation.

1014.5.2 COMMUNITY MEMBER DOCUMENTATION

Documentation of a meritorious or commendable act submitted by a person from the community should be accepted in any form. However, written documentation is preferred. Department members accepting the documentation should attempt to obtain detailed information regarding the matter, including:

(a) Identifying information:

1. For members of the Department - name, bureau and assignment at the date and time of the meritorious or commendable act
2. For individuals from the community - name, address, telephone number

(b) A brief account of the meritorious or commendable act with report numbers, as appropriate.

(c) The signature of the person submitting the documentation.

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Fitness for Duty

1015.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

All officers are required to be free from any physical, emotional, or mental condition which might adversely affect the exercise of peace officer powers. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that all officers of this department remain fit for duty and able to perform their job functions (Government Code § 1031).

1015.2 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES

(a) It shall be the responsibility of each member of this department to maintain good physical condition sufficient to safely and properly perform essential duties of their position.

(b) Each member of this department shall perform his/her respective duties without physical, emotional, and/or mental constraints.

(c) During working hours, all employees are required to be alert, attentive, and capable of performing his/her assigned responsibilities.

(d) Any employee who feels unable to perform his/her duties shall promptly notify a supervisor. In the event that an employee believes that another employee is unable to perform his/her duties, such observations and/or belief shall be promptly reported to a supervisor.

1015.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

(a) A supervisor observing an employee, or receiving a report of an employee who is perceived to be, unable to safely perform his/her duties due to a physical or mental condition shall take prompt and appropriate action in an effort to resolve the situation.

(b) Whenever feasible, the supervisor should attempt to ascertain the reason or source of the problem and in all cases a preliminary evaluation should be made in an effort to determine the level of inability of the employee to perform his/her duties.

(c) In the event the employee appears to be in need of immediate medical or psychiatric treatment, all reasonable efforts should be made to provide such care.

(d) In conjunction with the Watch Commander or employee's available Division Commander, a determination should be made whether or not the employee should be temporarily relieved from his/her duties.

(e) The Chief of Police shall be promptly notified in the event that any employee is relieved from duty.

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1015.4 NON-WORK RELATED CONDITIONS

Any employee suffering from a non-work related condition which warrants a temporary relief from duty may be required to use sick leave or other paid time off (PTO) in order to obtain medical treatment or other reasonable rest period.

1015.5 WORK RELATED CONDITIONS

Any employee suffering from a work related condition which warrants a temporary relief from duty shall be required to comply with personnel rules and guidelines for processing such claims.

Upon the recommendation of the Watch Commander or unit supervisor and concurrence of a Division Commander, any employee whose actions or use of force in an official capacity result in death or serious injury to another may be temporarily removed from regularly assigned duties and/or placed on paid administrative leave for the wellbeing of the employee and until such time as the following may be completed:

(a) A preliminary determination that the employee's conduct appears to be in compliance with policy and, if appropriate.

(b) The employee has had the opportunity to receive necessary counseling and/or psychological clearance to return to full duty.

1015.6 PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

(a) Whenever circumstances reasonably indicate that an employee is unfit for duty, the Chief of Police may serve that employee with a written order to undergo a physical and/or psychological examination in cooperation with Department of Human Resources to determine the level of the employee’s fitness for duty. The order shall indicate the date, time and place for the examination.

(b) The examining physician or therapist will provide the Department with a report indicating that the employee is either fit for duty or, if not, listing any functional limitations which limit the employee's ability to perform job duties. If the employee places his/her condition at issue in any subsequent or related administrative action/grievance, the examining physician or therapist may be required to disclose any and all information which is relevant to such proceeding (Civil Code § 56.10(c)(8)).

(c) In order to facilitate the examination of any employee, the Department will provide all appropriate documents and available information to assist in the evaluation and/or treatment.

(d) All reports and evaluations submitted by the treating physician or therapist shall be part of the employee’s confidential personnel file.

(e) Any employee ordered to receive a fitness for duty examination shall comply with the terms of the order and cooperate fully with the examining physician or therapist regarding any clinical interview, tests administered or other procedures as directed. Any failure to comply with such an order and any failure to cooperate with the

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examining physician or therapist may be deemed insubordination and shall be subject to discipline up to and including termination.

(f) Once an employee has been deemed fit for duty by the examining physician or therapist, the employee will be notified to resume his/her duties.

1015.7 LIMITATION ON HOURS WORKED

Absent emergency operations members should not work more than:

- 16 hours in one day (24 hour) period or
- 30 hours in any 2 day (48 hour) period or
- 84 hours in any 7 day (168 hour) period

Except in very limited circumstances members should have a minimum of 8 hours off between shifts. Supervisors should give consideration to reasonable rest periods and are authorized to deny overtime or relieve to off-duty status any member who has exceeded the above guidelines.

Limitations on the number of hours worked apply to shift changes, shift trades, rotation, holdover, training, general overtime and any other work assignments.

1015.8 APPEALS

An employee who is separated from paid employment or receives a reduction in salary resulting from a fitness for duty examination shall be entitled to an administrative appeal as outlined in the Personnel Complaints Policy.

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Meal Periods and Breaks

1016.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy regarding meals and breaks, insofar as possible shall conform to the policy governing all City employees that has been established by the City Manager.

1016.1.1 MEAL PERIODS

Sworn employees and dispatchers shall remain on duty subject to call during meal breaks. All other employees are not on call during meal breaks unless directed otherwise by a supervisor.

Uniformed patrol and traffic officers shall request clearance from Dispatch prior to taking a meal period. Uniformed officers shall take their breaks within the City limits unless on assignment outside of the City or with prior approval of the on duty Watch Commander.

The time spent for the meal period shall not exceed the authorized time allowed.

Not withstanding the terms of any memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the City and applicable employee associations, the policy regarding relief from service ("Code 7") and rest breaks ("10-10") shall be as outlined in manual sections 1034.1.2 through 1034.1.5.

1016.1.2 FIELD AND TRAFFIC SERVICES

Field and Traffic supervisors shall assign subordinate officers to scheduled times for relief from service during the normal tour of duty. Officers shall request clearance from Communications before taking their scheduled reliefs from service.

Sworn Field Services personnel scheduled to a full 12.5-hour watch shall be allowed two 30-minute reliefs from service for meals or discretionary rest at the station. One relief should be taken in each half of the watch. These reliefs from service will normally not be combined together or taken within one hour of the beginning or end of watch. Sworn Field Services personnel shall also be allowed two unscheduled 10-minute rest breaks out of a normal (12.5 hr.) tour of duty. One break should be taken in each half of a normal tour of duty during periods when the officer is not assigned a call or other duty. These breaks will normally not be combined together or taken within one-half hour of the beginning or end of watch.

Sworn Field and Traffic Services personnel scheduled to eight or ten-hour watches shall be allowed one 30-minute relief from service and two 10-minute rest breaks. The other guidelines described in this section shall apply to these eight and ten-hour schedules. Actual clearance for relief from service and rest breaks will be predicated on appropriate staffing (minimum number of clear units) and emergency calls for service.

Police officers cleared for relief from service shall report their location and report back in service to Communications. Field supervisors shall ensure practical compliance to this policy; however, nothing shall preclude field supervisors from cancelling reliefs from service and rest breaks in order to respond to emergencies or fulfill other staffing needs. Other deviations from this policy will require clearance through the on-duty Watch Commander.

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1016.1.3 SUPPORT PERSONNEL

The following policy regarding relief from service and rest breaks shall apply to personnel assigned to support duties at the Police Facility, such as Community Services Officers, Jailers, Police Clerks, and Public Safety Dispatchers.

(a) If the support position requires continuous staffing, arrangements shall be made for relief from service during the normal duty shift.

(b) All personnel shall be allowed thirty minutes relief from service for meals or discretionary rest at the station and two 10-minute rest breaks during their assigned shift. One break should normally be taken prior to relief from service and one break should be taken after relief from service.

(c) Jailers and Dispatchers will remain at the Police Facility during their reliefs from service and rest breaks.

Bureau commanders shall ensure practical compliance to this policy; however, nothing shall preclude a bureau commander from canceling reliefs from service or rest breaks to perform emergent duties. Other deviations from this policy will require clearance through the on-duty Watch Commander, when the applicable Bureau Commander is not on duty.

1016.1.4 ADMINISTRATION

Personnel assigned to Administration will adhere to the following policy for relief from service and rest breaks:

(a) Due to the unique nature of the Administration classification and duties of employees assigned to administrative duties, their schedules must be flexible. This does not mean that these employees will devote less than a full work day to their jobs.

(b) Personnel assigned to Administration will normally be allowed 30 minutes unscheduled relief from service for meals or discretionary rest. Rest breaks are similarly on an informal basis. All personnel shall be allowed twenty minutes during their work day for rest breaks which normally should be in increments of approximately ten minutes in length.

(c) Administrative employees who are assigned to functions requiring continuous staffing must arrange for another employee to take over that function before taking a relief from service or rest break.

The scheduling and length of the reliefs from service are to be approved by each employee's supervisor with the understanding that the needs of the department may necessitate temporary or long-term changes at any time.

1016.1.5 INVESTIGATIONS

Personnel assigned to Investigations Bureau will be on duty four days per week, 10 hours per day. Their work schedules may vary depending on the needs of the Department. All work schedules and schedule changes are subject to the approval of the Bureau Commander. Investigations personnel

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will be allowed 30 minutes unscheduled relief from service and two 10-minute rest breaks during their 10-hour tour of duty.

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Lactation Breaks

1017.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance regarding reasonable accommodations for lactating members (Labor Code § 1034).

1017.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to provide, in compliance with federal and state law, reasonable accommodations for lactating members. This includes break time and appropriate facilities to accommodate any member desiring to express breast milk for the member's nursing child (29 USC § 218d; 42 USC § 2000gg-1; 29 CFR 1636.3; Labor Code § 1030).

1017.3 LACTATION BREAK TIME

A rest period should be permitted each time the member requires a lactation break (29 USC § 218d; 42 USC § 2000gg-1; 29 CFR 1636.3; Labor Code § 1030). In general, lactation breaks that cumulatively total 30 minutes or less during any four-hour work period or major portion of a four-hour work period would be considered reasonable. However, individual circumstances may require more or less time.

Lactation breaks, if feasible, should be taken at the same time as the member's regularly scheduled rest or meal periods. While a reasonable effort will be made to provide additional time beyond authorized breaks, any such time exceeding regularly scheduled and paid break time will be unpaid (Labor Code § 1030).

Members desiring to take a lactation break shall notify the dispatcher or a supervisor prior to taking such a break. Such breaks may be reasonably delayed if they would seriously disrupt department operations (Labor Code § 1032).

Once a lactation break has been approved, the break should not be interrupted except for emergency or exigent circumstances.

1017.4 PRIVATE LOCATION

The Department will make reasonable efforts to accommodate members with the use of an appropriate room or other location to express milk in private. Such room or place should be in proximity to the member's work area and shall be other than a bathroom or toilet stall. The location must be shielded from view, free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, and otherwise satisfy the requirements of federal and state law (29 USC § 218d; 42 USC § 2000gg-1; 29 CFR 1636.3; Labor Code § 1031).

Members occupying such private areas shall either secure the door or otherwise make it clear to others that the area is occupied with a need for privacy. All other members should avoid interrupting a member during an authorized break, except to announce an emergency or other urgent circumstance.

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Authorized lactation breaks for members assigned to the field may be taken at the nearest appropriate private area.

1017.5 STORAGE OF EXPRESSED MILK

Any member storing expressed milk in any authorized refrigerated area within the Department shall clearly label it as such and shall remove it when the member's shift ends.

1017.5.1 STATE REQUIREMENTS

Members have the right to request lactation accommodations. If a break time or location accommodation cannot be provided, the supervisor shall provide the member with a written response regarding the reasons for the determination (Labor Code § 1034).

Lactation rooms or other locations should comply with the prescribed feature and access requirements of Labor Code § 1031.

Members who believe that their rights have been violated under this policy or have been the subject of discrimination or retaliation for exercising or attempting to exercise their rights under this policy, are encouraged to follow the chain of command in reporting a violation, but may also file a complaint directly with the Labor Commissioner (Labor Code § 1033).

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Payroll Records

1018.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides the guidelines for completing and submitting payroll records of department members who are eligible for the payment of wages.

1018.1.1 MASTER TIME BOOK: ESTABLISHED

The Master Time Book has been established to provide centralized accounting and ensure accurate tabulating of timekeeping data.

1018.1.2 MASTER TIME BOOK: RESPONSIBILITY

The employee assigned to maintain the Master Time book shall store it in a secured location when it is not being used.

1018.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department maintains timely and accurate payroll records.

1018.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

Members are responsible for the accurate completion and timely submission of their payroll records for the payment of wages.

Supervisors are responsible for approving the payroll records for those under their commands.

1018.4 TIME REQUIREMENTS

Members who are eligible for the payment of wages are paid on a scheduled, periodic basis, generally on the same day or date each period, with certain exceptions, such as holidays. Payroll records shall be completed and submitted to Administration as established by the City payroll procedures.

1018.5 RECORDS

The Administration Division Commander shall ensure that accurate and timely payroll records are maintained as required by 29 CFR 516.2 for a minimum of three years (29 CFR 516.5).

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Overtime Compensation Requests

1019.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

It is the policy of the Department to compensate non-exempt salaried employees who work authorized overtime either by payment of wages as agreed and in effect through the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), or by the allowance of accrual of compensatory time off. In order to qualify for either, the employee must complete and submit a Request for Overtime Payment as soon as practical after overtime is worked.

1019.1.1 DEPARTMENT POLICY

Because of the nature of police work, and the specific needs of the Department, a degree of flexibility concerning overtime policies must be maintained.

Non-exempt employees are not authorized to volunteer work time to the Department. All requests to work overtime shall be approved in advance by a supervisor. If circumstances do not permit prior approval, then approval shall be sought as soon as practical during the overtime shift and in no case later than the end of shift in which the overtime is worked.

Short periods of work at the end of the normal duty day (e.g., less than one hour in duration) may be handled unofficially between the supervisor and the employee by flexing a subsequent shift schedule to compensate for the time worked rather than by submitting requests for overtime payments. If the supervisor authorizes or directs the employee to complete a form for such a period, the employee shall comply.

The individual employee may request compensatory time in lieu of receiving overtime payment, however, the employee may not exceed 480 hours of compensatory time.

1019.1.2 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Whenever an employee is required to work beyond the established schedule for his service or class he shall be granted overtime, under the following provisions:

(a) Overtime shall be paid at the rate of one and one-half times the standard rate of pay, or by compensatory equivalent time off, at the written request of the employee. The final decision as to whether an employee is granted paid compensation or compensatory time off is at the discretion of the Chief of Police.

(b) Approval for working overtime shall be secured from supervisory personnel prior to such work, when practicable.

(c) Overtime is not, by adoption of the paid overtime policy, extended to classes of employees not previously entitled to accrue overtime nor to situations for which overtime has not been officially authorized.

(d) Compensatory time off shall be taken by the employee prior to the first week in December each year. In the event of separation from the police service, the employee shall be entitled to cash payment of accumulated compensatory time. An employee

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may carry-over forty hours of compensatory time without written approval; any compensatory time over forty hours must be approved for carry-over by the Chief of Police and City Manager.

(e) Compensation shall not be made to employees for overtime or court appearances resulting from arrests made in the course of their outside employment.

1019.2 REQUEST FOR OVERTIME COMPENSATION

Employees shall submit all overtime compensation requests to their immediate supervisors as soon as practicable for verification and forwarding to the Administration Bureau.

Failure to submit a request for overtime compensation in a timely manner may result in discipline.

1019.2.1 EMPLOYEES RESPONSIBILITY

Employees shall complete the requests immediately after working the overtime and turn them in to their immediate supervisor or the Watch Commander or to the bureau commander for specialized assignment activity overtime as applicable. Employees submitting overtime cards for on-call pay when off duty shall submit cards to the Watch Commander the first day after returning for work.

Court overtime shall be accompanied by a time-stamped subpoena or other signed documentation from the District Attorney's Office, Court Bailiff, or other authority.

The Overtime Justification Form will be utilized on all overtime with the exception of court overtime. The employee will be required to provide an explanation for the overtime usage. If an employee is replacing another employee, the absent employee must be identified in the explanation. Advance approval to work overtime shall be obtained and the name of the approving authority identified in the appropriate space on the Overtime Justification Form. If an employee has been pre-scheduled to work overtime to maintain minimum staffing, the approving authority shall be the scheduling supervisor. The employee shall indicate his/her preference for compensatory time, paid overtime, or a combination of the two by writing in the amount of actual work hours to be compensated in the appropriate space(s) on the Daily Overtime Slip.

1019.2.2 SUPERVISORS RESPONSIBILITY

A supervisor receiving a Daily Overtime Slip from an employee shall determine if the overtime was authorized and verify the amount of time requested. If the request is approved, the supervisor shall initiate the appropriate box and forward the form to the concerned Division Commander for final approval. Approved requests shall then be forwarded to the Chief of Police where the information shall be recorded on the payroll and/or time record. If a request for overtime is not approved, it shall be returned to the employee with an explanation of the reason for the denial. Supervisors shall be responsible for controlling the use of overtime by their personnel and shall adhere to the following provisions:

(a) An employee may divide a single overtime period into partial compensatory overtime and partial paid overtime. However, once an employee declares any overtime to be

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compensatory time, the employee cannot subsequently demand cash payment except in accordance with the City of Monterey Park Personnel Rules and Regulations.

(b) Watch commanders shall use discretion in making assignments near the end of watch which may involve the use of overtime.

(c) If an officer reports that he/she has observed a need for police action near the end of watch and it appears that overtime may be necessary to complete the activity, the Watch Commander shall either authorize overtime and/or arrange for relief from the on-coming watch, if practicable. Cases involving an arrest or requiring a continuity of action should be completed by the originating officer and overtime may be authorized by the Watch Commander. Relief should be provided by the on-coming watch as soon as practicable in cases not requiring a continuity of action, such as directing traffic, maintaining security at a crime scene or other location, or standing by for repair service.

(d) In cases where an off-duty employee is to be called back to duty, the on-duty supervisor shall verify the need and authorize the use of overtime prior to the notification. The employee shall complete a Daily Overtime Slip and an Overtime Justification Form and submit it to the on-duty supervisor for verification and approval. The request shall then be forwarded to the concerned Division Commander for division approval.

1019.2.3 DIVISION COMMANDERS RESPONSIBILITY

Division Commanders, after approving payment, will then forward the form to the Chief of Police for review.

1019.3 ACCOUNTING FOR OVERTIME WORKED

Employees are to record the actual time worked in an overtime status. In some cases, the Memorandum of Understanding provides that a minimum number of hours will be paid, (e.g., three hours for Court, three hours for callback overtime).

1019.3.1 ACCOUNTING FOR PORTIONS OF AN HOUR

When accounting for less than a full hour, time worked shall be rounded up to the nearest quarter of an hour as indicated by the following chart:

TIME WORKED	INDICATE ON CARD
1 to 15 minutes	.25
16 to 30 minutes	.50
31 to 45 minutes	.75
46 to 60 minutes	1 hour

1019.3.2 VARIATION IN TIME REPORTED

Where two or more employees are assigned to the same activity, case, or court trial and the amount of time for which payment is requested varies from that reported by the other officer,

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the Watch Commander or other approving supervisor may require each employee to include the reason for the variation on the back of the overtime payment request.

1019.4 COMPENSATORY TIME: HOW ACCRUED

Compensatory equivalent time off can be accrued by police safety employees in the following manner:

(a) Any assignment for which overtime has been previously approved except those assignments for which a cash reimbursement to the City has been paid.

(b) Any emergency call-in or recall of police personnel due to a personnel shortage or emergency situation.

1019.5 COURT OVERTIME: MINIMUM PAY

Officers who are on regularly scheduled time off (RDO) shall be compensated on overtime for all court appearances. The minimum compensated time for any actual court appearance shall be as defined by the current employee association agreement. After the minimum appearance time, officers shall receive time and one-half for the remainder of the court appearance or until the beginning of a regularly scheduled work shift if the court appearance extends into scheduled duty time.

Officers who are subpoenaed for court during scheduled holiday (HOL) or vacation (VAC) time off or while on SICK or IOD status shall have their court appearance time credited against their time off in lieu of overtime compensation. Officers on administrative time shall have such time deferred and rescheduled by their bureau commander.

1019.5.1 RECORDING COURT OVERTIME: EMPLOYEE'S RESPONSIBILITY

Upon arrival at the court building, the officer shall have his/her subpoena time-stamped. Immediately after dismissal from court, the subpoena shall again be time-stamped. In the event there is no time stamp or time clock at a particular court, then the Officer shall have the Court Clerk or Deputy District Attorney record the actual court appearance and initial the Officer's subpoena. The Officer shall complete a Daily Overtime Slip and submit it with the subpoena to his immediate supervisor for approval as soon as practical.

1019.5.2 RECORDING COURT OVERTIME: SUPERVISOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

A supervisor receiving a request for court overtime shall check it for accuracy and determine if it complies with the above provisions. Approved requests shall be initialed by the supervisor and forwarded through the concerned division commander to the Chief of Police. Requests that are not approved shall be returned to the employee with an explanation of the reason for the denial.

1019.5.3 COMPUTING COURT OVERTIME

An officer on regular time off (RDO) who appears in court in response to a subpoena as a result of an official police action that was initiated while he was on duty shall be paid at a rate of time and one-half. Compensatory time shall be granted for court appearances at the same rate as paid overtime. Court overtime shall be computed to the nearest quarter-hour.

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1019.5.4 ON CALL PROCEDURE

Officers who receive "on-call" subpoenas for which the time and date of appearance is during regularly scheduled time off, shall remain at home or advise the on-duty dispatcher of a phone number where they can be contacted if needed for court. Officers may utilize a cell phone number in lieu of a location phone number; however, they are responsible for any cell phone malfunctions or cell phone coverage issues. Officers shall be able to appear in court within one hour of being telephoned. On-call status shall start at the date and time listed on the subpoena and end at the close of the court day, unless otherwise excused by an officer of the court, the Court Liaison Officer, a supervisor, or the investigator assigned the case.

In cases where the Deputy District Attorney, the Court Liaison Officer or a supervisor notifies an officer either in person or by telephone that he/she is on call for a court proceeding, the officer shall consider that order the same as a subpoena. When a case is continued or trailed on a day-to-day basis, the officer, after three court days, shall advise his/her Bureau Commander of the on-call status. The Bureau Commander will contact the appropriate court authorities or the Court Liaison Officer, and ascertain the status of the case and if the officer's continued on-call status is necessary. If so, the officer will continue with the on-call status until no longer needed.

1019.5.5 COMPENSATION FOR ON-CALL COURT

An officer who receives an on-call subpoena shall be compensated for three hours at time and one-half per court day of being on-call. If an officer is placed on-call for more than one court case on the same day, the officer will only be compensated for a total of three hours at time and one-half. If an officers receives instructions to respond to court while on call, the officer will be paid the three hours for on-call status and will begin being compensated for regular court appearance per Manual Section 1038.5 as of the time the officer was instructed to respond to court.

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Outside Employment

1020.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

In order to avoid actual or perceived conflicts of interest for departmental employees engaging in outside employment, all employees shall obtain written approval from the Chief of Police prior to engaging in any outside employment. Approval of outside employment shall be at the discretion of the Chief of Police in accordance with the provisions of this policy.

1020.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Outside Employment - Any member of this department who receives wages, compensation or other consideration of value from another employer, organization or individual not affiliated directly with this department for services, product(s) or benefits rendered. For purposes of this section, the definition of outside employment includes those employees who are self-employed and not affiliated directly with this department for services, product(s) or benefits rendered.

Outside Overtime - Any member of this department who performs duties or services on behalf of an outside organization, company, or individual within this jurisdiction. Such outside overtime shall be requested and scheduled directly through this department so that the Department may be reimbursed for the cost of wages and benefits. In such circumstances the employee continues to act as an agent of the Monterey Park Police Department.

1020.2 OBTAINING APPROVAL

No member of this department may engage in any outside employment without first obtaining prior written approval of the Chief of Police. Failure to obtain prior written approval for outside employment or engaging in outside employment prohibited by this policy may lead to disciplinary action.

In order to obtain approval for outside employment, the employee must complete the City of Monterey Park Request Authorization To Engage In Outside Employment form. The application will then be forwarded through channels to the Chief of Police for consideration.

If approved, the employee will be provided with a copy of the approved permit. Unless otherwise indicated in writing on the approved permit, a permit will be valid through the end of the calendar year in which the permit is approved. Any employee seeking to renew a permit shall submit a new Outside Employment Application in a timely manner.

Any employee seeking approval of outside employment, whose request has been denied, shall be provided with a written reason for the denial of the application at the time of the denial (Penal Code § 70(e)(3)).

1020.2.1 APPEAL OF DENIAL OF OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT

If an employee's Outside Employment Application is denied or withdrawn by the Department, the employee may file a written notice of appeal to the Chief of Police within ten days of the date of denial.

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If the employee’s appeal is denied, the employee may file a grievance pursuant to the procedure set forth in the current Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

1020.2.2 REVOCATION/SUSPENSION OF OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT PERMITS

Any outside employment permit may be revoked or suspended under the following circumstances:

(a) Should an employee's performance at this department decline to a point where it is evaluated by a supervisor as needing improvement to reach an overall level of competency, the Chief of Police may, at his or her discretion, revoke any previously approved outside employment permit(s). That revocation will stand until the employee's performance has been reestablished at a satisfactory level and his/her supervisor recommends reinstatement of the outside employment permit

(b) Suspension or revocation of a previously approved outside employment permit may be included as a term or condition of sustained discipline

(c) If, at any time during the term of a valid outside employment permit, an employee's conduct or outside employment conflicts with the provisions of department policy, the permit may be suspended or revoked

(d) When an employee is unable to perform at a full duty capacity due to an injury or other condition, any previously approved outside employment permit may be subject to similar restrictions as those applicable to the employee's full-time duties until the employee has returned to a full duty status

1020.2.3 URGENT OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT REQUEST

An urgent case is an employment opportunity wherein the member received very short notice of the employment opportunity (usually three or fewer business days until the employment is scheduled to commence). In urgent cases the Chief of Police has delegated the authority to approve the member's request for outside employment to the member's Bureau/Division Commander or the on-duty Watch Commander or Watch Sergeant, subject to the following conditions:

- The member became aware of the employment opportunity only three business days or less from the date of the intended employment and the member made a verbal or written request to their Bureau/Division Commander as soon as possible after receiving information about the employment opportunity;
- The member's Bureau/Division Commander or the on-duty Watch Commander or Watch Sergeant has been provided with full information concerning the intended employment including the name, address and telephone number of the employer, the type and nature of the business, the specific job duties, the supervisor's name, the number of hours to be worked per day/week, and any other information deemed necessary to make a determination regarding the request.
- Prior to approving the member's request for outside employment, the supervisor to whom the request was submitted is responsible for inquiring into the circumstances and conditions of the desired employment. After the supervisor is satisfied that the outside employment is compatible with the member's position within the Department, the supervisor may give the member temporary permission to engage in the outside employment. In all cases where the supervisor gives temporary approval of an outside

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employment request, the member shall be immediately advised of the terms and conditions under which the approval is given. The member shall be advised that the permission to work is temporary and that the member is still required to submit an Request For Authorization To Engage In Outside Employment form. These forms should be submitted to the Chief of Police as soon as possible via the member's chain of command.

In extremely urgent cases, the on-duty Watch Commander or Watch Sergeant may give verbal approval of a request. In these cases, the Watch Commander or Watch Sergeant should verbally or electronically advise the requesting member of the conditions of employment. The member will then be required to submit the necessary written request immediately following the work period.

1020.2.4 CONDITIONS FOR OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT

Whenever an application for outside employment is approved, it shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) Members shall not identify themselves as Monterey Park Police Department officers/ employees in connection with their duties.

(b) The uniform or any part of the uniform of the Monterey Park Police Department shall not be used.

(c) If law enforcement is requested at the place of work, the on-duty officer will be in command of the call.

(d) The outside employment shall not conflict with the employee's on-duty hours, special assignments or court appearances.

(e) The member shall not work at the outside employment for a period of four hours prior to reporting for duty.

(f) The City shall not compensate the employee for any court appearance required by his/her outside employment.

(g) Any appearances for court as a result of an arrest made while so employed will not be charged to the City of Monterey Park.

(h) A member shall not perform outside work which is of such a nature that the public may reasonably construe it to be an official act of the Monterey Park Police Department.

(i) The outside work shall not involve the use of City time, facilities, equipment or supplies of any kind.

(j) A member performing outside work shall not divulge or use information gained through employment by the Monterey Park Police Department not available to the public.

(k) A member's outside employment shall not be of such a nature that it could bring discredit to the City of Monterey Park or the law enforcement profession.

(l) No officer may engage in such outside employment during or at the site of a strike, lockout, picket or other physical demonstration of a labor dispute.

(m) A member shall not perform outside work which might encourage members of the general public to have a reasonable belief that a conflict of interest exists. Secondary

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or additional employment, which consists of any of the following are, deemed to constitute a conflict of interest and are prohibited:

1. Requires the exercise of police authority or can be reasonably expected to require the use of police authority to complete assigned tasks
2. Is on or about any "on-sale" or "off-sale" liquor establishment of which a substantial part of the business is the sale and/or service of alcoholic beverages
3. Is on or about any commercial or public premises wherein a private party or event is taking place which involves the sale and/or service of alcoholic beverages
4. Requires the service of civil process, collections of bad debts or repossessions
5. Involves the administration or performance of legal services for criminal cases within the City of Monterey Park or any other criminal case involving the Department or City of Monterey Park employees, regardless of location
6. Involves the administration or performance of legal services for civil cases arising from any activity in which the City of Monterey Park or the Monterey Park Police Department and/or its member are an involved party
7. Involves the administration or performance of security services, security guard or bodyguard services or investigative services within the City of Monterey Park unless
   approved by the Chief of Police. Any request to perform security services, security guard or bodyguard services or investigative services, either inside or outside of the City of Monterey Park requires that the officer comply with Outside Security and Peace Officer Employment in this policy The Chief of Police may make exceptions to the above conditions of outisde outside employment if extenuating circumstances exist and there is no statute prohibiting a member of the Department from engaging is such employment.

1020.3 PROHIBITED OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT

Consistent with the provisions of Government Code § 1126, the Department expressly reserves the right to deny any Outside Employment Application submitted by an employee seeking to engage in any activity which:

(a) Involves the employee's use of departmental time, facilities, equipment or supplies, the use of the Department badge, uniform, prestige or influence for private gain or advantage

(b) Involves the employee's receipt or acceptance of any money or other consideration from anyone other than this department for the performance of an act which the employee, if not performing such act, would be required or expected to render in the regular course or hours of employment or as a part of the employee's duties as a member of this department

(c) Involves the performance of an act in other than the employee's capacity as a member of this department that may later be subject directly or indirectly to the control, inspection, review, audit or enforcement of any other employee of this department

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(d) Involves time demands that would render performance of the employee's duties for this department less efficient

1020.3.1 OUTSIDE SECURITY AND PEACE OFFICER EMPLOYMENT

The California Business and Professions Code requires active duty peace officers who work armed as security guards or as armed contract private investigators to possess a Guard Registration or a Private Investigator license in addition to an Exposed Firearm Permit issued by the Department of Consumer Affairs/Bureau of Security and Investigative Services. If the peace officer is contracting directly with a consumer or individual, they must possess a Private Patrol Operators license.A member requesting work as a security guard or contract private investigator must supply both the required registration/license and exposed firearm permit number when completing the Monterey Park Police Department Request For Authorization To Engage In Outside Employment form.Department members interested in working off-duty in the security industry are greatly encouraged to visit the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services website for further information and current law.

1020.3.2 OUTSIDE OVERTIME ARREST AND REPORTING PROCEDURE

Any employee making an arrest or taking other official police action while working in an approved outside overtime assignment shall be required to complete all related reports in a timely manner pursuant to department policy. Time spent on the completion of such reports shall be considered incidental to the outside overtime assignment.

1020.3.3 SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS

Except for emergency situations or with prior authorization from the Division Commander, undercover officers or officers assigned to covert operations shall not be eligible to work overtime or other assignments in a uniformed or other capacity which might reasonably disclose the officer's law enforcement status.

1020.4 DEPARTMENT RESOURCES

Employees are prohibited from using any department equipment or resources in the course of or for the benefit of any outside employment. This shall include the prohibition of access to official records or databases of this department or other agencies through the use of the employee’s position with this department.

1020.4.1 REVIEW OF FINANCIAL RECORDS

Employees approved for outside employment expressly agree that their personal financial records may be requested and reviewed/audited for potential conflict of interest (Government Code § 3308; Government Code § 1126). Prior to providing written approval for an outside employment position, the Department may request that an employee provide his/her personal financial records for review/audit in order to determine whether a conflict of interest exists. Failure of the employee to provide the requested personal financial records could result in denial of the off-duty work permit. If, after approving a request for an outside employment position, the Department becomes concerned that a conflict of interest exists based on a financial reason, the Department may

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request that the employee provide his/her personal financial records for review/audit. If the employee elects not to provide the requested records, his/her off-duty work permit may be revoked pursuant to the Revocation/Suspension of Outside Employment Permits section of this policy.

1020.5 CHANGES IN OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

If an employee terminates his or her outside employment during the period of a valid permit, the employee shall promptly submit written notification of such termination to the Chief of Police through channels. Any subsequent request for renewal or continued outside employment must thereafter be processed and approved through normal procedures set forth in this policy.

Employees shall also promptly submit in writing to the Chief of Police any material changes in outside employment including any change in the number of hours, type of duties, or demands of any approved outside employment. Employees who are uncertain whether a change in outside employment is material are advised to report the change.

1020.6 OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT WHILE ON DISABILITY

Department members engaged in outside employment who are placed on disability leave or modified/light-duty shall inform their immediate supervisor in writing within five days whether or not they intend to continue to engage in such outside employment while on such leave or light-duty status. The immediate supervisor shall review the duties of the outside employment along with any related doctor's orders, and make a recommendation to the Chief of Police whether such outside employment should continue.

In the event the Chief of Police determines that the outside employment should be discontinued or if the employee fails to promptly notify his/her supervisor of his/her intentions regarding their work permit, a notice of revocation of the member's permit will be forwarded to the involved employee, and a copy attached to the original work permit.

Criteria for revoking the outside employment permit include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) The outside employment is medically detrimental to the total recovery of the disabled member, as indicated by the City's professional medical advisors.

(b) The outside employment performed requires the same or similar physical ability, as would be required of an on-duty member.

(c) The employee's failure to make timely notice of their intentions to their supervisor. When the disabled member returns to full duty with the Monterey Park Police Department, a request (in writing) may be made to the Chief of Police to restore the permit.

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Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting

1021.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance regarding the timely reporting of occupational diseases, mental health issues, and work-related injuries.

1021.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Occupational disease or work-related injury - An injury, disease, or mental health issue arising out of employment (Labor Code § 3208; Labor Code § 3208.3; Labor Code § 3212 et seq.).

1021.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department will address occupational diseases and work-related injuries appropriately, and will comply with applicable state workers' compensation requirements (Labor Code § 3200 et seq.).

1021.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

1021.3.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Any member sustaining any occupational disease or work-related injury shall report such event as soon as practicable, but within 24 hours, to a supervisor, and shall seek medical care when appropriate (8 CCR 14300.35).

1021.3.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor learning of any occupational disease or work-related injury should ensure the member receives medical care as appropriate.

Supervisors shall ensure that required documents regarding workers' compensation are completed and forwarded promptly. Any related Citywide disease- or injury-reporting protocol shall also be followed.

Supervisors shall determine whether the Major Incident Notification and Illness and Injury Prevention policies apply and take additional action as required.

1021.3.3 DIVISION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Division Commander who receives a report of an occupational disease or work-related injury should review the report for accuracy and determine what additional action should be taken. The report shall then be forwarded to the Chief of Police, the City's risk management entity, and the Administration Division Commander to ensure any required Division of Occupational Health and Safety Administration (Cal/OSHA) reporting is made as required in the illness and injury prevention plan identified in the Illness and Injury Prevention Policy.

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1021.3.4 CHIEF OF POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief of Police shall review and forward copies of the report to the Department of Human Resources. Copies of the report and related documents retained by the Department shall be filed in the member's confidential medical file.

1021.4 OTHER DISEASE OR INJURY

Diseases and injuries caused or occurring on-duty that do not qualify for workers' compensation reporting shall be documented on the designated report of injury form, which shall be signed by a supervisor. A copy of the completed form shall be forwarded to the appropriate Division Commander through the chain of command and a copy sent to the Administration Division Commander.

Unless the injury is extremely minor, this report shall be signed by the affected member, indicating that he/she desired no medical attention at the time of the report. By signing, the member does not preclude his/her ability to later seek medical attention.

1021.5 SETTLEMENT OFFERS

When a member sustains an occupational disease or work-related injury that is caused by another person and is subsequently contacted by that person, his/her agent, insurance company or attorney and offered a settlement, the member shall take no action other than to submit a written report of this contact to his/her supervisor as soon as possible.

1021.5.1 NO SETTLEMENT WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL

No less than 10 days prior to accepting and finalizing the settlement of any third-party claim arising out of or related to an occupational disease or work-related injury, the member shall provide the Chief of Police with written notice of the proposed terms of such settlement. In no case shall the member accept a settlement without first providing written notice to the Chief of Police. The purpose of such notice is to permit the City to determine whether the offered settlement will affect any claim the City may have regarding payment for damage to equipment or reimbursement for wages against the person who caused the disease or injury, and to protect the City's right of subrogation, while ensuring that the member's right to receive compensation is not affected.

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Personal Appearance Standards

1022.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

In order to project uniformity and neutrality toward the public and other members of the department, employees shall maintain their personal hygiene and appearance to project a professional image appropriate for this department and for their assignment.

1022.2 GROOMING STANDARDS

Unless otherwise stated and because deviations from these standards could present officer safety issues, the following appearance standards shall apply to all employees, except those whose current assignment would deem them not appropriate, and where the Chief of Police has granted exception.

1022.2.1 HAIR

Hairstyles of all members shall be neat in appearance. For male sworn members, hair must not extend below the top edge of the uniform collar while assuming a normal stance.

For female sworn members, hair must be no longer than the horizontal level of the bottom of the uniform patch when the employee is standing erect, worn up or in a tightly wrapped braid or ponytail.

1022.2.2 MUSTACHES

A short and neatly trimmed mustache may be worn. Mustaches shall not extend below the corners of the mouth or beyond the natural hairline of the upper lip.

1022.2.3 SIDEBURNS

Sideburns shall not extend below the bottom of the outer ear opening (the top of the earlobes) and shall be trimmed and neat.

1022.2.4 FACIAL HAIR

Facial hair other than sideburns, mustaches and eyebrows shall not be worn, unless authorized by the Chief of Police or his or her designee.

1022.2.5 FINGERNAILS

Fingernails extending beyond the tip of the finger can pose a safety hazard to officers or others. For this reason, fingernails shall be trimmed so that no point of the nail extends beyond the tip of the finger.

1022.2.6 JEWELRY

For the purpose of this policy, jewelry refers to rings, earrings, necklaces, bracelets, wristwatches, and tie tacks or tie bars. Jewelry shall present a professional image and may not create a safety concern for the department member or others. Jewelry that depicts racial, sexual, discriminatory, gang-related, or obscene language is not allowed.

(a) Necklaces shall not be visible above the shirt collar.

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(b) Earrings shall be small and worn only in or on the earlobe.

(c) One ring or ring set may be worn on each hand of the department member. No rings should be of the type that would cut or pose an unreasonable safety risk to the member or others during a physical altercation, if the member is assigned to a position where that may occur.

(d) One small bracelet, including a bracelet identifying a medical condition, may be worn on one arm.

(e) Wristwatches shall be conservative and present a professional image.

(f) Tie tacks or tie bars worn with civilian attire shall be conservative and present a professional image.

1022.3 TATTOOS AND BODY PIERCING

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department that tattoos, other forms of body art and/or objects used to pierce the body, shall not be visible to the public during performance of duties. Additionally, it is also the policy of this Department that tattoos, body art and/or objects utilized in body piercing shall not be displayed to other City and Department employees while on or in property and/or facilities owned, operated or under the dominion and control of the City/ Department, where the content of the tattoo, body art and/or piercing may be perceived by a reasonable City/Department employee as:

(a) Evidence of harassment or discrimination based on race, religion, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical handicap, medical condition, marital status, sex or age or

(b) Creating a Department environment having a negative impact upon the efficient operation of the employee or of the City/Department. For example, although a tattoo of a Nazi swastika may be implanted on a body part in such manner that it is concealable during performance of duties, the display of that same tattoo while disrobed in a locker room, may be reasonably perceived by a fellow employee as being violation of this policy. For purposes of this policy, the term "body piercing" shall refer to any non-biological material affixed to or protruding from any body part. A non-inclusive description of objects which constitute evidence of body piercing are: jewelry, navel rings, barbells, blinking jewelry, expanders, studs, Labret flatbacks and fishtails, septum jewelry, plugs and earlets, nostril jewelry, navel bananabells and similar objects.

1022.3.1 RATIONALE FOR POLICY

This Department already requires of its employees certain uniformity in dress and in grooming standards. The reasonably calculated purposes of such policies is in significant part to make Police Department employees readily recognizable to members of the public, to promote the esprit de corps, to promote the efficient Department operations, and/or to enhance safety. These fundamental policy decisions are no less applicable to the issue of employees displaying tattoos and/or body piercing. In significant part, the safe, efficient operation of the Department

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is contingent upon acceptance by the public that the Department serves, of the legitimacy and acceptability of Department employees who protect, serve and enforce the laws of the community. The Department has a rational belief that allowing its officers to wear different styles or colors of uniforms (or no uniform at all), to be groomed with significantly different lengths of hair, uniquely colored hair, and the like, would have a negative impact upon not only internal esprit de corps, but upon the building of a positive bond with the community, as well. The Department's rational perspective is no less real with regard to tattoos and body piercing. The wearing by Department employees of visible body art of infinite style and color, as well as the wearing of visible body piercing objects, are reasonably anticipated to be offensive to one or more members of the public and the Department, and are reasonably anticipated to be a distraction to the public, whose focus should be upon the Department employee and his or her role, and not upon art which an employee has chosen to decorate him or herself with.

This manual section shall not preclude members of the Monterey Park Police Department from wearing jewelry, as described in the Monterey Park Police Department Manual section 1044.2.6

1022.3.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF TATTOO AND BODY PIERCING POLICY
Compliance can be effectuated by means of:

(a) Removal of the tattoo or body piercing object

(b) The wearing of a Department approved uniform (or civilian clothing) in a Department-approved manner such that the tattoo and/or object of body piercing is not visible during performance of duties

(c) The wearing of a Department-approved unobtrusive device which covers the tattoo and/or object of body piercing, such as but not limited to a bandage that does not impede the safe and efficient performance of duties. The covering shall be plain white or black in color without any design. The covering used must meet the approval of the employee's Division Commander prior to usage.

All references to the covering or removing of tattoos in this policy, which are visible to the public, shall not apply to employees hired prior to October 11, 2005 who then had visible tattoos. The Department acknowledges that prior to the implementation of this policy, employees were allowed to have visible tattoos. In matter of fairness to those employees, they will not be subject to either removing or covering their tattoos visible to the public, subject to the following restrictions (The body piercing limitations are applicable regardless of hire date. References to tattoos shall be deemed equally applicable to body piercing.):

(a) Any and all employees reasonably deemed to have a tattoo that is evidence of harassment or discrimination based on race, religion, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical handicap, medical condition, marital status, sex or age or of creating a Department environment having a negative impact upon the efficient operation of the employee or of the City/Department will be ordered to either cover the tattoo or

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have it removed at the employee's expense. The decision as to whether a tattoo falls under this section will be at the sole discretion of the Chief of Police.

(b) Any and all employees, while attending any judicial/administrative hearing including but not limited to Municipal/Superior Court, parole hearing, DMV hearing, City Council meeting, or attending a function where the employee is reasonably recognizable or known as a Department employee, shall cover all visible tattoos in the approved manner.

(c) All sworn employees who are assigned to the Investigations, Administration, and Community Relations Bureau, or any non-uniformed assignment, must have their tattoos covered (as described in this policy) while the personnel is on duty.

Any employee who was hired prior to October 11, 2005, who wishes to have their then-existing visible tattoos (but not body piercing) exempt from this policy must report to the Administrative Lieutenant, and have their visible tattoos photographed by October 21, 2005. After October 21, 2005, any visible tattoo which has not been photographed by the Administrative Lieutenant will not qualify for exemption (unless extended with the expressed approval by the Chief of Police due to extenuating circumstances), under this policy. Anyone who gets a new visible tattoo, including adding on to a current tattoo after October 11, 2005 will not be eligible for any exemption from this policy.

The Chief of Police may exempt an employee from the restrictions of this policy for the duration of a specialized assignment (narcotics, vice, undercover etc.). This exemption will only apply during the assignment period and the employee must obtain prior written approval for the exemption from the Chief of Police.

It shall be noted that at any time and upon having a rational basis, the Chief of Police can exercise the right to rescind any exceptions to the tattoo and body piercing policy.

1022.4 BODY PIERCING OR ALTERATION

Body piercing or alteration to any area of the body visible in any authorized uniform or attire that is a deviation from normal anatomical features and which is not medically required is prohibited. Such body alteration includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Tongue splitting or piercing.

(b) The complete or transdermal implantation of any material other than hair replacement.

(c) Abnormal shaping of the ears, eyes, nose or teeth

(d) Branding or scarification.

1022.5 EXEMPTIONS

Members who seek cultural (e.g., culturally protected hairstyles) or other exemptions to this policy that are protected by law should generally be accommodated (Government Code § 12926). A member with an exemption may be ineligible for an assignment if the individual accommodation presents a security or safety risk. The Chief of Police should be advised any time a request for

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such an accommodation is denied or when a member with a cultural or other exemption is denied an assignment based on a safety or security risk.

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Uniforms and Civilian Attire

1023.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for Monterey Park Police Department-authorized uniforms and civilian attire regulations. It is established to ensure that uniformed members will be readily identifiable to the public through the proper use and wearing of department uniforms, and that the appearance of members who wear civilian attire reflects favorably on the Department.

This policy addresses the wearing and maintenance of department uniforms, accessories, insignia, patches and badge; the requirements for members who wear civilian attire; and the authorized use of optional equipment and accessories by members of the Department.

Other related topics are addressed in the Department-Owned and Personal Property, Personal Appearance Standards, Visible Display of Identification, and Facial Coverings policies.

The Uniform and Equipment Specifications Manual is maintained and periodically updated by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. The manual should be consulted regarding authorized equipment and uniform specifications.

1023.1.1 WEARING OF THE UNIFORM

All officers, regardless of rank, shall wear the prescribed uniform and personal equipment during their tour of duty except as listed below:

The following officers are exempt from wearing the prescribed uniform:

(a) Chief of Police

(b) Division Commanders

(c) Bureau Commanders other than Watch Commanders

(d) Personnel assigned to permanently or temporarily to Investigations, Administration, Training Community Relations, Personnel, or appearing in court or fulfilling other duties where the prescribed uniform or equipment is not practical because of specific working conditions and prior exemption has been granted by the Chief of Police.

1023.1.2 AUTHORIZED UNIFORMS

The Chief of Police or his/her designee shall provide a directive that lists the specifications for all Department approved uniforms. All employees or volunteers shall ensure that that their uniforms conform to the standards and specifications listed in the directive.

The Chief of Police or his/her designee shall periodically review the directive and make appropriate changes, modifications, additions or deletions.

Anyone wishing to add, delete, or modify uniform specifications shall submit a memo, via chain of command, to the Chief of Police.

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1023.2 UNIFORMS

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall maintain and update uniform and equipment specifications, which should be consulted by all members as needed. Uniforms shall be worn as described therein and as specified in this policy.

The following shall apply to those assigned to wear department-issued uniforms:

(a) Uniform and equipment shall be maintained in a serviceable condition and shall be ready at all times for immediate use. Uniforms shall be neat, clean, and appear professionally pressed.

(b) Officers in a non-uniformed assignment shall possess and maintain at all times, a serviceable uniform and the necessary equipment to perform uniformed field duty.

(c) Uniforms shall be worn in compliance with any applicable department specifications.

(d) Members shall wear only the uniform specified for their ranks and assignments (Penal Code § 13655).

(e) Civilian attire shall not be worn in combination with any distinguishable part of the uniform.

(f) Uniforms are only to be worn while on-duty, for court, at official department functions or events, while in transit to or from work, or when authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

1. When the uniform is worn while in transit, a non-uniform outer garment shall be worn over the uniform shirt to avoid bringing attention to the member while they are off-duty.

(g) Members are not to purchase or drink alcoholic beverages while wearing any part of the department-issued uniform, including the uniform pants.

(h) All supervisors will perform periodic inspections of members under their commands to ensure conformance to this policy.

1023.2.1 IDENTIFICATION CARDS

The Department issues each member an official department identification card bearing the member's name, full-face photograph, member identification number, member's signature, and signature of the Chief of Police or the official seal of the Department, and photo likeness. All members shall be in possession of their department-issued identification cards at all times while on-duty or in department facilities.

(a) Whenever on duty or acting in an official capacity representing the Department, members shall display their department-issued identification in a courteous manner to any person upon request and as soon as practical.

(b) Officers or other members working specialized assignments may be excused from the possession and display requirements when directed by their Division Commanders.

1023.2.2 ACCESSORIES

Members shall adhere to the following when wearing department uniforms:

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(a) Mirrored sunglasses will not be worn.

(b) Jewelry shall be in accordance with the specifications in Personal Appearance Standards Policy.

1023.2.3 INSIGNIA, PATCHES, AND BADGE

Only the following elements may be affixed to department uniforms unless an exception is authorized by the Chief of Police:

(a) Shoulder patch - The authorized shoulder patch supplied by the Department shall be machine stitched to the sleeves of all uniform shirts and jackets.

(b) Badge - The department-issued badge, or an authorized sewn-on cloth replica, must be worn and visible at all times while in uniform.

(c) Nameplate - The regulation nameplate, or an authorized sewn-on cloth nameplate, shall be worn at all times while in uniform (Penal Code § 830.10).

1. When a jacket is worn, the nameplate, or an authorized sewn-on cloth nameplate, shall be affixed to the jacket in the same manner as the uniform.

(d) Rank insignia - The designated insignia indicating the member's rank must be worn at all times while in uniform.

(e) Service insignia - The designated insignia indicating the member's length of service may be worn on long-sleeve shirts and jackets. The insignia shall be machine stitched to the left sleeve of the uniform.

(f) Assignment insignias - Assignment insignias (e.g., Crisis Response Unit (SRT), Field Training Officer (FTO)) may be worn as designated by the Chief of Police.

(g) American flag pin - An American flag pin may be worn, centered above the nameplate.

(h) Award/commendation insignia - Insignia representing an award or commendation received under the Commendations and Awards Policy, or other recognition authorized by the Chief of Police, may be worn, centered above the nameplate. If more than one award is worn, or an American flag pin is worn, the insignia shall be equally spaced in one or two horizontal rows centered above the nameplate in a manner that provides a balanced appearance.

1023.2.4 MOURNING BAND

Uniformed members shall wear a black mourning band across the department badge whenever a law enforcement officer is killed in the line of duty or as directed by the Chief of Police. The following mourning periods will be observed:

(a) Monterey Park Police Departmentofficer - From the time of death until midnight on the 14th day after the death.

(b) An officer from this or an adjacent county - From the time of death until midnight on the day of the funeral.

(c) Funeral attendee - While attending the funeral of an out-of-region fallen officer.

(d) National Peace Officers' Memorial Day (May 15) - From 0001 hours until 2359 hours.

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(e) As directed by the Chief of Police.

1023.3 UNIFORM CLASSES

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall determine the uniform to be worn by each department member or any deviations that may be authorized.

Uniforms are classified as follows:

(a) Class A - Full dress uniform to be worn by designated department members on special occasions, such as funerals, graduations, ceremonies, or as directed by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(b) Class B - Standard issue uniform to be worn daily by designated department members.

(c) Class C - General utility uniform to be worn by designated department members.

(d) Specialized assignment - Specific uniforms to be worn by members in special assignments or bureaus.

1023.3.1 CLASS A UNIFORM

The Class A uniform consists of the following:

(a) Dress hat

(b) Long-sleeve shirt

(c) Tie

(d) Tie bar

(e) Trousers

(f) Black belt

1. Belts shall be equipped as needed for the member's assignment.

(g) Dark blue or black socks

1. Natural colored hose must be worn with the skirt.

(h) Black polished dress shoes

1. Boots with pointed toes are not permitted.

(i) White gloves

1023.3.2 CLASS B UNIFORM

The Class B uniform consists of the following:

(a) Long- or short-sleeve shirt with the collar open and no tie

1. A crew neck t-shirt must be worn under the uniform shirt.
2. All shirt buttons must remain buttoned except for the top button at the neck.
3. Long sleeves must be buttoned at the cuff.

(b) Trousers or skirt

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(c) Black belt

1. Belts shall be equipped as needed for the member's assignment.

(d) Dark blue or black socks

1. Natural colored hose must be worn with the skirt.

(e) Black polished dress shoes

1. Approved black unpolished shoes may be worn.
2. Boots with pointed toes are not permitted.
3. Decorative stitching or adornment is not permitted.

(f) Weather-appropriate items

1. Hat
2. Dark blue or black mock turtleneck may be worn under the long-sleeve uniform shirt
3. Jacket
4. Rain gear

1023.3.3 CLASS C UNIFORM

The Class C uniform may be established to allow field personnel cooler clothing during the summer months or special duty. The Chief of Police will establish the regulations and conditions for wearing the Class C Uniform and the specifications for the Class C Uniform.

1023.3.4 SPECIALIZED UNIT UNIFORMS

The Chief of Police may authorize special uniforms to be worn by officers in specialized units such as Canine Team, SWAT, Bicycle Patrol, Motor Officers and other specialized assignments.

1023.3.5 BASIC UNIFORM REQUIREMENTS

The items named in this section shall constitute the basic uniform for Police Officers who are eligible for police duty. No item of the basic uniform, as specified, shall be substituted without prior permission of the Line Operations Commander.

(a) Helmet - A department issued helmet shall be worn at the direction of a supervisor or when the individual officer determines it to be necessary.

(b) Soft Hat - The dress uniform soft hat, round military style, shall be worn with the issued cap device as part of the Class A uniform. Officers wearing the basic uniform may wear the soft hat with a protective cover during inclement weather.

(c) Tie - The basic uniform tie shall be pre-tied with a small Windsor knot, break-away design, black in color with a dull finish. The tip of the tie shall extend to between one and three inches above the top of the belt. The tie shall be worn only with the long sleeve shirt and tie clasp as part of the Class A uniform.

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(d) Tie Bar – The tie bar shall be worn only with the tie as part of the Class A uniform. The tie bar shall be plain, bright silver metal and worn horizontally and level with the top of the uniform shirt's breast pocket.

(e) Metal nameplate – The regulation nameplate shall be silver metal with black letters. The regulation nameplate, or an authorized sewn on cloth nameplate, shall always be worn while in uniform. The nameplate shall display the employee's first initial and last name. The nameplate shall be worn and placed on the wearers' right breast pocket and centered below the top seam of the right pocket, bisected by the pressed shirt seam, with equal distance from both sides of the nameplate to the outer edge of the pocket.

(f) Badge - When in uniform, all officers shall wear the official badge currently issued to them. The badge shall be attached to the holder provided on the outermost garment and shall be clearly visible at all times.

(g) Shirt - Must meet Department specifications. Long sleeve or short sleeve shirts may be worn at any time, unless otherwise ordered by the Chief of Police. The shoulder patch will be worn on both sleeves. The length of all short sleeve uniform shirts shall not extend beyond the bend of the elbow at full arm extension and no shorter than four (4") inches from the bottom of the shoulder patch.

(h) Trousers - Must meet Department specifications.

(i) Trouser Belt - The belt shall be black leather and of a basket weave design and shall have a plain white metal buckle.

(j) Footgear - They may be "oxford" style (low cut), "chukka" style (ankle height) or boots with plain toes. Shoes shall be highly shined except during inclement weather.

(k) T-Shirt - White or Black crew neck t-shirt shall be worn by uniformed officers.

(l) Socks - Socks worn with shoes shall be solid black in color with no fancy design. Any color socks may be worn with boots.

(m) Sam Browne Belt and Equipment - The Sam Browne belt shall be worn complete with the equipment specified.

(n) Safety Vest - All officers assigned to Patrol and Traffic shall wear a department issued or other approved safety vest while performing law enforcement duties unless otherwise directed by the Chief of Police. The Chief will consider medical waivers from this order on a case-by-case basis. When the temperature reaches 90 degrees, the Watch Commander shall advise his/her officers that the wearing of the vest is optional. Despite this option, all sworn members of the department are strongly encouraged to wear their vests at all times.

1023.3.6 ADDITIONAL CLOTHING: BASIC UNIFORM

In addition to the basic uniform, uniformed officers may wear the following:

(a) Jacket - Officers may wear the Department authorized uniform jacket. If so equipped, the detachable fur-type collar may be worn. Shoulder patches will be worn on both sleeves.

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(b) Blue Dress Jacket (Eisenhower) - A Department authorized blue dress jacket may be worn by all field personnel. The metal badge, nameplate, insignias or rank and service and shoulder patches will be worn on the jacket as specified above.

(c) Cloth Nametape/Embroidered – A cloth nametape shall be worn when a cloth badge is displayed on nylon uniform jackets and the Blauer Class C uniform. When worn on the nylon jackets, the bottom of the nametape shall be above and even with the top edge of the jacket pocket flap of the right breast pocket. The nameplate shall be centered on the pocket flap. The nametape shall be black with LAPD Silver thread lettering and no more than one inch in height. If the name is embroidered on the jacket, the name shall be LAPD Silver thread. The size of the fonts shall not exceed ½ inch. in size. The letter font shall be Block 2.

(d) Cloth Badge - An approved cloth badge may only be worn in place of the metal badge on nylon police jackets and the utility uniform or foul weather jumpsuit.

(e) Cloth Rank Insignias - Cloth rank insignias for all ranks shall be worn on all uniform nylon police jackets, jumpsuits, and utility uniform shirts whenever a cloth badge and nametape are worn.

(f) Leather Gloves - Black leather gloves may be worn by field personnel only if needed to complete their duty or if special circumstances dictate their use. Gloves will not be worn routinely and are especially discouraged while wearing a short sleeve uniform shirt. Gloves will not be carried visibly on the Sam Browne belt and will not be carried hanging from uniform pockets. This policy does not preclude the use of latex or rubber gloves in appropriate situations.

(g) Campaign Hat - The standard straw campaign hat may be worn by uniformed patrol personnel and community service officers. The hat is to be worn with the front brim of the hat two finger widths above the bridge of the nose, centered on the head. The hat is restricted to wear during daylight hours or during inclement weather. Uniformed police officers shall wear the official cap device with the campaign hat, affixed to the proper holder. The campaign hat does not replace the dress uniform soft hat and may not be worn in lieu of the soft hat when the Class A uniform is required.

(h) Alternative Uniform/Class C – The Department authorized Class C/alternative uniform may be worn in lieu of the basic uniform trouser and Class A or Class B uniform shirt by all sworn personnel performing general police activities/duties. The authorized uniform is the Dark Navy Blauer 8362 FlexRS short/long sleeve Armorskin shirt with Dark Navy Blauer 8613T Metro FlexRS Cargo Pant. The authorized 5.11 uniform is: Men's Cold Weather Rapid PDU L/S Shirt- 42196ABR-750 (Midnight Navy), Women's Cold Weather Rapid PDU L/S Shirt- 32165ABR-750 (Midnight Navy), Men's Stryke LT PDU Class A Plus Pant- 74581ABR-724 (Dark Navy), Women's Stryke LT PDU Class A Plus Pant- 64489ABR-724 (Dark Navy), Men's Stryke LT Rapid PDU Shirt S/S- 71417ABR-724 (Dark Navy), Men's Stryke LT Rapid PDU Shirt L/S- 72568ABR-724 (Dark Navy), Women's Stryke LT Rapid PDU Shirt S/S- 61361ABR-724 (Dark Navy), Women's Stryke LT Rapid PDU Shirt L/S- 62442ABR-724 (Dark Navy). The authorized alternative to CRYE Precision G4 Uniform is the 5.11 uniform as follows: Men's Flex-Tac TDU Pant- 74098ABR-724 (Dark Navy), Men's Flex-Tac TDU Shirt L/S- 72565ABR-724 724 (Dark Navy), Men's Flex-Tac TDU Shirt S/S- 71095ABR-724 724 (Dark Navy), Women's Flex-Tac TDU Pant- 64393ABR-724 (Dark Navy), Women's

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Flex-Tac TDU S/S Shirt- 61041ABR- 724 (Dark Navy), Women's Flex-Tac TDU L/S Shirt- 62081ABR- 724 (Dark Navy). The shirt will have police shoulder patches sewn on each of the shoulders. The police badge, embroidered name, rank and any other authorized patch or insignia, shall be placed in the areas of the shirt consistent to the current police uniform and police jacket policy. The embroidered name font size shall not exceed ½ inch in size. The font shall be Block 2.

(i) The western-style hat must be constructed of black felt or wool, "Cattleman" or "Rancher" block style, with a minimum 3" and maximum 4 1/4" side brim curved upward in a pronounced fashion. The crown shall have a maximum of 5 ½" height with a defined ridge or "cattleman's crease" on top with a plain black leather hatband. A white straw western-style hat variant may be worn during the summer months and meet the same criteria as previously stated. The straw variant must be free from any designs on the crown. The western-style hat shall be worn forward, above the eyebrows, free of pins, dye patterns, designs, and personalized logos or altered in any way. A clear plastic cover may be added to the hat during inclement weather. No other accessories may be added to the hat. The western-style hat is authorized for wear by uniformed Department members when outdoors. The western-style hat is an optional uniform accessory. The western-style hat does not replace the dress uniform soft hat and may not be worn in lieu of the soft hat when the Class A uniform is required. The hat must be from a reputable company brand such as, but not limited to, Stetson, Resistol**,** Stratton, or American Hat Company.

(j) The above sub sections "H" and "I" shall only apply to Field Services Bureau police officers and corporals. No other classification or rank of employees are allowed to wear the summer uniform.

1023.4 CIVILIAN ATTIRE

There are assignments within the Department that do not require the wearing of a uniform because recognition and authority are not essential to their functions. There are also assignments in which the wearing of civilian attire is necessary.

(a) Civilian attire shall fit properly, be clean and free of stains, and not damaged or excessively worn.

(b) Members assigned to administrative, investigative, and support positions shall wear business-appropriate clothing that is conservative in style.

(c) Variations from this policy are allowed at the discretion of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee when the member's assignment or current task is not conducive to wearing such clothing.

(d) No item of civilian attire that would adversely affect the reputation of the Monterey Park Police Department or the morale of the members may be worn while on-duty.

(e) The following items shall not be worn while on-duty or when representing the Department in any official capacity:

1. Clothing that reveals cleavage, the back, chest, stomach, or buttocks
2. T-shirt alone or exposed undergarments

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3. Swimsuits, tank tops, tube tops, or halter tops
4. Sweatshirts, sweatpants, or similar exercise clothing
5. Spandex-type pants or transparent clothing
6. Denim pants of any color
7. Open-toed shoes
8. Clothing, buttons, or pins displaying racial, sexual, discriminatory, gang-related, or obscene language

1023.4.1 OPTIONAL BUSINESS CASUAL DRESS

Personnel who have prior approval may wear Optional Business Casual Dress (OBCD). Approval to wear OBCD shall be at the discretion of the Division Commander and/or the Chief of Police. Certain projects, assignments, and details may dictate the form of dress. The Division Commander and/or the Chief of Police will determine these conditions independently.

(a) Personnel participating in any of the following shall not wear OBCD:
   1. Court appearance
   2. Conducting a presentation to community groups or other community functions where common sense would determine casual dress inappropriate.

(b) All personnel opting to wear OBCD shall have a departmentally approved uniform available at the station at all times while on duty.

1023.4.2 OPTIONAL BUSINESS CASUAL DRESS SPECIFICATIONS

Approved personnel selecting to wear OBCD may do so at their own expense. The shirt purchased must be on the approved "Authorized OBCD List." This list will be issued each year in April or as needed. The following rules shall apply:

(a) The type of shirt purchased and the allowable color must be on the current approved list. This list may vary year-to-year dependent on availability, pricing, and design changes. Shirts purchased from prior authorized lists that are not on the current list may continue to be worn on-duty for up to three years after the list expires.

(b) All shirts shall be purchased through the authorized vendor(s).

(c) OBCD shall be worn with appropriate business casual slacks, socks, belts, and footwear. The Division Commander and the Chief of Police shall inspect and have the authority to determine appropriateness.

(d) 1. Slacks - Shall be business slacks, Dockers-style casual pants or uniform pants. Blue jeans, painter pants or any type of pant not similar to the approved type shall not be worn.
   2. Skirts - Uniform skirts can be worn in lieu of slacks.

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3. Socks/Nylons - Shall be worn and appropriate for the style of dress '" black or flesh tone nylons, or black, plain/solid color socks.

4. Belts - Shall be worn and be appropriate for the style of dress. Belts should be suitable to support the Defense Technology "First Defense Mark VI" Aerosol Pepper Projector or other issued irritant projector, in carrying case. All police clerks assigned to the Records Bureau must wear the issued irritant projector while on duty.

5. Footwear - Shall be closed toe business shoes, casual pump with a heel no higher than 2 inches, acceptable uniform type shoes, or casual business type shoes, i.e., loafers or oxfords. Athletic shoes shall not be worn under normal conditions.

6. The department identification shall be prominently displayed on the shirt or suspended by necklace.

(e) Employees opting to wear the OBCD are responsible for the proper maintenance of the OBCD uniform wherein it is clean and in serviceable condition. If it is determined not clean or in serviceable condition by the Division Commander and/or the Chief of Police, the employee shall immediately wear attire which is in appropriate condition and within departmental uniform guidelines.

(f) Suggested changes in shirts will be reviewed once a year in March. All requests for additional styles of shirts shall be forwarded to the Administration Lieutenant for review and determination, with final approval from the Chief of Police.

(g) Personnel are reminded that while wearing the approved OBCD shirt members of the public may assume that you are "on-duty" whether or not you actually are. Personnel shall not wear approved OBCD shirts off-duty except for:

1. In transit to and from work, as per policy.

2. Activities approved by the Chief of Police wherein department recognition is appropriate.

(h) Common sense must be used in conforming to a new style of dress. The decision on whether certain dress is appropriate will be left to the Division Commander and/ or the Chief of Police. All authorized personnel choosing to wear OBCD must keep a departmentally approved uniform available at the station in their locker. Personnel may be required to change into their departmentally approved uniform if the Division Commander and/or the Chief of Police determines their style of dress inappropriate or their assignment dictates different attire. It is critical to the continued success of this program that personnel attired in OBCD are neat, business like, and presentable at all times. Failure to do so may result in discontinuation of the program. To this extent, Bureau Commanders, Division Commanders, and the Chief of Police shall have complete authority in determining proper attire.

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1023.5 OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT

Any items that are allowed by the Monterey Park Police Department but that have been identified as optional shall be purchased entirely at the expense of the member. No part of the purchase cost shall be offset by the Department.

Maintenance of optional items shall be the financial responsibility of the purchasing member (e.g., repairs due to normal wear and tear).

Replacement of items listed in this policy as optional shall be done as follows:

(a) When the item is no longer functional because of normal wear and tear, the member bears the full cost of replacement.

(b) When the item is no longer functional because of damage in the course of the member's duties, it shall be replaced in accordance with the Department-Owned and Personal Property Policy.

1023.5.1 RETIREE BADGES

The Chief of Police may issue identification in the form of a badge, insignia, emblem, device, label, certificate, card, or writing that clearly states the person has honorably retired from the Monterey Park Police Department. This identification is separate and distinct from the identification authorized by Penal Code § 25455 and referenced in the Retiree Concealed Firearms Policy in this manual.

A badge issued to an honorably retired peace officer that is not affixed to a plaque or other memento will have the words "Honorably Retired" clearly visible on its face. A retiree shall be instructed that any such badge will remain the property of the Monterey Park Police Department and will be revoked in the event of misuse or abuse (Penal Code § 538d).

1023.5.2 NYLON SAM BROWNE BELT AND ACCESSORIES

Uniformed officers may wear the black nylon Sam Browne belt and accessories as specified below in lieu of the equivalent leather gear for all patrol functions except when the Class A uniform is prescribed. Officers shall not mix leather and nylon belts and accessories together.

(a) Sam Browne belt - Department approved Sam Browne belt.

(b) Holster - Safariland Raptor Series duty holster or other holsters approved by the Chief of Police.

(c) Duty belt accessories (magazine pouch, handcuff case, radio holder etc...) - Accessories must be Department approved.

1023.5.3 REQUIRED EQUIPMENT FOR UNIFORMED OFFICERS

Uniformed officers other than watch or bureau commanders shall wear/carry the following safety equipment. All required leather equipment shall be black in color with a basket weave design. All visible hardware on the leather equipment shall be white metal.

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(a) Sam Browne Belt - The Sam Browne belt shall be worn over the prescribed trouser belt. It shall be adjusted so that no part other than the top edge of the trouser belt is visible; the buckle shall be white metal.

(b) Holster - Only uniform holsters approved by the Chief of Police shall be used. The holster shall be worn on the side for which it is designed. No holster having a mechanical releasing device shall be permitted, i.e., clam shell holster. All holsters shall have a safety strap. No cross-draw holsters shall be worn with the basic uniform.

(c) Magazine or Cartridge Case - The primary magazine or cartridge case shall be worn on the side opposite the holster between the belt buckle and the baton holder. Officers may elect to carry additional magazine or cartridge cases.

(d) Baton Holder - The baton holder shall be worn on the side opposite the holster.

(e) Handcuff Case - The handcuff case shall be centered over the hip pocket. Officers may elect to carry an additional handcuff case. Regulation handcuffs shall be carried in the handcuff case.

(f) Handcuffs - Department personnel shall have the option of using the department issued handcuff or purchasing their own. If an employee purchases his/her own handcuff, only Peerless, Smith and Wesson, or Armament Systems & Procedures (ASP) handcuffs are permitted. All handcuffs must meet the requirements of the U.S. Department of Justice National Institute of Justice (NIJ). Only stainless steel, chrome and/or black handcuffs are permitted. Handcuffs shall not be modified or altered in anyway; however etched markings for identification i.e.; officer name and/or identification number is permitted. Other brands of handcuffs may be permitted only with prior approval from the Chief of Police

(g) Belt Slide Loops (Keepers) - At least two, but no more than six, belt slide loops shall be used to keep the Sam Browne belt in place. All belt slide loops shall have two snaps; no hooks shall be used.

(h) Firearms - Department authorized handgun

(i) Aerosol Irritant Projector and Carrying Case - The aerosol irritant projector used by the department shall be that which is specified by the Department armorer. The projector shall be carried in an approved carrier and worn on the Sam Browne belt.

(j) Ball point pen with black ink

(k) Cord-Cuff Restraint

(l) Notebook

(m) Baton - The official issued baton of the Monterey Park Police Department is the side-handle baton equivalent to the Monadnock PR-24. It may be composite plastic or metal. Authorized optional and additional batons include:

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- 1. "Koga" type straight baton. It may be composite plastic, metal, or wood.
- 2. Expandable, positive lock baton equivalent to the PR-24 and straight batons listed herein.
- 3. Friction lock baton (straight type). Equivalent to the A.S.P. or Monadnock style. It may be composite plastic or metal. - Each of the batons listed may range from 21" to 26" in length.
- Approval to carry and use optional batons is contingent upon the user obtaining the proper training and the approval of the Chief of Police. The training must be P.O.S.T. approved and proof of completion shall be filed with this departments Training Unit prior to the carrying or use of the baton. The batons and any associated equipment (holders, repair kits, etc.) will be purchased by the user at no cost to this department. Though this section allows for the carrying and use of optional batons, it shall be the responsibility of the user to have the issued or static baton safely secured in their vehicle and readily accessible during field operations. Personnel outside of patrol may be exempt from carrying the issued baton with the approval of the Chief of Police. Those exemptions may include Investigations and Traffic Bureau personnel. Any other exemptions will be handled on a case by case basis and with the approval of the Chief of Police.

1023.6 UNAUTHORIZED UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT, AND ACCESSORIES

Department members may not wear any uniform item, accessory, or attachment unless specifically authorized in the Uniform and Equipment Specifications Manual, by the Chief of Police, or the authorized designee.

Department members may not use or carry any safety item, tool, or other piece of equipment unless specifically authorized in the Uniform and Equipment Specifications Manual, by the Chief of Police, or the authorized designee.

1023.7 RAIN CLOTHING: POLICE OFFICERS

All officers of the Department shall possess rain boots and rain clothing issued by the department or approved by the Line Operations Captain. The prescribed rain clothing shall be stored at the station, office of assignment, or other place where it will be readily available for use.

1023.7.1 UNIFORM RAIN CLOTHING

Uniformed officers shall wear department issued rain clothing or their equivalents as described below:

(a) Headgear

1. Soft hat with clear cover; worn only with the basic uniform
2. Campaign hat with clear cover
3. Standard police helmet

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4. Baseball cap, black or navy blue with "MONTEREY PARK POLICE" in in LAPD Silver or white lettering.

(b) Yellow or black raincoat with badge holder and official badge; raincoat must allow immediate access to personal safety equipment worn on the wearer's belt

(c) Yellow or black rain over pants or coverall

(d) The department approved utility uniform may be worn during inclement weather.

(e) Footgear

1. Authorized black uniform shoes or boots
2. Rubber rain boots
3. Rubber overshoes or galoshes

1023.7.2 WEARING OF RAIN CLOTHING: PLAIN CLOTHES OFFICERS

Personnel wearing civilian clothes on duty may wear rain clothing of their own choosing when required by weather conditions, as long as the type worn is sufficient to ensure uninterrupted performance of duty.

1023.7.3 COLD WEATHER HEADGEAR/WATCH CAP

Officers may wear the department approved cold weather headgear/watch cap during cold weather, or as otherwise approved by the Supervisor or Watch Commander. It shall be worn snug to the head, covering the ears, with no loose or dangling material, and shall also be positioned on the head so that the front portion is high enough above the brow line so as not to obscure the officer's vision. The cap shall not be worn in conjunction with any other approved or non-approved headgear.

Authorized cold weather headgear/watch cap is:

(a) Black, knit "beanie" style cap with a 3" fold from the bottom. "Monterey Park" shall be embroidered in block letters with silver thread, above "Police" which shall be embroidered in 1" block letters, with silver thread. Both will be centered on the outer portion of the fold to the front of the cap.

(b) No cap devices nor any attached material or object may be worn on the watch cap.

1023.8 FIELD EQUIPMENT: POLICE OFFICERS

In addition to the basic uniform and equipment per this Manual Section, officers engaged in uniformed field duty shall have the following equipment readily available:

(a) Flashlight

(b) Report Forms normally used in field operations shall be carried by officers assigned to vehicular field duty.

(c) Traffic Citation Books - both moving citations and parking citations.

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1023.8.1 OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT: UNIFORM OFFICERS
In addition to the required equipment, officers may carry other items necessary to perform their duties that have been approved by their bureau commander.

1023.9 TRAFFIC CONTROL EQUIPMENT

1023.9.1 FLASHLIGHT TRAFFIC SAFETY CONE
Traffic safety cones shall be used under the following circumstances: When engaged in low light traffic control, and when visibility of the officer giving direction would be improved.

An eight inch orange traffic safety cone which snaps onto the department issued Mag Light will be issued to all personnel who normally conduct traffic control duties. The traffic safety cone will be utilized when directing traffic in darkness or in low light conditions to improve visibility of the employee and the directions they are giving when involved in traffic control.

1023.12 RANK INSIGNIA
All officers of the rank of Corporal and above shall wear the insignia for their rank when in uniform as provided in this chapter.

1023.12.1 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER
Sworn Personnel who are currently assigned as Field Training Officers shall wear their designated official Department chevrons when in Class A or Class B uniform.

Police Corporal FTOs: Chevron consisting of two stripes up with a star below.

Police Officer FTOs: Chevron consisting of one stripe up with a star below.

The chevrons shall be worn on both sleeves of the uniform shirt or jacket, pointing up, centered ½ inch below the Department patch.

If removed from the Field Training Program, either voluntary or involuntary, the chevrons shall no longer be worn on the uniform.

1023.12.2 CORPORAL
Corporal chevrons shall be two navy blue stripes bordered with silver colored thread. The chevron is to be mounted on a background of navy cloth with an approximate one-eight-inch edge around the complete chevron. This chevron is to be centered on the lowermost part of the shoulder patch and approximately on-half inch below the shoulder patch and worn on both sleeves of the short and jacket.

1023.12.3 SERGEANT
The Sergeant's chevron shall be three stripes bordered with silver colored thread. The chevron is to be mounted on a background of navy cloth with an approximate one-eight-inch edge around the complete chevron. This chevron is to be centered on the lowermost part of the shoulder patch and approximately one-half inch below the shoulder patch and worn on both sleeves of the short and jacket.

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1023.12.4 LIEUTENANT

The Lieutenant's insignia shall be a single, plain silvermetal bar and shall be worn as follows:

(a) Uniform Shirt - Insignia is to be placed on each side of the collar 5/6" from and parallel to the collar flap front, midway between top and bottom of the collar flap. The size of each bar worn on the shirt will be 1/4" x 3/4".

(b) Uniform Jacket - One bar shall be worn on each shoulder of the cloth jacket. The bar shall be centered on the cross stitching of the shoulder strap and the edge of the bar shall be 3/4" from and parallel with the sleeve-hand seams. One bar shall be worn on each shoulder of the black nylon field jacket. The outer edge of the bar shall be 3/4" above and parallel with the sleeve-head seam. The bar shall be centered over the shoulder seam. The size of each bar worn on the jacket will be 1" x 3/8". When cloth badge and nameplates are worn on nylon field jacket, the Lieutenant rank insignia shall be cloth instead of metal. The cloth bar shall be worn in the same location as described above. The size of each bar shall be 1" x 3/8".

1023.12.5 CAPTAIN

The Captain's rank insignia shall be two plain, silver metal bars joined by a small wire at each end. The insignia shall be worn as follows:

(a) Uniform Shirt - Insignia is to be affixed to the center of each side of the collar. The front edge of the insignia shall be 5/16" from and parallel with the front edge of the collar. The size of each bar will be 1/4" x 3/4" and set 1/4" apart.

(b) Uniform Jacket - Two bars shall be centered on the cross stitching of the shoulder strap and the outer edge of the bars shall be 3/4" from and parallel with the sleeve-head seam. Two bars shall be worn on each shoulder of the black nylon field jacket. The outer edge of the bars shall be 3/4" above and parallel with the sleeve-head seam. The size of each bar worn on the jacket will be 1" x 3/8" and spaced 1/4" apart.

1023.12.6 CHIEF

The Chief of Police rank insignia shall be four stars silver metal in a row joined by a small wire in between each star.

(a) Uniform Shirt – Insignia shall be affixed to the center of each side of the collar. The front edge of the insignia shall be 5/16 from and horizontal with the front edge of the collar.

(b) Uniform Jacket - Insignia shall be worn on each shoulder of the cloth jacket. Each star cluster shall be centered on the shoulder strap and the center of the outside star shall be one inch above the sleeve-head seam.

1023.12.7 NON-SWORN SUPERVISORS

The rank insignia for non-sworn supervisors shall be silver metal Sergeant chevrons. The rank shall be worn on the collar of authorized uniform shirts. The rank shall be worn centered on both collars of the authorized uniform shirt. The center line of the insignia will be 1 inch from the collar point and will bisect the point of the collar.

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1023.12.8 RESERVE OFFICER

Reserve staff officers will wear metal rank insignia on the uniform collar only. Reserve staff officers will only wear rank insignia at exclusively reserve functions.

1023.11 BASIC UNIFORM: JAILERS, DISPATCHERS, COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICERS, CLERKS AND CADETS

1023.11.1 BASIC UNIFORM REQUIREMENTS

The items in this section shall constitute the basic uniform for Jailers, Dispatchers, Community Service Officers, Police Clerks, and Cadets.

(a) Blouse/Shirt: Long sleeve or short sleeve shirts and blouses may be worn at the discretion of the employee. All blouses and shirts must meet specifications. Jailer will wear dark blue shirt (same as police officers). Dispatchers, community Service Officers and police Clerks and Cadets will wear the Heather Blue Blauer model 8670W long sleeve, or Heather Blue Blauer model 8675W short sleeve.

(b) Slacks/Skirts: All male employees and female jailers, Community Service Officers and Police Cadets must wear slacks that meet Department specifications. All other female employees may wear either slacks or a skirt. Skirts must meet Department specifications. The slacks and skirts will be dark blue.

(c) Footwear: All employees shall wear Department approved low cut or ankle height shoes. Female clerks, Dispatchers and Community Service Officers assigned to Community Relations may wear either the Department authorized shoes or plain black high heel pumps with the heels not to exceed three inches high. Finish shall be solid black in color with a plain-tipped or military toe. Jailers, Community Service Officers, or Cadets assigned to field duty may wear either the Department authorized shoes or the boots.

(d) Stockings: Females may wear stockings which shall be a natural tone with no fancy design or plain solid black socks with no fancy design. Males shall wear plain solid black socks with no fancy design.

(e) Badge: When in uniform, all employees shall wear the official badge currently issued to them. The badge shall be attached to the badge holder provided on the outermost garment and shall be visible at all times.

(f) Nameplate: The nameplate for Jailers, Community Service Officers, Clerks, Dispatchers and Cadets shall be worn on the pocket flap of the right breast pocket. The top edge of the nameplate shall be even with the top edge of the right breast pocket. The nameplate shall be centered on the pocket.

(g) Sweater: The sweater is optional for female Police Clerks and Dispatchers only. It shall be navy blue in color and one hundred percent wool. Sweater must meet Department specifications. The sweater will not be worn by Jailers, Community Service Officers or Cadets due to the necessity of easy uniform identification.

(h) Jacket: The jacket is optional for all uniformed employees and shall be the same as the jackets authorized for Police Officer's. Employees may wear a cloth badge or emblem reflecting the employee's rank or unit of assignment on the nylon jacket.

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(i) Belt: The belt shall be black leather with a basket weave design; the buckle shall be white metal.

1023.12 BASIC EQUIPMENT: JAILER, COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICERS, CLERKS, AND CADETS

1023.12.1 REQUIRED EQUIPMENT: JAILERS

Jailers engaged in the performance of their duties will have the following equipment on their person:

(a) Portable radio

(b) Handcuffs and key

(c) Defense Technology "First Defense Mark VI" Aerosol Pepper Projector or other issued irritant projector, in carrying case.

(d) Cord-cuff restraint

(e) Notebook

1023.12.2 REQUIRED EQUIPMENT: COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICERS

Based on the assignment, community service officers (CSO) personnel may be required by their supervisor(s) to carry any or all of the following:

(a) Portable radio

(b) Defense Technology "First Defense Mark VI" Aerosol Pepper Projector or other issued irritant projector, in carrying case.

(c) Notebook

(d) Department approved rain gear

(e) Sam Browne belt and keepers

1023.12.3 REQUIRED EQUIPMENT: CLERKS

Based on their assignments, Police Clerks may be required by their supervisor(s) to carry the Defense Technology "First Defense Mark VI" Aerosol Pepper Projector or other issued irritant projector, in carrying case. All Police Clerks assigned to the Records Unit must wear the issued irritant projector while on duty.

1023.12.4 REQUIRED EQUIPMENT: CADETS

Based on their assignments, Cadets may be required by their supervisor(s) to carry the following equipment:

(a) Portable radio

(b) Handcuffs and key.

(c) Defense Technology "First Defense Mark VI" Aerosol Pepper Projector or other issued irritant projector, in carrying case.

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(d) Cord-cuff restraint

(e) Notebook

(f) Flashlight

(g) Sam Browne Belt and keepers

(h) Department approved rain gear

(i) Have civilian clothes available

1023.13 BASIC UNIFORM: ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICERS

1023.13.1 BASIC UNIFORM REQUIREMENTS

The items listed in this section shall constitute the basic uniform for Animal Control Officers.

(a) Shirt - The shirt shall be tan in color. The shirt style is the same as the sworn Class A or Class B police uniform shirt. The department shoulder patch, badge, and metal nameplate, and any applicable rank, longevity insignia, or unit designation shall be worn on the shirt in accordance with existing regulations. The shirt shall be tucked into the trousers waistband. Officers will have the option of selecting long or short sleeves.

(b) Pants – Animal control Officers will wear green Elbeco LA County Sheriff Poly wool or full wool pants.

(c) Unit Designation - An embroidered cloth patch blue with gold lettering and a gold border, approximately 1" x 3", reading "Animal Control" will be worn on both sleeves of all garments. It will be centered on the sleeve. The top edge of this patch will be 1 2" below the bottom edge of the shoulder patch.

(d) Belt - Per Manual Section 1046.3.6.

(e) Footwear - Shoes or boots per Manual Section 1046.3.6. Standard black leather high top "tennis"-type shoes may be worn. The tennis shoe does not replace the standard shoes or boots. The primary purpose for tennis shoes are to give the officers mobility, comfort, and protection for the ankle area. These shoes are to be worn only with the specified uniform shorts and black socks.

(f) Socks - Per Manual Section 1046.3.6.

(g) Nameplate - Per Manual Section 1046.3.6.

(h) Badge - When in uniform, all employees shall wear the official badge currently issued to them. The badge shall be attached to the badge holder provided on the outermost garment and shall be visible at all times.

(i) Jacket - The jacket is optional. It shall be green in color with either a permanently attached or removable fur-type collar, and must otherwise must meet specifications per Manual Section 1046.19.14.

(j) Optional Polo - The Polo shirt shall be a 5.11 Tactical Polo Shirt #41060, Silver Tan in color. The polo shall have a three and one half inch embroidered badge above the left breast pocket area. The rank ribbon of the badge will read "Animal Control" shall be embroidered in one-inch high forest green thread over the right breast with the

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officer's first initial and last name embroidered in one-half forest green thread below. Each sleeve will have a standard sized "Monterey Park Animal Control" shoulder patch embroidered in forest green. The back of the uniform shirt will have "ANIMAL CONTROL" embroidered in 1 and one half inch forest green thread. (ANIMAL above, and CONTROL below, separated by one inch, centered between the shoulder blades. All letters to be in capital block letters.)

1023.13.2 FIELD EQUIPMENT: ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICERS

(a) In addition to the basic uniform, Animal Control Officers shall carry the following equipment:

1. Report Forms - Report forms normally used on field operations shall be carried by the Animal Control Officers.
2. Notebook
3. Leash
4. Citation Books - Both warning and notice to appear citation books shall be carried.
5. Writing Equipment - Ball point pen with black ink shall be carried in the pen pocket.
6. Aerosol Irritant Projector and Carrying Case - The aerosol irritant projector used by the Department shall be the Defense Technology Corporation "First Defense Mark IV" (field personnel) or "First Defense Mark VI" (other personnel) Aerosol Pepper Projector or that which is specified by the Department Armorer or Chemical Agents Coordinator. The projector shall be carried in an approved carrier and worn on the Sam Browne belt.
7. Flashlight - A flashlight shall be carried during the hours of darkness.

(b) Optional Equipment

1. In addition to the required equipment, Animal Control Officers may carry other items necessary to perform their duties that have been approved by their Bureau Commander.

1023.14 PLAIN CLOTHES DRESS: POLICE OFFICERS

(a) Male detectives and administrative personnel shall wear a business suit or sport coat with tie, slacks, and appropriate business footwear from October 31 through May 31. June 1 through October 30, male detectives and administrative personnel may wear one of the following two options at the discretion of the Chief of Police, provided all required safety equipment can be carried concealed on the person in public.

1. A jacket, sport shirt without tie, slacks and appropriate business footwear.
2. A collared polo/golf style shirt, slacks or "dockers" style pants, and appropriate business footwear.

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(b) Female detectives and administrative personnel shall wear business pantsuit, dress, or a skirt, blouse with or without a jacket, and appropriate business footwear from October 31 through May 31. June 1 through October 30, female detectives and administrative personnel may wear one of the following two options at the discretion of the Chief of Police, provided all required safety equipment can be carried concealed on the person in public.

1. Business slacks and blouse or skirt and blouse without a jacket and appropriate business footwear.
2. A collared polo/golf style shirt, business slacks or "dockers" style pants, and appropriate business footwear.

Investigations and Administration Bureau Commanders may authorize other attire for male and female officers for specific situations. No jeans, shorts, t-shirts, tennis shoes or other dress down style clothing may be worn without prior approval of the bureau commander.

Investigations and Administration Bureau Commanders may authorize detectives and administrative personnel to wear the above listed optional dress items listed above on Fridays, a nationally recognized optional business dress day.

With prior approval of the Division Commander, Investigations and Administration Bureau personnel have the option of wearing the "Optional Business Casual Dress."

All detectives shall have suitable court attire and a departmentally approved patrol uniform available at all times while on duty.

1023.14.1 PLAIN CLOTHES EQUIPMENT: POLICE OFFICERS

Officers, while on plain-clothes duty, shall carry the following equipment:

(a) Department badge

(b) Department identification card

(c) Official duty weapon, unless another type of weapon is authorized by the Chief of Police.

(d) Pocket notebook

(e) Pen with black ink

(f) Pencil (or mechanical pencil) with eraser and No. 2 or darker lead

(g) Extra ammunition sufficient to fully reload the primary weapon at least one time.

(h) Department handcuffs with handcuff key

(i) Department issued cellular phone, if issued.

1023.15 INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU ALTERNATE UNIFORM

Investigations Bureau personnel, at the discretion of the Investigations Bureau Commander, may be allowed to wear an alternate uniform for directed enforcement functions. The uniform will not be allowed for use in court without prior approval. Approval for use of this uniform in court is strongly discouraged.

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1023.15.1 ALTERNATE UNIFORM REQUIREMENTS
The items listed in this section shall constitute the alternate uniform requirements:

(a) Shirt – Navy Blue Performance short/long sleeve polo shirt (5.11, Cornerstone Tactical or similar). On left chest of shirt embroidering of "Monterey Park Police" will be placed on shirt.Under Monterey Park Police will have unit assignment and or designation, such as Investigations bureau, traffic bureau, etc. Right chest area will have employees first initial, last name and rank. Rank shall be embroidered over the employee first initial and last name. Rank shall be centered to the name. Embroidering size shall not exceed ½ inch. Font style shall be Block 2. Thread color shall be light Grey.

(b) Pants – Men - Dark Navy or Khaki, 5.11 APEX, or Ridge Pant. Women – Dark Navy or Khaki 5.11 APEX, or Spire pant.

(c) Jacket - The dark blue windbreaker style nylon jacket with the department cloth badge affixed or silk screened on to the left breast; the word "POLICE" affixed to the back of the jacket in three inch white, block letters. This jacket may also be worn in lieu of the enforcement uniform shirt.

(d) Trousers - Blue or black jeans. The jeans worn must be in good condition without tears. The Bureau Commander is responsible for insuring that the jeans are acceptable.

(e) Safety Equipment - Safety equipment worn must comply with applicable manual sections.

1023.15.2 EXCEPTION: CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT: PLAIN CLOTHES DUTY
Officers assigned to undercover duty wherein it is necessary to conceal their identity as officers may be excused by their bureau commander from some or all of the uniform/equipment requirements of Manual Section 1046 during the length of their assignment.

1023.16 INSPECTIONS: UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT

1023.16.1 DEPARTMENT INSPECTIONS
The department, or any part of it, may anticipate an inspection by the Chief of Police, or any member of the command staff, at any time.

1023.16.2 WATCH INSPECTIONS
Watch Commanders shall regularly conduct uniform inspections of their watch to ensure that the prescribed articles of uniform and equipment are properly worn, clean, and serviceable.

1023.16.3 SPECIAL INSPECTIONS
Supervisors in charge of parade or other special event details shall conduct uniform inspections as required per Manual Section 1046.18.2

1023.17 UNIFORM APPAREL SPECIFICATIONS
All uniform items meeting the following specifications are authorized for wear as prescribed in this Manual. Employees wishing to wear equivalent uniform items shall have the items inspected and

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approved by their Division Commander who shall determine by inspection whether the articles meet or are equivalent to department specifications.

1023.17.1 SPECIFICATIONS: CLERK AND DISPATCHER SWEATER

Navy blue in color, one hundred percent wool, set-in shoulders. In-set pockets, five button front with welt stitching, straight line style, Broadway Knitting Mills. Badge holder sewn on inside of left side of sweater. (No shoulder patches are worn).

1023.17.2 SPECIFICATIONS: TROUSERS, WASH AND WEAR

(a) Material - Trousers shall be made equivalent to 100 percent texturized Dacron polyester elastique, navy blue.

(b) Design - Trousers shall be manufactured from up-to-date patterns and shall be designed so there will be no peg at the hip or baggy seat. The legs of the trousers shall have a modified flare. The front shall be plain, no pleats, with two side pockets, two hip pockets, one watch pocket, and two club pockets. The club pockets are 3 - 1/4" below each hip pocket, 1 - 1/4" from side seams. The width of the club pockets is 3- 2", depth 8 - 2". The left hip pocket shall have a tab to button. the front pocket shall have a minimum opening of 6 - 2" and shall be stitched, turned, and top stitched. The hip pockets shall have an opening of approximately 6" from bar tack and shall be 6" deep. Hip pockets will be of the double welt method manufactured on Reese P.W. machine and shall be finished in such a manner that there is no top stitching. The welts shall be interlined with pellon. Triangle stitching will be placed on side, hip, and club pockets.

(c) Pocketing - Pocketing shall be fifty percent polyester, fifty percent cotton blend with a minimum of 2.70 weight and a minimum of 70 x 60 count. Color shall be black. No other color pocketing will be acceptable.

(d) Waistband - The trousers shall have a waistband 2" wide attached to the trousers. The belt loop must be rocapped into the top of the waistband between the waistband curtain and the waistband itself, and the bottom of the belt loops shall be sewn into the waistband seam. Drop loops will not be acceptable. The waistband curtain shall be of the same black material as the pocketing and will include Fashion Grip. The front of the trousers shall close with metal hook and eye. Trousers also include Ban-Rol in waistband.

(e) Fly Lining - The right fly shall be the same fabric and color as the waistband and pocketing. The right fly lining must be sewn to the left fly below the zipper with strong closure and smart appearance. There shall be a French fly closure on the inside of the right fly and the fabric for the French fly must be the same as the outer material of the trousers.

(f) Belt Loops - There shall be a minimum seven belt loops, all loops to be 2" wide cut straight. All loops except for the center loop must be sewn to the bottom of the waistband and the top of all loops shall be caught into the waistband curtain seam. The waistband shall measure approximately 2" wide when finished and wide enough to accommodate a belt 1 - 5/8" wide.

(g) Miscellaneous - Trousers must have a Talon #42 memory lock zipper and there shall be a bar tack at the bottom of the fly going through the zipper tape. The trousers must

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be seamed with matching thread and the seat seam must be stitched with a tandem needle machine (two threads). All exposed inside edges must be serged.

(h) Pressing and Finishing - Trousers must be properly pressed on hothead presses and properly shaped. The outseam and inseam must be pressed open. The trousers shall be carefully inspected for imperfections. Only first quality merchandise is acceptable.

(i) Labels - Trousers must have care labels permanently affixed and size labels showing fiber content and WPL number.

1023.17.3 SPECIFICATIONS: TROUSERS, WOOL, DARK BLUE

(a) Material - Cone Mills, style 13507, navy color, all wool, 19 2 - 20 oz. elastique. Fabric must be treated with Pres-Tu-Last finish.

(b) Design - The trousers shall be made using a uniform pattern, having a plain front with straight side pockets, one watch pocket, two back pockets, one billy pocket below each back pocket, lined flaps on back pockets, tunnel belt loops, and welt side seams.

(c) Pockets - The front pockets shall have a minimum opening of 6-1/2" and shall be 6" deep from the bottom of the opening. They shall be stitched, turned, and restitched. The back pockets shall have a minimum opening of 6" and shall be 6" deep. They shall be made with a Reese PW automatic machine and shall be finished on the outside with an exposed top and bottom cord. The back pockets shall have lined flaps with button through closure. The watch pocket, located approximately 3 2" to the front of the right seam at the waistband, shall have a minimum opening of 3" and shall be 8" deep. The front pockets and watch pocket shall each be bar tacked with a triangular bar tacking machine.

(d) Pocketing - All pocketing shall be 50 percent cotton and 50 percent polyester twill with Pres-Tu-Last finish. the front pocketing shall be 72 x 60 count with a 96 x 60 count reinforced area starting at the bottom and extending up 3 2", identified with a blue stripe woven in the fabric every 1/8". Since this reinforced area assures double wear no other type pocketing will be acceptable. the back pocketing shall be 72 x 60 count.

(e) Waistband -The waistband shall be 2" wide and shall be closed with a crush-proof hook and eye, the eye being bar tacked for stability. The waistband curtain shall have Snugtex and be 50 percent Cotton and 50 percent polyester twill with Pres-Tu-Last finish and shall match the ivory color of the pocketing. It shall be attached with a rocap machine.

(f) Outlet -The trousers are to be made with a tacked down Browne outlet with a minimum of 2" allowance for easy alteration.

(g) Inside Trim - The right fly lining and crotch lining shall be of the same fabric and color as the waistband curtain. The right fly lining shall be sewn to the left fly below the zipper. The inside left fly shall be reinforced with pellon. The crotch lining shall be serged to each front. A separate French fly made of the outer fabric shall be sewn to the inside right fly.

(h) Belt Loops - There shall be a minimum of seven belt loops, all of which are to be tunnel style. All loops shall be sewn into the bottom of the waistband and into the rocap except for the back loop, which shall be tacked on and shall accommodate a 1 5/8" belt.

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(i) Zipper - The trousers shall be closed with a Talon 42 memory lock zipper that has been treated for Pres-Tu-Last finishing. A straight bar tack shall be sewn at the bottom of the fly. For extra durability, it shall be sewn through the zipper tape.

(j) Seaming - The entire trouser is to be seamed with Polyester core thread and the seat seam shall be stitched with a tandem needle seat seaming machine. All exposed inside seams of the trousers are to be serged. The trousers shall have a 1/4" welt side seam.

(k) Finishing - The trousers shall be made in a first class workmanlike manner with all loose threads removed. They must be pressed completely and properly using only the Pres-Tu-last method. Side seams, inseam, and seat seam are to be pressed open. There must be a Texpak clip attached to the top fly.

(l) Size Tags - The trousers must have a sewn in Pres-Tu-Last label giving cleaning instructions and be marked with lot number, size, fiber content, and WPL number.

1023.17.4 SPECIFICATIONS: JACKET, DRESS

(a) Style - Peak lapel jacket with coat sleeves, front to be fastened with Talon zipper from bottom of jacket vertically to base of lapels. Golf pleats each side seam extending from shoulder seam to bottom of jacket. Adjustment straps with two buttons at side seams, stitched down belt in back, bottom of jacket made with turn up. No separate waistband. Jacket to be worn straight down and not bloused.

(b) Lapels - To be peaked lapel, with opening fifteen inches in length. Lapel to be 3 3/4" wide at widest point. No button holes in lapel.

(c) Sleeve and Sleeve Stripes - Plain and with Department stripe one-half inch color fast gold serge, piped with blue cloth 1/8" top and bottom. Blue to be exactly the same as 063 Royal, and gold to be exactly as 0107 Gold as indicated in Rice's Braids of Quality color chart. Sergeants, Lieutenants, and Captains shall have a single gold stripe one-half inch color fast Nylon and Cotton as indicated in Rice's Braids of Quality color chart, shade number 96. Department stripe to be three inches from bottom of sleeves and extend half way around sleeves from seam-to-seam and set into the seam at both sides. Make sleeves with regular turn-up, no cuff or buttons.

(d) Facing - Same material as jacket, cut in one piece, not less than four inches wide at top and 3 - 2 inches wide at bottom.

(e) Lining - Jacket to be fully lined.

(f) Collar - Width to be 1 - 3/4" wide at center of back and to be hand-felled.

(g) Length of Jacket - To be made to fit the individual for whom it is made. Back to jacket to be made about one-half inch longer than the front.

(h) Pockets - Two breast pockets to be patch pocket style 6 - 1/4" deep, six inches wide at top and six inches wide at bottom, with corners slightly rounded, and with center box pleat and three point flap with button and buttonhole. Pockets must be properly stayed.

(i) Thread - All seams to be sewn with all silk and double-stitched.

(j) Buttons - All buttons to be California Eureka, fire gilt and to be set in eyelets and ringed.

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(k) Badge Holder - To be placed above center of left breast pocket and made of twisted cord with upper, center and lower loops spaced properly so that lower point of badge comes to upper edge of pocket.

1023.17.5 SPECIFICATIONS: POLICE UNIFORM SHIRT, WOOL
Manufactured by Conqueror, wool, permanent press police model. Pressed-in military creases, two on the front, three on the back, and one on each sleeve. Shoulder straps, metal eyelet badge holder, band and yoke lined with satin, scalloped pocket flaps, collar stays permanently sewn in. Velcro fasteners or snaps on each corner of pocket flap. Two buttons on cuffs, one button on the sleeve facing. Banjo elbow patch. Double stitching, Model 717 SS-BP, long sleeve, navy blue; Model 475 SS-BP, short sleeve, navy blue.

1023.17.6 SPECIFICATIONS: POLICE OFFICER UNIFORM SHIRT, PERMANENT PRESS
Pressed-in military creases, two on front, three on back, and one on each sleeve. Shoulder straps, metal eyelet badge patch. Band and yoke lined with satin, collar stays permanently sewn in. Scalloped pocket flaps. Velcro fasteners or snaps on each corner of pocket flaps. Two buttons on cuff, one button on the sleeve facing. Model 659, SS-BP, long sleeve, navy blue; Model 6191 SS-BP, short sleeve, navy blue.

1023.17.7 SPECIFICATIONS: CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE UNIFORM SHIRT
Manufactured by Blauer, Polyester SuperShirt, permanent press model. Sewn in military creases, three on the back two on the front. Collar stays permanently sewn in, shoulder straps. Velcro fasteners on the corners of the pocket's flaps, sewn in badge slots, metal eyelet badge patch. Model 8670 Heather Blue short or long sleeve for men, 8670W Heather Blue short or long sleeve for women.

1023.17.8 SPECIFICATIONS: CIVILIAN UNIFORM TROUSERS
Cone Mills, Model 35233, navy blue.

1023.17.9 SPECIFICATIONS: POLICE UNIFORM CAP
Manufactured by Lancaster Cap Company, or equivalent. One hundred percent wool, serge, 16 - 16 2 oz., style 1960. Grommet, air lite all nylon 3/4 inches tubular. Cap bill black patent vinyl, seven percent genuine leather fibers, two silver or gold police buttons. Chin straps black for personnel below the rank of Sergeant with silver buttons; gold for rank of Sergeant and above with gold buttons.

1023.17.10 SPECIFICATIONS: CAMPAIGN HAT
Manufactured by Stratton Hats, Inc., Model 2-40 Straw Campaign Hat, navy blue in color with black leather chin strap.

1023.17.11 SPECIFICATIONS: JACKET, UNIFORM PATROL
The uniform patrol jacket shall be all black, 4.5 oz. or heavier nylon oxford, antron nylon-rayon twill blend, Tactel, or similar material. It shall have a full collar and two breast patch pockets with pocket flaps and a full-length zipper closure. Any exposed buttons shall be yellow metal police

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buttons. Jacket collars may be plain or fur lined. Jackets may have epaulets, concealed side-entry pockets, and side zippers to allow Sam Browne equipment access. Jackets shall have Department shoulder patches and insignia of rank on both sleeves, with badge and name plate (or name tape or direct embroidered name) affixed.

Approved jackets include:

(a) Blauer Soft Shall Jacket (LAPD Approved)

(b) Horace Small Mfg. Co., Model "Tuffy"

(c) Horace Small Mfg. Co., Model "Chill Chaser"

(d) Horace Small Mfg. Co., Model "Sidewinder"

(e) Horace Small Mfg. Co., Model "New Generation"

(f) Gerber Mfg. Co., model "Blaster"

Jackets not listed above may be approved by Division Commander

1023.17.12 SPECIFICATIONS: SUMMER UNIFORM SHIRT
Authorized summer uniform shirt is:

Alternative Uniform/Class C – The Department authorized Class C/alternative uniform may be worn in lieu of the basic uniform trouser and Class A or Class B uniform shirt by all sworn personnel performing general police activities/duties. The authorized uniform is the Dark Navy Blauer 8362 FlexRS short/long sleeve Armorskin shirt with Dark Navy Blauer 8613T Metro FlexRS Cargo Pant. The shirt will have police shoulder patches sewn on each of the shoulders. The police badge, embroidered name, rank and any other authorized patch or insignia, shall be placed in the areas of the shirt consistent to the current police uniform and police jacket policy. The embroidered name font size shall not exceed ½ inch in size. The font shall be Block 2.

1023.18 RETENTION OF PRESENT UNIFORM

Unless otherwise specified by the Chief of Police, employees presently possessing uniforms which meet specifications as to color, style, and fit in effect at the time of purchase, may wear them as long as they are serviceable and acceptable in appearance.

1023.19 TERMINATION OR SEPARATION

Upon termination or separation of employment, all Department/City owned uniforms and equipment shall be returned to the Department. Any supervisor may take possession of such equipment from a terminated or separated employee when circumstances indicate that it would be in the best interest of the Department.

1023.20 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department will provide uniforms for all employees who are required to wear them in the manner, quantity, and frequency agreed upon in the respective employee group's memorandum of understanding. The Department may provide other department members with uniforms at the direction of the Chief of Police.

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Uniforms and Civilian Attire

All uniforms and equipment issued to department members shall be returned to the Department upon termination or resignation.

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Nepotism and Conflicting Relationships

1024.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure equal opportunity and effective employment practices by avoiding actual or perceived favoritism, discrimination or actual or potential conflicts of interest by or between members of this department. These employment practices include: recruiting, testing, hiring, compensation, assignment, use of facilities, access to training opportunities, supervision, performance appraisal, discipline and workplace safety and security.

1024.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Business relationship - Serving as an employee, independent contractor, compensated consultant, owner, board member, shareholder, or investor in an outside business, company, partnership, corporation, venture or other transaction, where the Department employee's annual interest, compensation, investment or obligation is greater than $250.

Conflict of interest - Any actual, perceived or potential conflict of interest in which it reasonably appears that a department employee's action, inaction or decisions are or may be influenced by the employee's personal or business relationship.

Nepotism - The practice of showing favoritism to relatives over others in appointment, employment, promotion or advancement by any public official in a position to influence these personnel decisions.

Personal relationship - Includes marriage, cohabitation, dating or any other intimate relationship beyond mere friendship.

Public official - A supervisor, officer or employee vested with authority by law, rule or regulation or to whom authority has been delegated.

Relative - An employee's parent, stepparent, spouse, domestic partner, significant other, child (natural, adopted or step), sibling or grandparent.

Subordinate - An employee who is subject to the temporary or ongoing direct or indirect authority of a supervisor.

Supervisor - An employee who has temporary or ongoing direct or indirect authority over the actions, decisions, evaluation and/or performance of a subordinate employee.

1024.2 RESTRICTED DUTIES AND ASSIGNMENTS

The Department will not prohibit all personal or business relationships between employees. However, in order to avoid nepotism or other inappropriate conflicts, the following reasonable restrictions shall apply (Government Code § 12940):

(a) Employees are prohibited from directly supervising, occupying a position in the line of supervision or being directly supervised by any other employee who is a relative or with whom they are involved in a personal or business relationship.

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1. If circumstances require that such a supervisor/subordinate relationship exist temporarily, the supervisor shall make every reasonable effort to defer matters pertaining to the involved employee to an uninvolved supervisor.
2. When personnel and circumstances permit, the Department will attempt to make every reasonable effort to avoid placing employees in such supervisor/subordinate situations. The Department, however, reserves the right to transfer or reassign any employee to another position within the same classification in order to avoid conflicts with any provision of this policy.

(b) Employees are prohibited from participating in, contributing to or recommending promotions, assignments, performance evaluations, transfers or other personnel decisions affecting an employee who is a relative or with whom they are involved in a personal or business relationship.

(c) Whenever possible, FTOs and other trainers will not be assigned to train relatives. FTOs and other trainers are prohibited from entering into or maintaining personal or business relationships with any employee they are assigned to train until such time as the training has been successfully completed and the employee is off probation.

(d) To avoid actual or perceived conflicts of interest, members of this department shall refrain from developing or maintaining personal or financial relationships with victims, witnesses or other individuals during the course of or as a direct result of any official contact.

(e) Except as required in the performance of official duties or, in the case of immediate relatives, employees shall not develop or maintain personal or financial relationships with any individual they know or reasonably should know is under criminal investigation, is a convicted felon, parolee, fugitive or registered sex offender or who engages in serious violations of state or federal laws.

1024.2.1 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITY

Prior to entering into any personal or business relationship or other circumstance which the employee knows or reasonably should know could create a conflict of interest or other violation of this policy, the employee shall promptly notify his/her uninvolved, next highest level of supervisor.

Whenever any employee is placed in circumstances that would require the employee to take enforcement action or provide official information or services to any relative or individual with whom the employee is involved in a personal or business relationship, the employee shall promptly notify his/her uninvolved, immediate supervisor. In the event that no uninvolved supervisor is immediately available, the employee shall promptly notify dispatch to have another uninvolved employee either relieve the involved employee or minimally remain present to witness the action.

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1024.2.2 SUPERVISOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Upon being notified of, or otherwise becoming aware of any circumstance that could result in or constitute an actual or potential violation of this policy, a supervisor shall take all reasonable steps to promptly mitigate or avoid such violations whenever possible. Supervisors shall also promptly notify the Chief of Police of such actual or potential violations through the chain of command.

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Department Badges

1025.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Monterey Park Police Department badge and uniform patch as well as the likeness of these items and the name of the Monterey Park Police Department are property of the Department and their use shall be restricted as set forth in this policy.

1025.2 POLICY

The uniform badge shall be issued to department members as a symbol of authority and the use and display of departmental badges shall be in strict compliance with this policy. Only authorized badges issued by this department shall be displayed, carried or worn by members while on duty or otherwise acting in an official or authorized capacity.

1025.2.1 FLAT BADGE

Sworn officers, with the written approval of the Chief of Police may purchase, at his/her own expense, a flat badge capable of being carried in a wallet. The use of the flat badge is subject to all the same provisions of departmental policy as the uniform badge.

(a) An officer may sell, exchange, or transfer the flat badge he/she purchased to another officer within the Monterey Park Police Department with the written approval of the Chief of Police.

(b) Should the flat badge become lost, damaged, or otherwise removed from the officer's control, he/she shall make the proper notifications as outlined in the Department Owned and Personal Property Policy.

(c) An honorably retired officer may keep his/her flat badge upon retirement.

(d) The purchase, carrying or display of a flat badge is not authorized for non-sworn personnel.

1025.2.2 CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Badges and departmental identification cards issued to non-sworn personnel shall be clearly marked to reflect the position of the assigned employee (e.g. Parking Control, Dispatcher).

(a) Non-sworn personnel shall not display any department badge except as a part of his/her uniform and while on duty, or otherwise acting in an official and authorized capacity.

(b) Non-sworn personnel shall not display any department badge or represent him/herself, on or off duty, in such a manner which would cause a reasonable person to believe that he/she is a sworn peace officer.

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1025.2.3 RETIREE UNIFORM BADGE
Upon honorable retirement employees may purchase their assigned duty badge and or flat badge for display purposes. It is intended that the badge be used only as private memorabilia as other uses of the badge may be unlawful or in violation of this policy.

1025.3 UNAUTHORIZED USE

Except as required for on-duty use by current employees, no badge designed for carry or display in a wallet, badge case or similar holder shall be issued to anyone other than a current or honorably retired peace officer.

Department badges are issued to all sworn employees and civilian uniformed employees for official use only. The department badge, shoulder patch or the likeness thereof, or the department name shall not be used for personal or private reasons including, but not limited to, letters, memoranda, and electronic communications such as electronic mail or web sites and web pages.

The use of the badge, uniform patch and department name for all material (printed matter, products or other items) developed for department use shall be subject to approval by the Chief of Police.

Employees shall not loan his/her department badge or identification card to others and shall not permit the badge or identification card to be reproduced or duplicated.

1025.4 PERMITTED USE BY EMPLOYEE GROUPS

The likeness of the department badge shall not be used without the expressed authorization of the Chief of Police and shall be subject to the following:

(a) The employee associations may use the likeness of the department badge for merchandise and official association business provided they are used in a clear representation of the association and not the Monterey Park Police Department. The following modifications shall be included:

    1. The text on the upper and lower ribbons is replaced with the name of the employee association.

    2. The badge number portion displays the acronym of the employee association.

(b) The likeness of the department badge for endorsement of political candidates shall not be used without the expressed approval of the Chief of Police.

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Department Identification Card

1026.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Department identification cards shall be issued to all sworn, non-sworn, full time, part-time and volunteer personnel. All personnel shall carry their department identification card at all times while on duty, if practical, unless a specific department assignment or situation necessitates that it should not be carried.

Badges and identification cards issued by the department are intended for use by employees for the purpose of verifying department affiliation in the performance of their official duties. Use of official identification or badge to gain favors, discounts, or any other special consideration is inappropriate and constitutes a misuse which may result in disciplinary action.

1026.1.1 OWNERSHIP OF IDENTIFICATION CARDS

All department issued identification cards are the property of the City of Monterey Park. All department personnel shall return all cards in their possession or control to the department upon separation from department employment or affiliation. No corrected, updated, or renewed identification card shall be issued unless the corresponding card to be replaced is returned to the department. Department personnel shall not purchase, trade, solicit for or otherwise obtain a Monterey Park identification card except by order of the Chief of Police, in connection with their official duties.

Should the identification card become lost, damaged, or otherwise removed from the employee's control, he/she shall make the proper notifications as outlined in the Policy Manual section 700.

1026.1.2 ALTERATION OR DUPLICATION OF IDENTIFICATION CARDS

Department members shall not alter or duplicate the department identification card, cause such to be done, or possess altered cards, duplicates, or any other non-department issued document purporting to identify the bearer as a department member except as described herein, unless authorized by the Chief of Police. This policy shall not affect the photocopying of identification cards strictly for official administrative or investigative purposes. Color copies of department identification shall be reduced or enlarged at least 50 percent. Any non-evidentiary copy shall be marked "COPY" across its face with indelible ink in letters not less than one inch in height.

1026.1.3 REISSUE OF DEPARTMENT IDENTIFICATION

When a change in a department member's rank, assignment, or identification data necessitates a change in the department identification, the member shall immediately return all identification needing changes (including badges and identification cards) to the department. The employee shall then be reissued updated identification.

1026.1.4 SPECIAL DEPARTMENT ISSUED PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

Department personnel who obtain or are issued additional personal identification items for the purpose of conducting specialized law enforcement activities shall consider such items as department property as described above and return them to their supervisor immediately

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upon completion of the activities. Supervisors shall be responsible for returning items to issuing agencies or causing their destruction, as appropriate. These items include but are not limited to:

(a) Dual-agency credentials, badges, passes, or other documentation

(b) Undercover identification such as driver's licenses, Social Security cards, immigration documents, photographs, etc.

1026.1.5 PART-TIME AND VOLUNTEER EMPLOYEE IDENTIFICATION

When part-time or volunteer employees of the police department are in the police facility and not in uniform, they shall wear on their person the identification card or badge issued to them by the department or city.

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Temporary Modified-Duty Assignments

1027.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy establishes procedures for providing temporary modified-duty assignments. This policy is not intended to affect the rights or benefits of employees under federal or state law, City rules, current memorandums of understanding, or collective bargaining agreements. For example, nothing in this policy affects the obligation of the Department to engage in a good faith, interactive process to consider reasonable accommodations for any employee with a temporary or permanent disability or limitation that is protected under federal or state law.

1027.2 POLICY

Subject to operational considerations, the Monterey Park Police Department may identify temporary modified-duty assignments for employees who have an injury or medical condition resulting in temporary work limitations or restrictions. A temporary assignment allows the employee to work, while providing the Department with a productive employee during the temporary period.

1027.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Priority consideration for temporary modified-duty assignments will be given to employees with work-related injuries or illnesses that are temporary in nature. Employees having disabilities covered under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) or the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Government Code § 12940 et seq.) shall be treated equally, without regard to any preference for a work-related injury.

No position in the Monterey Park Police Department shall be created or maintained as a temporary modified-duty assignment.

Temporary modified-duty assignments are a management prerogative and not an employee right. The availability of temporary modified-duty assignments will be determined on a case-by-case basis, consistent with the operational needs of the Department. Temporary modified-duty assignments are subject to continuous reassessment, with consideration given to operational needs and the employee's ability to perform in a modified-duty assignment.

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee may restrict employees working in temporary modified-duty assignments from wearing a uniform, displaying a badge, carrying a firearm, operating an emergency vehicle or engaging in outside employment, or may otherwise limit them in employing their peace officer powers.

Temporary modified-duty assignments shall generally not exceed a cumulative total of 1,040 hours in any one-year period.

1027.4 PROCEDURE

Employees may request a temporary modified-duty assignment for short-term injuries or illnesses.

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Employees seeking a temporary modified-duty assignment should submit a written request to their Division Commanders or the authorized designees. The request should, as applicable, include a certification from the treating medical professional containing:

(a) An assessment of the nature and probable duration of the illness or injury.

(b) The prognosis for recovery.

(c) The nature and scope of limitations and/or work restrictions.

(d) A statement regarding any required workplace accommodations, mobility aids or medical devices.

(e) A statement that the employee can safely perform the duties of the temporary modified-duty assignment.

The Division Commander will make a recommendation through the chain of command to the Chief of Police regarding temporary modified-duty assignments that may be available based on the needs of the Department and the limitations of the employee. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall confer with the Department of Human Resources or the City Attorney as appropriate.

Requests for a temporary modified-duty assignment of 20 hours or less per week may be approved and facilitated by the Watch Commander or Division Commander, with notice to the Chief of Police.

1027.5 ACCOUNTABILITY

Written notification of assignments, work schedules and any restrictions should be provided to employees assigned to temporary modified-duty assignments and their supervisors. Those assignments and schedules may be adjusted to accommodate department operations and the employee's medical appointments, as mutually agreed upon with the Division Commander.

1027.5.1 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of employees assigned to temporary modified duty shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) Communicating and coordinating any required medical and physical therapy appointments in advance with their supervisors.

(b) Promptly notifying their supervisors of any change in restrictions or limitations after each appointment with their treating medical professionals.

(c) Communicating a status update to their supervisors no less than once every 30 days while assigned to temporary modified duty.

(d) Submitting a written status report to the Division Commander that contains a status update and anticipated date of return to full-duty when a temporary modified-duty assignment extends beyond 60 days.

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1027.5.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The employee's immediate supervisor shall monitor and manage the work schedule of those assigned to temporary modified duty.

The responsibilities of supervisors shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) Periodically apprising the Division Commander of the status and performance of employees assigned to temporary modified duty.

(b) Notifying the Division Commander and ensuring that the required documentation facilitating a return to full duty is received from the employee.

(c) Ensuring that employees returning to full duty have completed any required training and certification.

1027.6 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Prior to returning to full-duty status, employees shall be required to provide certification from their treating medical professionals stating that they are medically cleared to perform the essential functions of their jobs without restrictions or limitations.

The Department may require a fitness-for-duty examination prior to returning an employee to full-duty status, in accordance with the Fitness for Duty Policy.

1027.7 PREGNANCY

If an employee is temporarily unable to perform regular duties due to a pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, the employee will be treated the same as any other temporarily disabled employee (42 USC § 2000e(k)). A pregnant employee shall not be involuntarily transferred to a temporary modified-duty assignment. Nothing in this policy limits a pregnant employee's right to a temporary modified-duty assignment if required under Government Code § 12945.

If notified by an employee or the employee's representative regarding limitations related to pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, the Department should make reasonable efforts to provide an accommodation for the employee in accordance with federal and state law. The accommodation should be provided without unnecessary delay, as appropriate (42 USC § 2000gg-1; 29 CFR 1636.3; 29 CFR 1636.4; Government Code § 12945).

1027.7.1 NOTIFICATION

Pregnant employees should notify their immediate supervisors as soon as practicable and provide a statement from their medical providers identifying any pregnancy-related job restrictions or limitations. If at any point during the pregnancy it becomes necessary for the employee to take a leave of absence, such leave shall be granted in accordance with the City's personnel rules and regulations regarding family and medical care leave.

1027.8 PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES

Probationary employees who are assigned to a temporary modified-duty assignment may have their probation extended by a period of time equal to their assignment to temporary modified duty.

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1027.9 MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING

Employees assigned to temporary modified duty shall maintain all certification, training and qualifications appropriate to both their regular and temporary duties, provided that the certification, training or qualifications are not in conflict with any medical limitations or restrictions. Employees who are assigned to temporary modified duty shall inform their supervisors of any inability to maintain any certification, training or qualifications.

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Hours and Working Conditions

1028.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy section is established to detail the hours, work conditions and incentive pay procedures.

1028.1.1 HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS: POLICY

It shall be the policy of the City that all employees in the classified service be required and entitled to work a fair and reasonable number of hours per work day and per pay period under working conditions as similar as job classification will permit. Employees required to work more than the regular number of hours in a work shift or in a pay period shall be compensated by time off or by payment in cash in accordance with guidelines of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Employees shall be entitled to time off for holidays in accordance with the provisions of this rule. However, staffing shortages or other needs of the Department may require that such time be credited to the employee in lieu of actual time off.

1028.1.2 EMPLOYEES DEFINED

(a) Police Safety Employees - Police safety employees shall be deemed to be those employees employed by the department who are Peace Officers as defined by Penal Code Section 830.1 regardless of their assigned duties. All other employees within the Police Department, whether or not they are uniformed or carry weapons, shall not be considered police safety officers within the meaning of this section.

(b) Civilian Personnel - All other classified employees of the department, and all other classified employees of the City, shall be considered civilian personnel.

1028.1.3 POLICE SAFETY EMPLOYEES: HOURS OF WORK

The hours of work for police safety employees shall be the hours scheduled by their unit of assignment. The Chief of Police shall have final approval of unit schedules and assign such hours and days in accordance with department needs.

1028.1.4 CIVILIAN PERSONNEL: HOURS OF WORK

The hours of work for civilian personnel shall be the hours scheduled by their unit of assignment. The Chief of Police shall have final approval of unit schedules and assign such hours and days in accordance with department needs.

1028.2 SPECIAL COMPENSATION/INCENTIVE PAY

The City and the Employee Groups negotiate Memorandum of Understanding. The Memoranda of Understanding can contain incentive pay articles for such items as education, certification, special assignment, and/or bilingual ability. In order for eligible employees to receive their rightful compensation this policy and order is prepared.

It is the policy of the department to process and forward the necessary paperwork to the appropriate departments within the City for each employee eligible for special compensation benefits. It is also the policy of the department to verify the claim for special compensation by

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viewing and filing of the required documentation for any special compensation benefits. The policy of the department will be that outside of transfer of assignment or promotion it will be the responsibility of the employee to inquire and apply for the special compensation at such time they believe they are entitled to special compensation. Each employee is responsible for any follow up to ensure that the special compensation/incentive pay is being received. Each employee should be familiar with the provisions and conditions of their respective Memorandum of Understanding between the City and their recognized employee group.

The Memorandum of Understanding for each recognized employee group will be the basis for special compensation and/or incentive pay benefits.

1028.2.1 DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY FOR SPECIAL COMPENSATION/INCENTIVE PAY

When an employee believes that they have met the requirements and is eligible for special compensation/incentive pay, the employee will prepare an Interoffice Memorandum to the Chief of Police by way of the chain of command indicating the reason for being entitled to the special compensation/incentive pay and attach legible copies of any required documentation. Upon receipt of the memorandum by the Chief of Police, a determination of eligibility will be made. Once the employee is determined eligible, a Personnel Action Form will be processed. The employee will be notified in writing of the action taken by the Department of Human Resources.

Example: An employee completes the educational requirements for a Bachelor's degree. As soon as the employee has the required documentation, official transcripts, the employee should submit a memorandum, along with the official transcripts, to the Chief of Police by way of the chain of command for review and approval. Once approved, a Personnel Action Form will be processed by the Chief's Secretary. The employee will be notified in writing of the action taken by the Department of Human Resources.

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Speech, Expression, and Social Networking

1029.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy is intended to address issues associated with the use of social networking sites, and provides guidelines for the regulation and balancing of member speech and expression with the needs of the Monterey Park Police Department.

This policy applies to all forms of communication including but not limited to digital media, print media, public or private speech, and use of all internet services, including the web, email, file transfer, remote computer access, news services, social networking, social media, instant messaging, blogs, forums, and other file-sharing sites.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit or infringe upon any communication, speech, or expression that is protected under law. This includes speech and expression protected under state or federal constitutions as well as labor or other applicable laws. For example, this policy does not limit a member from speaking as a private citizen, including acting as an authorized member of a recognized bargaining unit or an employee group, about matters of public concern, such as misconduct or corruption.

Members are encouraged to consult with their supervisors regarding any questions arising from the application or potential application of this policy.

1029.2 POLICY

Members of public entities occupy a trusted position in the community, and thus, their statements have the potential to contravene the policies and performance of the Monterey Park Police Department. Due to the nature of the work and influence associated with the law enforcement profession, it is necessary that members of this department be subject to certain reasonable limitations on their speech and expression. To achieve its mission and efficiently provide service to the public, the Department will carefully balance the individual member's rights against the needs and interests of the Department when exercising a reasonable degree of control over its members' speech and expression.

1029.3 SAFETY

Members should carefully consider the implications of their speech or any other form of expression when using the internet. Speech and expression that may negatively affect the safety of Monterey Park Police Department members, such as posting personal information in a public forum or posting a photograph taken with a Global Positioning System (GPS)-enabled camera, can result in compromising a member's home address or family ties. Members should therefore not disseminate or post any information on any forum or medium that could reasonably be anticipated to compromise the safety of any member, a member's family, or associates. Examples of the type of information that could reasonably be expected to compromise safety include:

- Disclosing a photograph and name or address of an officer who is working undercover.
- Disclosing the address of a fellow department member.

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- Otherwise disclosing where another officer can be located off-duty.

1029.4 PROHIBITED SPEECH, EXPRESSION, AND CONDUCT

To meet the safety, performance, and public-trust needs of the Monterey Park Police Department, the following are prohibited unless the speech is otherwise protected (e.g., a member speaking as a private citizen, including acting as an authorized member of a recognized bargaining unit or an employee group, on a matter of public concern):

(a) Speech or expression made pursuant to an official duty that tends to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation, or professionalism of the Department or its members.

(b) Speech or expression that, while not made pursuant to an official duty, is significantly linked to, or related to, the Department and tends to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation, or professionalism of the Department or its members. Examples may include:

1. Statements that indicate disregard for the law or the state or U.S. Constitutions.
2. Expression that demonstrates support for criminal activity.
3. Participation in sexually explicit photographs or videos for compensation or distribution.

(c) Speech or expression that could reasonably be foreseen as having a negative impact on the credibility of the member as a witness. For example, posting to a website statements or expressions that glorify or endorse dishonesty, unlawful discrimination, or illegal behavior.

(d) Speech or expression of any form that could reasonably be foreseen as having a negative impact on the safety of the members of the Department (e.g., a statement on a blog that provides specific details as to how and when prisoner transportations are made could reasonably be foreseen as potentially jeopardizing members by informing criminals of details that could facilitate an escape or attempted escape).

(e) Speech or expression that is contrary to the canons of the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics as adopted by the Department.

(f) Use or disclosure, through whatever means, of any information, photograph, digital media, or other recording obtained or accessible as a result of employment or appointment with the Department for financial or personal gain, or any disclosure of such materials without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(g) Posting, transmitting, or disseminating any photographs, digital media, or audio recordings, likenesses, or images of department logos, emblems, uniforms, badges, patches, marked vehicles, equipment, or other material that specifically identifies the Monterey Park Police Department on any personal or social networking or other website or web page, without the express authorization of the Chief of Police.

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Members must take reasonable and prompt action to remove any content, including content posted by others, that is in violation of this policy from any web page or website maintained by the employee (e.g., social or personal website).

1029.4.1 UNAUTHORIZED ENDORSEMENTS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

While members are not restricted from engaging in the following activities as private citizens or as authorized members of recognized bargaining units or employee groups, members may not represent the Monterey Park Police Department or identify themselves in any way that could be reasonably perceived as representing the Department in order to do any of the following, unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police (Government Code § 3206; Government Code § 3302):

(a) Endorse, support, oppose, or contradict any political campaign or initiative.

(b) Endorse, support, oppose, or contradict any social issue, cause, or religion.

(c) Endorse, support, or oppose any product, service, company, or other commercial entity.

(d) Appear in any commercial, social, or nonprofit publication; or any motion picture, film, video, or public broadcast; or on any website.

Additionally, when it can reasonably be construed that a member, acting in their individual capacity or through an outside group or organization, including as an authorized member of a recognized bargaining unit or an employee group, is affiliated with this department, the member shall give a specific disclaiming statement that any such speech or expression is not representative of the Monterey Park Police Department.

Members retain their rights to vote as they choose, to support candidates of their choice, and to express their opinions as private citizens, including as authorized members of recognized bargaining units or employee groups, on political subjects and candidates at all times while off-duty. However, members may not use their official authority or influence to interfere with or affect the result of elections or nominations for office. Members are also prohibited from directly or indirectly using their official authority to coerce, command, or advise another member to pay, lend, or contribute anything of value to a party, committee, organization, agency, or person for political purposes (5 USC § 1502).

1029.5 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to emails, texts, or anything published or maintained through file-sharing software or any internet site, including social media, that is accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed on any department technology system (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

The Department should not require a member to disclose a personal user name or password for accessing personal social media or to open a personal social website.

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1029.6 CONSIDERATIONS

In determining whether to grant authorization of any speech or conduct that is prohibited under this policy, the factors that the Chief of Police or the authorized designee should consider include:

(a) Whether the speech or conduct would negatively affect the efficiency of delivering public services.

(b) Whether the speech or conduct would be contrary to the good order of the Department or the efficiency or morale of its members.

(c) Whether the speech or conduct would reflect unfavorably upon the Department.

(d) Whether the speech or conduct would negatively affect the member's appearance of impartiality in the performance of their duties.

(e) Whether similar speech or conduct has been previously authorized.

(f) Whether the speech or conduct may be protected and outweighs any interest of the Department.

1029.7 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, the Department should provide training regarding the limitations on speech, expression, and use of social networking to all members of the Department.

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Permanent Employee Status

1030.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy section will address the procedure and protocol for a probationary employee to achieve permanent employee status.

1030.2 PROBATIONARY STATUS

In addition to a rigorous pre-employment screening program, new employees must successfully complete a period of probationary employment as part of the selection process. The primary objective of this is to provide the best possible candidate for the available position.

(a) Policy - Upon initial appointment, Monterey Park police employees shall be on a probationary employment in accordance with Rule X, City Personnel Rules and Regulations. To gain permanent status, employees must satisfactorily meet established appearance, compliance, and performance standards.

(b) Standards - To ensure a critical appraisal of employees during the probationary period to determine their suitability for recommendation as permanent status employees, the comprehensive evaluation program below shall be applied in reviewing recruit police officers.

(c) General Criteria - The general criteria to be used as guidelines in evaluating the probation period shall be as defined in the current City of Monterey Park Employee Performance Appraisal and Development Report as it applies to probationary police officers and probationary civilian employees.

To provide for a comprehensive supervisory evaluation on all probationary employees, an Employee Performance Appraisal and Development Report shall be completed on each probationary employee at least quarterly until the employee's probationary employment status changes.

1030.2.1 BASIC ACADEMY TRAINING

The basic training academy is designed to provide a detailed, comprehensive program of instruction in the broad field of law enforcement to enable a newly appointed police officer to adequately perform at a basic level in accordance with the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

The recruit, although on detached duty during this assignment, will be responsible for complying with Departmental regulations, and any regulations specified by the training academy.

It is expected that recruits will demonstrate a high degree of proficiency and achievement in this training program, due to its being their full-time assignment for the duration of the course.

A grade level below B shall be a contributing factor in denying permanent status.

Training evaluation reports submitted to the department by the academy staff may be influential in determining permanent status.

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1030.2.2 PRACTICAL FIELD TRAINING

This phase of the program is designed to both train the recruit in specific police patrol practices and to serve as an evaluation process of training achievement prior to completion of the probationary period. The recruit is assigned to uniformed patrol duty under guidance of a field training officer. The recruit will be trained by the field training officer to perform the required operations demanded by each incident.

If a recruit is unable to demonstrate the ability to perform the essential duties of a uniformed police patrol officer at a level commensurate with other officers given the same level of training, the recruit's training program shall be immediately reviewed by the field training coordinator and the Line Operations Division Commander. They will then forward any recommendation(s) for further action to the Chief of Police.

The field training program and guide will be that which is currently approved by the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

1030.2.3 FINAL REVIEW

During this phase of the probationary period, a final determination of the recruit's capabilities should be made in order to recommend retention or termination. Such determination should be based upon, but not limited to, a demonstration by the recruit of his/her:

(a) Willingness and ability to do the job required of him/her.

(b) Ability to apply the knowledge gained from training programs.

(c) Proficiency in performing tasks.

(d) Initiative and enthusiasm.

(e) Firearms proficiency.

(f) Overall rating of evaluation reports.

(g) Vehicle operation proficiency.

(h) Safety record.

A second major "at fault" accident or third minor "at fault" accident can be cause for dismissal.

1030.2.4 RECORD OF CONDUCT

The execution of disciplinary action outside those considered to be advisory, consulted, or informative, will be grounds for immediate staff review in accordance with Manual Section 1059.2.2 above.

1030.2.5 PROBATIONARY REPORT

Upon completion of the probation period, if the recruit is deemed suitable for police service, a Probationary Report is to be completed by the Line Operations Division Commander recommending permanent status. If a decision is rendered at any time during the probationary period that the recruit is unsuitable for further police service, a Probationary Report shall be

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completed by the Line Operations Division Commander recommending discharge. In either case, the Probationary Report and any necessary supporting documents are to be directed to the Chief of Police for review.

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Death of Department Employee

1031.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy section will detail the duties and responsibilities to be undertaken in the event of the death of a department employee.

1031.1.1 SUPERVISOR'S DUTIES

Upon learning of the death of a department employee, the on-duty Watch Commander shall immediately notify the Chief of Police, the deceased employee's commander, and the department's Health, Welfare and Safety Officer.

1031.1.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

If the employee was on duty at the time of death, it shall be the responsibility of the Chief of Police or his designee to notify the next of kin. If the employee was off duty or died in the presence of family members, such notification may not be necessary. Notification to a decedent's spouse or close relative shall be made in person whenever possible.

1031.1.3 RELEASE OF IDENTIFICATION OF DEAD OR CRITICALLY INJURED EMPLOYEE

In no case shall the identity of a deceased or critically injured employee be given to the press before the next of kin has been notified. Whenever it is likely that the identity or other close details of an employee's death or injury will be made public prior to proper notification, the Chief of Police may take action to preclude the next of kin being publicly notified of the situation. This may include but is not limited to contacting possible sources of public disclosure or designating a representative to personally notify the employee's next of kin immediately.

1031.1.4 MANNER OF NOTIFICATION

Notification of the next of kin shall be made in person unless physical conditions make it impracticable. The Chief of Police or his designee is responsible for the notification and shall personally make such notification or appoint an officer of supervisory rank to personally make such notification whenever possible.

1031.1.5 TELETYPE NOTIFICATION

Whenever an officer is killed in the line of duty, the Watch Commander shall cause a teletype to be sent to all stations in the local area announcing the date and time of the funeral.

1031.1.6 FLAG

At the direction of the Chief of Police, the department flag will be flown at half-mast from the time of death to the time of interment.

1031.1.7 FUNERALS

It shall be the duty of the Health, Welfare, and Safety Officer to assist the family of the deceased in making funeral arrangements.

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1031.1.8 MILITARY FUNERALS

The Administration Bureau shall be responsible for organizing and conducting a military funeral. If the deceased was a member of the armed forces and was honorably separated from same, a military funeral is authorized, if approved by the family. In such cases, the funeral director (mortuary) is required by law to provide an American flag for the coffin. If the family desires a military funeral, but the deceased was not a member of the military, the Department may elect to provide a military style funeral.

A full military funeral requires a firing squad, pall bearers, a bugler, and an honor guard (carrying American and Department flags, and two riflemen).

The casket should be draped with an American flag, with the blue field and stars at the head of the casket. The pall bearers, are required to stand at the casket to fold the flag at the conclusion of the ceremony. A firing squad of seven officers and a squad leader is needed to fire the salute. One bugler is needed to play taps. The honor guard is to present arms and display the American and Department flags.

The military funeral is a sequence of military drills performed at the end of a religious or secular ceremony to honor and salute the deceased.

Arrangements should be made with the funeral director advising him/her that such ceremonies will be conducted. The Administration Bureau should coordinate with the persons conducting the grave side ceremonies so as to make a smooth transition from the religious or secular ceremony into the military ceremony.

The ceremony is conducted in two parts:

(a) At the chapel, the pallbearers carry the casket from the bier to the hearse. At the direction of the funeral director, pallbearers lift the casket and carry it at military half-step to the hearse. The officer at the head of the casket should be the ranking officer in the detail. The rest of the honor guard should be lined up in military ranks outside the church (preferably between the church door and the hearse). As the casket exits the church door, the honor guard is called to attention and given "present arms." Officers not bearing arms (rifles) give a hand salute, and those with rifles present arms. The salute is held until the casket is placed in the hearse.

(b) At the grave side, the pallbearers remove the casket from the hearse and carry it to the grave site in the same manner as they did at the church. After placing the casket on the grave, the pallbearers become the flag detail. According to the family wishes, they remain at the casket facing same throughout the ceremony or march off to the side and wait until the end of the religious or secular ceremony.

The firing squad is lined up in one rank at the head or to the side of the casket. Their distance from the casket should be arranged so as to be visible to the family, but not so close that the gun salute will be disturbing or offensive.

The bugler should be positioned in the same manner.

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Uniformed mourners should be lined up in military ranks apart from the civilian mourners and positioned so as to be visible to the family. Uniformed mourners are part of the military ceremony and will render all appropriate honors on command.

At the end of the religious ceremony, the military portion starts. The officer in charge calls the detail to attention, and all uniformed officers comply. The flag detail marches to the casket, and when they are in place, the officer in charge gives the command "present arms." At the command, all uniformed officers, not under arms, give a hand salute. The firing squad fires three volleys in unison. At the end of the gun salute, the firing squad comes to the position of "present arms," and the bugler plays taps. As taps begin, the pallbearers remove the flag from the casket and fold it in the triangle military fold. The bugler and pallbearers should coordinate their respective functions so that the flag is folded by the time taps is finished.

The flag is handed to the ranking pallbearer by the man folding it toward him/her. This officer then salutes the flag for three seconds, does an about-face, and returns to the foot of the casket. The ranking pallbearer then takes the flag to the Chief of Police who also salutes the flag for three seconds. He/she then makes the appropriate facing movements to face the family. The Chief then presents the flag to the appropriate family member and the ceremony is concluded.

1031.2 FUNERALS: OTHER THAN DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

1031.2.1 OTHER FUNERALS: DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITY

The officer designated by the Chief of Police shall act as a liaison between the police department and the person in charge of a funeral for persons not actually employed by the department. This may include a funeral for any City official or other person known for his endeavor in assisting and/or bettering law enforcement.

1031.2.2 OTHER FUNERALS: ATTENDANCE BY DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

Employees detailed to attend the funeral of any person shall be considered on-duty while so engaged.

1031.2.3 OFFICIAL ESCORTS: OTHER FUNERALS

No employee of the police department shall escort a funeral with a department vehicle, or attend such funeral in uniform, unless authorized by the Chief of Police.

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Separation From Employment

1032.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

City employment may be terminated under provisions of the City Personnel Rules and Regulations, Sections XIV and XV, et seq.

1032.1.1 TYPES OF TERMINATION

(a) Resignation - Resignation occurs when an employee terminates employment voluntarily by signing the City "Personnel Action" form. No reason need be given, although the resigning employee is encouraged to state the reason. An employee who resigns shall be eligible for reinstatement in the same or a like position without examination for two years from the date of resignation, provided that a vacancy occurs and the appointing authority chooses to reinstate the resigned employee. Such an employee, upon reinstatement within two years, shall be entitled to the salary step assignment which was held at the time of resignation.

(b) Dismissal - Dismissal is a result of disciplinary action. Dismissed employees shall not be eligible for reemployment with the City, except by approval of the Personnel Board.

(c) Separation - Separation occurs in cases where the employee's service terminates for reasons other than resignation or dismissal, such as, retirement, rejection, lay-off, disability, or the like.

1032.1.2 EXIT INTERVIEW

Employees who are terminated per Manual Section 1063.1.1 shall be interviewed by the Chief of Police. The Chief of Police shall advise employees of their rights under the Personnel System and endeavor to obtain the reason for leaving.

1032.2 DISPOSITION OF RECORDS

All applicable personnel records shall be duly noted as to the termination and shall be sent to the City Personnel Department. Final disposition shall be made pursuant to applicable regulations.

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Illness and Injury Prevention

1033.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to establish an ongoing and effective plan to reduce the incidence of illness and injury for members of the Monterey Park Police Department, in accordance with the requirements of 8 CCR 3203.

This policy specifically applies to illness and injury that results in lost time or that requires medical treatment beyond first aid. Although this policy provides the essential guidelines for a plan that reduces illness and injury, it may be supplemented by procedures outside the Policy Manual.

This policy does not supersede, but supplements any related Citywide safety efforts.

1033.2 POLICY

The Monterey Park Police Department is committed to providing a safe environment for its members and visitors and to minimizing the incidence of work-related illness and injuries. The Department will establish and maintain an Illness and Injury Prevention program and will provide tools, training and safeguards designed to reduce the potential for accidents, illness and injuries. It is the intent of the Department to comply with all laws and regulations related to occupational safety.

1033.3 ILLNESS AND INJURY PREVENTION PLAN

The Administration Division Commander is responsible for developing an illness and injury prevention plan that shall include:

(a) Workplace safety and health training programs.

(b) Regularly scheduled safety meetings.

(c) Posted or distributed safety information.

(d) A system for members to anonymously inform management about workplace hazards.

(e) Establishment of a safety and health committee that will:

1. Meet regularly.
2. Prepare a written record of safety and health committee meetings.
3. Review the results of periodic scheduled inspections.
4. Review investigations of accidents and exposures.
5. Make suggestions to command staff for the prevention of future incidents.
6. Review investigations of alleged hazardous conditions.
7. Submit recommendations to assist in the evaluation of member safety suggestions.
8. Assess the effectiveness of efforts made by the Department to meet relevant standards.

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(f) Establishment of a process to ensure serious illnesses or injuries and death are reported as required by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) (8 CCR 342).

1033.4 ADMINISTRATION DIVISION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the Administration Division Commander include but are not limited to:

(a) Managing and implementing a plan to reduce the incidence of member illness and injury.

(b) Ensuring that a system of communication is in place that facilitates a continuous flow of safety and health information between supervisors and members. This system shall include:

1. New member orientation that includes a discussion of safety and health policies and procedures.
2. Regular member review of the illness and injury prevention plan.
3. Access to the illness and injury prevention plan to members or their representatives as set forth in 8 CCR 3203.

(c) Ensuring that all safety and health policies and procedures are clearly communicated and understood by all members.

(d) Taking reasonable steps to ensure that all members comply with safety rules in order to maintain a safe work environment. This includes but is not limited to:

1. Informing members of the illness and injury prevention guidelines.
2. Recognizing members who perform safe work practices.
3. Ensuring that the member evaluation process includes member safety performance.
4. Ensuring department compliance to meet standards regarding the following:
    (a) Respiratory protection (8 CCR 5144)
    (b) Bloodborne pathogens (8 CCR 5193)
    (c) Aerosol transmissible diseases (8 CCR 5199)
    (d) Heat illness (8 CCR 3395; 8 CCR 3396)
    (e) Emergency Action Plan (8 CCR 3220)
    (f) Fire Prevention Plan (8 CCR 3221)
    (g) Hazards associated with wildfire smoke (8 CCR 5141.1)

(e) Making available the Identified Hazards and Correction Record form to document inspections, unsafe conditions or work practices, and actions taken to correct unsafe conditions and work practices.

(f) Making available the Investigation/Corrective Action Report to document individual incidents or accidents.

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(g) Making available a form to document the safety and health training of each member. This form will include the member's name or other identifier, training dates, type of training, and training providers.

(h) Conducting and documenting a regular review of the illness and injury prevention plan.

1033.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisor responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

(a) Ensuring member compliance with illness and injury prevention guidelines and answering questions from members about this policy.

(b) Training, counseling, instructing or making informal verbal admonishments any time safety performance is deficient. Supervisors may also initiate discipline when it is reasonable and appropriate under the Standards of Conduct Policy.

(c) Establishing and maintaining communication with members on health and safety issues. This is essential for an injury-free, productive workplace.

(d) Completing required forms and reports relating to illness and injury prevention; such forms and reports shall be submitted to the Administration Division Commander.

(e) Notifying the Administration Division Commander when:

1. New substances, processes, procedures or equipment that present potential new hazards are introduced into the work environment.
2. New, previously unidentified hazards are recognized.
3. Occupational illnesses and injuries occur.
4. New and/or permanent or intermittent members are hired or reassigned to processes, operations or tasks for which a hazard evaluation has not been previously conducted.
5. Workplace conditions warrant an inspection.

1033.6 HAZARDS

All members should report and/or take reasonable steps to correct unsafe or unhealthy work conditions, practices or procedures in a timely manner. Members should make their reports to a supervisor (as a general rule, their own supervisors).

Supervisors should make reasonable efforts to correct unsafe or unhealthy work conditions in a timely manner, based on the severity of the hazard. These hazards should be corrected when observed or discovered, when it is reasonable to do so. When a hazard exists that cannot be immediately abated without endangering members or property, supervisors should protect or remove all exposed members from the area or item, except those necessary to correct the existing condition.

Members who are necessary to correct the hazardous condition shall be provided with the necessary protection.

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All significant actions taken and dates they are completed shall be documented on an Identified Hazards and Correction Record form. This form should be forwarded to the Administration Division Commander via the chain of command.

The Administration Division Commander will take appropriate action to ensure the illness and injury prevention plan addresses potential hazards upon such notification.

1033.7 INSPECTIONS

Safety inspections are crucial to a safe work environment. These inspections identify and evaluate workplace hazards and permit mitigation of those hazards. A hazard assessment checklist should be used for documentation and to ensure a thorough assessment of the work environment.

The Administration Division Commander shall ensure that the appropriate documentation is completed for each inspection.

1033.7.1 EQUIPMENT

Members are charged with daily vehicle inspections of their assigned vehicles and of their personal protective equipment (PPE) prior to working in the field. Members shall complete the Identified Hazards and Correction Record form if an unsafe condition cannot be immediately corrected. Members should forward this form to their supervisors.

1033.8 INVESTIGATIONS

Any member sustaining any work-related illness or injury, as well as any member who is involved in any accident or hazardous substance exposure while on-duty shall report such event as soon as practicable to a supervisor. Members observing or learning of a potentially hazardous condition are to promptly report the condition to their immediate supervisors.

A supervisor receiving such a report should personally investigate the incident or ensure that an investigation is conducted. Investigative procedures for workplace accidents and hazardous substance exposures should include:

(a) A visit to the accident scene as soon as possible.

(b) An interview of the injured member and witnesses.

(c) An examination of the workplace for factors associated with the accident/exposure.

(d) Determination of the cause of the accident/exposure.

(e) Corrective action to prevent the accident/exposure from reoccurring.

(f) Documentation of the findings and corrective actions taken.

(g) Completion of an Investigation/Corrective Action Report form.

(h) Completion of an Identified Hazards and Correction Record form.

Additionally, the supervisor should proceed with the steps to report an on-duty injury, as required under the Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting Policy, in conjunction with this investigation to avoid duplication and ensure timely reporting.

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1033.9 TRAINING

The Administration Division Commander should work with the Training Officer to provide all members, including supervisors, with training on general and job-specific workplace safety and health practices. Training shall be provided:

(a) To supervisors to familiarize them with the safety and health hazards to which members under their immediate direction and control may be exposed.

(b) To all members with respect to hazards specific to each member's job assignment.

(c) To all members given new job assignments for which training has not previously been provided.

(d) Whenever new substances, processes, procedures or equipment are introduced to the workplace and represent a new hazard.

(e) Whenever the Department is made aware of a new or previously unrecognized hazard.

1033.9.1 TRAINING TOPICS

The Training Officer shall ensure that training includes:

(a) Reporting unsafe conditions, work practices and injuries, and informing a supervisor when additional instruction is needed.

(b) Use of appropriate clothing, including gloves and footwear.

(c) Use of respiratory equipment.

(d) Availability of toilet, hand-washing and drinking-water facilities.

(e) Provisions for medical services and first aid.

(f) Handling of bloodborne pathogens and other biological hazards.

(g) Prevention of heat and cold stress.

(h) Identification and handling of hazardous materials, including chemical hazards to which members could be exposed, and review of resources for identifying and mitigating hazards (e.g., hazard labels, Safety Data Sheets (SDS)).

(i) Mitigation of physical hazards, such as heat and cold stress, noise, and ionizing and non-ionizing radiation.

(j) Identification and mitigation of ergonomic hazards, including working on ladders or in a stooped posture for prolonged periods.

(k) Back exercises/stretches and proper lifting techniques.

(l) Avoidance of slips and falls.

(m) Good housekeeping and fire prevention.

(n) Other job-specific safety concerns.

1033.10 RECORDS

Records and training documentation relating to illness and injury prevention will be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

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Line-of-Duty Deaths

1034.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to members of the Monterey Park Police Department in the event of the death of a member occurring in the line of duty and to direct the Department in providing proper support for the member's survivors.

The Chief of Police may also apply some or all of this policy for a non-line-of-duty member death, or in situations where members are injured in the line of duty and the injuries are life-threatening.

1034.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Line-of-duty death - The death of an officer during the course of performing law enforcement-related functions while on- or off-duty, or a civilian member during the course of performing assigned duties.

For an officer, a line-of-duty death includes death that is the direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty (34 USC § 10281).

Survivors - Immediate family members of the deceased member, which can include spouse, children, parents, other next of kin, or significant others. The determination of who should be considered a survivor for purposes of this policy should be made on a case-by-case basis given the individual's relationship with the member and whether the individual was previously designated by the deceased member.

1034.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to make appropriate notifications and to provide assistance and support to survivors and coworkers of a member who dies in the line of duty.

It is also the policy of this department to respect the requests of the survivors when they conflict with these guidelines, as appropriate.

1034.3 INITIAL ACTIONS BY COMMAND STAFF

(a) Upon learning of a line-of-duty death, the deceased member's supervisor should provide all reasonably available information to the Watch Commander and Dispatch.

1. Communication of information concerning the member and the incident should be restricted to secure networks to avoid interception by the media or others (see the Public Information Officer section of this policy).

(b) The Watch Commander should ensure that notifications are made in accordance with the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths and Major Incident Notification policies as applicable.

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(c) If the member has been transported to the hospital, the Watch Commander or the authorized designee should respond to the hospital to assume temporary responsibilities as the Hospital Liaison.

(d) The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should assign members to handle survivor notifications and assign members to the roles of Hospital Liaison (to relieve the temporary Hospital Liaison) and the Department Liaison as soon as practicable (see the Notifying Survivors section and the Department Liaison and Hospital Liaison subsections in this policy).

1034.4 NOTIFYING SURVIVORS

Survivors should be notified as soon as possible in order to avoid the survivors hearing about the incident in other ways.

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should review the deceased member's emergency contact information and make accommodations to respect the member's wishes and instructions specific to notifying survivors. However, notification should not be excessively delayed because of attempts to assemble a notification team in accordance with the member's wishes.

The Chief of Police, Watch Commander, or the authorized designee should select at least two members to conduct notification of survivors, one of which may be the Department chaplain.

Notifying members should:

(a) Make notifications in a direct and compassionate manner, communicating as many facts of the incident as possible, including the current location of the member. Information that is not verified should not be provided until an investigation has been completed.

(b) Determine the method of notifying surviving children by consulting with other survivors and taking into account factors such as the child's age, maturity, and current location (e.g., small children at home, children in school).

(c) Plan for concerns such as known health concerns of survivors or language barriers.

(d) Offer to transport survivors to the hospital, if appropriate. Survivors should be transported in department vehicles. Notifying members shall inform the Hospital Liaison over a secure network that the survivors are on their way to the hospital. Notifying members should remain at the hospital while the survivors are present.

(e) When survivors are not at their residences or known places of employment, actively seek information and follow leads from neighbors, other law enforcement, postal authorities, and other sources of information in order to accomplish notification in as timely a fashion as possible. Notifying members shall not disclose the reason for their contact other than a family emergency.

(f) If making notification at a survivor's workplace, ask a workplace supervisor for the use of a quiet, private room to meet with the survivor. Members shall not inform the workplace supervisor of the purpose of their visit other than to indicate that it is a family emergency.

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(g) Offer to call other survivors, friends, or clergy to support the survivors and to avoid leaving survivors alone after notification.

(h) Assist the survivors with meeting child care or other immediate needs.

(i) Provide other assistance to survivors and take reasonable measures to accommodate their needs, wishes, and desires. Care should be taken not to make promises or commitments to survivors that cannot be met.

(j) Inform the survivors of the name and phone number of the Survivor Support Liaison (see the Survivor Support Liaison section of this policy), if known, and the Department Liaison.

(k) Provide their contact information to the survivors before departing.

(l) Document the survivors' names and contact information, as well as the time and location of notification. This information should be forwarded to the Department Liaison.

(m) Inform the Chief of Police or the authorized designee once survivor notifications have been made so that other Monterey Park Police Department members may be apprised that survivor notifications are complete.

1034.4.1 OUT-OF-AREA NOTIFICATIONS

The Department Liaison should request assistance from law enforcement agencies in appropriate jurisdictions for in-person notification to survivors who are out of the area.

(a) The Department Liaison should contact the appropriate jurisdiction using a secure network and provide the assisting agency with the name and telephone number of the department member that the survivors can call for more information following the notification by the assisting agency.

(b) The Department Liaison may assist in making transportation arrangements for the member’s survivors, but will not obligate the Department to pay travel expenses without the authorization of the Chief of Police.

1034.5 NOTIFYING DEPARTMENT MEMBERS

Supervisors or members designated by the Chief of Police are responsible for notifying department members of the line-of-duty death as soon as possible after the survivor notification is made. Notifications and related information should be communicated in person or using secure networks and should not be transmitted over the radio.

Notifications should be made in person and as promptly as possible to all members on-duty at the time of the incident. Members reporting for subsequent shifts within a short amount of time should be notified in person at the beginning of their shifts. Members reporting for duty from their residences should be instructed to contact their supervisors as soon as practicable. Those members who are working later shifts or are on days off should be notified by phone as soon as practicable.

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Members having a close bond with the deceased member should be notified of the incident in person. Supervisors should consider assistance (e.g., peer support, modifying work schedules, approving sick leave) for members who are especially affected by the incident.

Supervisors should direct members not to disclose any information outside the Department regarding the deceased member or the incident.

1034.6 LIAISONS AND COORDINATORS

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should select members to serve as liaisons and coordinators to handle responsibilities related to a line-of-duty death, including but not limited to:

(a) Department Liaison.

(b) Hospital Liaison.

(c) Survivor Support Liaison.

(d) Wellness Support Liaison.

(e) Funeral Liaison.

(f) Mutual aid coordinator.

(g) Benefits Liaison.

(h) Finance coordinator.

Liaisons and coordinators will be directed by the Department Liaison and should be given sufficient duty time to complete their assignments.

Members may be assigned responsibilities of more than one liaison or coordinator position depending on available department resources. The Department Liaison may assign separate liaisons and coordinators to accommodate multiple family units, if needed. The Department should consider seeking assistance from surrounding law enforcement agencies to fill liaison and coordinator positions, as appropriate.

1034.6.1 DEPARTMENT LIAISON

The Department Liaison should be a Division Commander or of sufficient rank to effectively coordinate department resources, and should serve as a facilitator between the deceased member's survivors and the Department. The Department Liaison reports directly to the Chief of Police. The Department Liaison's responsibilities include but are not limited to:

(a) Directing the other liaisons and coordinators in fulfilling survivors' needs and requests. Consideration should be given to organizing the effort using the National Incident Management System.

(b) Establishing contact with survivors within 24 hours of the incident and providing them contact information.

(c) Advising survivors of the other liaison and coordinator positions and their roles and responsibilities.

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(d) Identifying locations that will accommodate a law enforcement funeral and presenting the options to the appropriate survivors, who will select the location.

(e) Coordinating all official law enforcement notifications and arrangements.

(f) Making necessary contacts for authorization to display flags at half-staff.

(g) Reminding department members of appropriate information-sharing restrictions regarding the release of information that could undermine future legal proceedings.

(h) Coordinating security checks of the member's residence as necessary and reasonable.

(i) Serving as a liaison with visiting law enforcement agencies during memorial and funeral services.

1034.6.2 HOSPITAL LIAISON

The Hospital Liaison should work with hospital personnel to:

(a) Establish a command post or incident command system, as appropriate, to facilitate management of the situation and its impact on hospital operations (e.g., influx of people, parking).

(b) Arrange for appropriate and separate waiting areas for:

1. The survivors and others whose presence is requested by the survivors.
2. Department members and friends of the deceased member.
3. Media personnel.

(c) Ensure, as practicable, that any suspects who are in the hospital and their families or friends are not in proximity to the member's survivors or Monterey Park Police Department members (except for members who may be guarding a suspect).

(d) Arrange for survivors to receive timely updates regarding the member before information is released to others.

(e) Arrange for survivors to have private time with the member, if requested.

1. The Hospital Liaison or hospital personnel may need to explain the condition of the member to the survivors to prepare them accordingly.
2. The Hospital Liaison should accompany the survivors into the room, if requested.

(f) Stay with survivors and provide them with other assistance as needed at the hospital.

(g) If applicable, explain to the survivors why an autopsy may be needed.

(h) Make arrangements for hospital bills to be directed to the Department, that the survivors are not asked to sign as guarantor of payment for any hospital treatment, and that the member's residence address, insurance information, and next of kin are not included on hospital paperwork.

Other responsibilities of the Hospital Liaison include but are not limited to:

- Arranging transportation for the survivors back to their residence.

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- Working with investigators to gather and preserve the deceased member's equipment and other items that may be of evidentiary value.
- Documenting their actions at the conclusion of duties.

1034.6.3 SURVIVOR SUPPORT LIAISON

The Survivor Support Liaison should work with the Department Liaison to fulfill the immediate needs and requests of the survivors of any member who has died in the line of duty, and serve as the long-term department contact for survivors.

The Survivor Support Liaison should be selected by the deceased member's Division Commander. The following should be considered when selecting the Survivor Support Liaison:

- The liaison should be an individual the survivors know and with whom they are comfortable working.
- The selection may be made from names recommended by the deceased member's supervisor and/or coworkers. The deceased member's partner or close friends may not be the best selections for this assignment because the emotional connection to the member or survivors may impair their ability to conduct adequate liaison duties.
- The liaison must be willing to assume the assignment with an understanding of the emotional and time demands involved.

The responsibilities of the Survivor Support Liaison include but are not limited to:

(a) Arranging for transportation of survivors to hospitals, places of worship, funeral homes, and other locations, as appropriate.

(b) Communicating with the Department Liaison regarding appropriate security measures for the family residence, as needed.

(c) If requested by the survivors, providing assistance with instituting methods of screening telephone calls made to their residence after the incident.

(d) Providing assistance with travel and lodging arrangements for out-of-town survivors.

(e) Returning the deceased member's personal effects from the Department and the hospital to the survivors. The following should be considered when returning the personal effects:

1. Items should not be delivered to the survivors until they are ready to receive the items.
2. Items not retained as evidence should be delivered in a clean, unmarked box.
3. All clothing not retained as evidence should be cleaned and made presentable (e.g., items should be free of blood or other signs of the incident).
4. The return of some personal effects may be delayed due to ongoing investigations.

(f) Assisting with the return of department-issued equipment that may be at the deceased member's residence.

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1. Unless there are safety concerns, the return of the equipment should take place after the funeral at a time and in a manner considerate of the survivors' wishes.

(g) Working with the Wellness Support Liaison for survivors to have access to available counseling services.

(h) Coordinating with the department's Public Information Officer (PIO) to brief the survivors on pending press releases related to the incident and to assist the survivors with media relations in accordance with their wishes (see the Public Information Officer section of this policy).

(i) Briefing survivors on investigative processes related to the line-of-duty death, such as criminal, internal, and administrative investigations.

(j) Informing survivors of any related criminal proceedings and accompanying them to such proceedings.

(k) Introducing survivors to prosecutors, victim's assistance personnel, and other involved personnel as appropriate.

(l) Maintaining long-term contact with survivors and taking measures to sustain a supportive relationship (e.g., follow-up visits, phone calls, cards on special occasions, special support during holidays).

(m) Inviting survivors to department activities, memorial services (e.g., as applicable, the Annual Candlelight Vigil at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial), or other functions as appropriate.

Survivor Support Liaisons providing services after an incident resulting in multiple members being killed should coordinate with and support each other through conference calls or meetings as necessary.

The Department recognizes that the duties of a Survivor Support Liaison will often affect regular assignments over many years, and is committed to supporting members in the assignment.

If needed, the Survivor Support Liaison should be issued a personal communication device (PCD) owned by the Department to facilitate communications necessary to the assignment. The department-issued PCD shall be used in accordance with the Personal Communication Devices Policy.

1034.6.4 WELLNESS SUPPORT LIAISON

The Wellness Support Liaison should work with the department wellness coordinator or the authorized designee and other liaisons and coordinators to make wellness support and counseling services available to members and survivors who are impacted by a line-of-duty death. The responsibilities of the Wellness Support Liaison include but are not limited to:

(a) Identifying members who are likely to be significantly affected by the incident and may have an increased need for wellness support and counseling services, including:

1. Members involved in the incident.

2. Members who witnessed the incident.

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3. Members who worked closely with the deceased member but were not involved in the incident.

(b) Making arrangements for members who were involved in or witnessed the incident to be relieved of department responsibilities until they can receive wellness support.

(c) Making wellness support and counseling resources (e.g., peer support, Critical Incident Stress Debriefing) available to members as soon as reasonably practicable following the line-of-duty death.

(d) Coordinating with the Survivor Support Liaison to inform survivors of available wellness support and counseling services and assisting with arrangements as needed.

(e) Following up with members and the Survivor Support Liaison in the months following the incident to determine if additional wellness support or counseling services are needed.

1034.6.5 FUNERAL LIAISON

The Funeral Liaison should work with the Department Liaison, Survivor Support Liaison, and survivors to coordinate funeral arrangements to the extent the survivors wish. The Funeral Liaison's responsibilities include but are not limited to:

(a) Assisting survivors in working with the funeral director regarding funeral arrangements and briefing them on law enforcement funeral procedures.

(b) Completing funeral notification to other law enforcement agencies.

(c) Coordinating the funeral activities of the Department, including but not limited to the following:

1. Honor Guard
    (a) Casket watch
    (b) Color guard
    (c) Pallbearers
    (d) Bell/rifle salute
2. Bagpipers/bugler
3. Uniform for burial
4. Flag presentation
5. Last radio call

(d) Briefing the Chief of Police and command staff concerning funeral arrangements.

(e) Assigning an officer to remain at the family home during the viewing and funeral.

(f) Arranging for transportation of the survivors to and from the funeral home and interment site using department vehicles and drivers.

(g) Addressing event-related logistical matters (e.g., parking, visitor overflow, public assembly areas).

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1034.6.6 MUTUAL AID COORDINATOR

The mutual aid coordinator should work with the Department Liaison and the Funeral Liaison to request and coordinate any assistance from outside law enforcement agencies needed for, but not limited to:

(a) Traffic control during the deceased member's funeral.

(b) Area coverage so that as many Monterey Park Police Department members can attend funeral services as possible.

The mutual aid coordinator should perform duties in accordance with the Outside Agency Assistance Policy.

Where practicable, the Chief of Police should appoint a mutual aid coordinator to identify external resources in advance of any need (e.g., regional honor guard teams, county- or state-wide resources).

1034.6.7 BENEFITS LIAISON

The Benefits Liaison should provide survivors with information concerning available benefits and will assist them in applying for benefits. Responsibilities of the Benefits Liaison include but are not limited to:

(a) Confirming the filing of workers' compensation claims and related paperwork (see the Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting Policy).

(b) Researching and assisting survivors with application for federal government survivor benefits, such as those offered through the following:

1. Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program, including financial assistance available through the Public Safety Officers' Educational Assistance (PSOEA) Program, as applicable (34 USC § 10281 et seq.).
2. Social Security Administration.
3. Department of Veterans Affairs.

(c) Researching and assisting survivors with application for state and local government survivor benefits, such as:

1. Education benefits (Education Code § 68120).
2. Health benefits (Labor Code § 4856).
3. Workers' compensation death benefit (Labor Code § 4702).

(d) Researching and assisting survivors with application for other survivor benefits such as:

1. Private foundation survivor benefits programs.
2. Survivor scholarship programs.

(e) Researching and informing survivors of support programs sponsored by police associations and other organizations.

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(f) Documenting and informing survivors of inquiries and interest regarding public donations to the survivors.

1. If requested, working with the finance coordinator to assist survivors with establishing a process for the receipt of public donations.

(g) Providing survivors with a summary of the nature and amount of benefits applied for, including the name of a contact person at each benefit office. Printed copies of the summary and benefit application documentation should be provided to affected survivors.

(h) Maintaining contact with the survivors and assisting with subsequent benefit questions and processes as needed.

1034.6.8 FINANCE COORDINATOR

The finance coordinator should work with the Chief of Police and the Department Liaison to manage financial matters related to the line-of-duty death. The finance coordinator's responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

(a) Establishing methods for purchasing and monitoring costs related to the incident.

(b) Providing information on finance-related issues, such as:

1. Paying survivors' travel costs if authorized.
2. Transportation costs for the deceased.
3. Funeral and memorial costs.
4. Related funding or accounting questions and issues.

(c) Working with the Benefits Liaison to establish a process for the receipt of public donations to the deceased member's survivors.

(d) Providing accounting and cost information as needed.

1034.7 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

In the event of a line-of-duty death, the department's PIO should be the department's contact point for the media. As such, the PIO should coordinate with the Department Liaison to:

(a) Collect and maintain the most current incident information and determine what information should be released.

(b) Instruct department members to direct any media inquiries to the PIO.

(c) Prepare necessary press releases.

1. Coordinate with other entities having media roles (e.g., outside agencies involved in the investigation or incident).
2. Disseminate important public information, such as information on how the public can show support for the department and deceased member's survivors.

(d) Arrange for community and media briefings by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee as appropriate.

(e) Respond, or coordinate the response, to media inquiries.

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(f) If requested, assist the member's survivors with media inquiries.

1. Brief the survivors on handling sensitive issues such as the types of questions that reasonably could jeopardize future legal proceedings.

(g) Release information regarding memorial services and funeral arrangements to department members, other agencies, and the media as appropriate.

(h) If desired by the survivors, arrange for the recording of memorial and funeral services via photos and/or video.

The identity of deceased members should be withheld until the member's survivors have been notified. If the media have obtained identifying information for the deceased member prior to survivor notification, the PIO should request that the media withhold the information from release until proper notification can be made to survivors. The PIO should notify media when survivor notifications have been made.

1034.8 DEPARTMENT CHAPLAIN

The Department chaplain may serve a significant role in line-of-duty deaths. Chaplain duties may include but are not limited to:

- Assisting with survivor notifications and assisting the survivors with counseling, emotional support, or other matters, as appropriate.
- Assisting liaisons and coordinators with their assignments, as appropriate.
- Assisting department members with counseling or emotional support, as requested and appropriate.

Further information on the potential roles and responsibilities of the chaplain is in the Chaplains Policy.

1034.9 INVESTIGATION OF THE INCIDENT

The Chief of Police should make necessary assignments to conduct thorough investigations of any line-of-duty death and may choose to use the investigation process outlined in the Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths Policy.

Investigators from other agencies may be assigned to work on any criminal investigation related to line-of-duty deaths. Partners, close friends, or personnel who worked closely with the deceased member should not have any investigative responsibilities because such relationships may impair the objectivity required for an impartial investigation of the incident.

Involved department members should be kept informed of the progress of the investigations and provide investigators with any information that may be pertinent to the investigations.

1034.10 LINE-OF-DUTY DEATH OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT ANIMAL

The Chief of Police may authorize appropriate memorial and funeral services for law enforcement animals killed in the line of duty.

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1034.11 NON-LINE-OF-DUTY DEATH

The Chief of Police may authorize certain support services for the death of a member not occurring in the line of duty.

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Wellness Program

1035.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance on establishing and maintaining a proactive wellness program for department members.

The wellness program is intended to be a holistic approach to a member's well-being and encompasses aspects such as physical fitness, mental health, and overall wellness.

Additional information on member wellness is provided in the:

- Chaplains Policy.
- Line-of-Duty Deaths Policy.
- Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace Policy.

1035.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Critical incident – An event or situation that may cause a strong emotional, cognitive, or physical reaction that has the potential to interfere with daily life.

Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) – A standardized approach using a discussion format to provide education, support, and emotional release opportunities for members involved in work-related critical incidents.

Peer support – Mental and emotional wellness support provided by peers trained to help members cope with critical incidents and certain personal or professional problems.

1035.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department to prioritize member wellness to foster fitness for duty and support a healthy quality of life for department members. The Department will maintain a wellness program that supports its members with proactive wellness resources, critical incident response, and follow-up support.

1035.3 WELLNESS COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police should appoint a trained wellness coordinator. The coordinator should report directly to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee and should collaborate with advisers (e.g., Department of Human Resources, legal counsel, licensed psychotherapist, qualified health professionals), as appropriate, to fulfill the responsibilities of the position, including but not limited to:

(a) Identifying wellness support providers (e.g., licensed psychotherapists, external peer support providers, physical therapists, dietitians, physical fitness trainers holding accredited certifications).

1. As appropriate, selected providers should be trained and experienced in providing mental wellness support and counseling to public safety personnel.

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2. When practicable, the Department should not use the same licensed psychotherapist for both member wellness support and fitness for duty evaluations.

(b) Developing management and operational procedures for department peer support members, such as:

1. Peer support member selection and retention.
2. Training and applicable certification requirements.
3. Deployment.
4. Managing potential conflicts between peer support members and those seeking service.
5. Monitoring and mitigating peer support member emotional fatigue (i.e., compassion fatigue) associated with providing peer support.
6. Using qualified peer support personnel from other public safety agencies or outside organizations for department peer support, as appropriate.

(c) Verifying members have reasonable access to peer support or licensed psychotherapist support.

(d) Establishing procedures for CISDs, including:

1. Defining the types of incidents that may initiate debriefings.
2. Steps for organizing debriefings.

(e) Facilitating the delivery of wellness information, training, and support through various methods appropriate for the situation (e.g., phone hotlines, electronic applications).

(f) Verifying a confidential, appropriate, and timely Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is available for members. This also includes:

1. Obtaining a written description of the program services.
2. Providing for the methods to obtain program services.
3. Providing referrals to the EAP for appropriate diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up resources.
4. Obtaining written procedures and guidelines for referrals to, or mandatory participation in, the program.
5. Obtaining training for supervisors in their role and responsibilities, and identification of member behaviors that would indicate the existence of member concerns, problems, or issues that could impact member job performance.

(g) Assisting members who have become disabled with application for federal government benefits such as those offered through the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program (34 USC § 10281 et seq.).

1. The coordinator should work with appropriate department liaisons to assist qualified members and survivors with benefits, wellness support, and counseling

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services, as applicable, when there has been a member death (see the Line-of-Duty Deaths Policy for additional guidance).

1035.4 DEPARTMENT PEER SUPPORT

1035.4.1 PEER SUPPORT MEMBER SELECTION CRITERIA

The selection of a department peer support member will be at the discretion of the coordinator. Selection should be based on the member's:

- Desire to be a peer support member.
- Experience or tenure.
- Demonstrated ability as a positive role model.
- Ability to communicate and interact effectively.
- Evaluation by supervisors and any current peer support members.

1035.4.2 PEER SUPPORT MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of department peer support members include:

(a) Providing pre- and post-critical incident support.

(b) Presenting department members with periodic training on wellness topics, including but not limited to:

1. Stress management.
2. Suicide prevention.
3. How to access support resources.

(c) Providing referrals to licensed psychotherapists and other resources, where appropriate.

1. Referrals should be made to department-designated resources in situations that are beyond the scope of the peer support member's training.

1035.4.3 PEER SUPPORT MEMBER TRAINING

A department peer support member should complete department-approved training prior to being assigned.

1035.5 CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS DEBRIEFINGS

A Critical Incident Stress Debriefing should occur as soon as practicable following a critical incident. The coordinator is responsible for organizing the debriefing. Notes and recorded statements shall not be taken because the sole purpose of the debriefing is to help mitigate the stress-related effects of a critical incident.

The debriefing is not part of any investigative process. Care should be taken not to release or repeat any communication made during a debriefing unless otherwise authorized by policy, law, or a valid court order.

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Attendance at the debriefing should only include peer support members and those directly involved in the incident.

1035.6 PEER SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS

Although the Department will honor the sensitivity of communications with peer support members, there is no legal privilege to such communications, unless authorized by law (e.g., peer support communications pursuant to a Law Enforcement Peer Support and Crisis Referral Service Program).

1035.7 PHYSICAL WELLNESS PROGRAM

The coordinator is responsible for establishing guidelines for an on-duty physical wellness program, including the following:

(a) Voluntary participation by members

(b) Allowable physical fitness activities

(c) Permitted times and locations for physical fitness activities

(d) Acceptable use of department-provided physical fitness facilities and equipment

(e) Individual health screening and fitness assessment

(f) Individual education (e.g., nutrition, sleep habits, proper exercise, injury prevention) and goal-setting

(g) Standards for fitness incentive programs. The coordinator should collaborate with the appropriate entities (e.g., human resources, legal counsel) to verify that any standards are nondiscriminatory

(h) Maintenance of physical wellness logs (e.g., attendance, goals, standards, progress)

(i) Ongoing support and evaluation

1035.8 WELLNESS PROGRAM AUDIT

At least annually, the coordinator or the authorized designee should audit the effectiveness of the department's wellness program and prepare a report summarizing the findings. The report shall not contain the names of members participating in the wellness program, and should include the following information:

- Data on the types of support services provided
- Wait times for support services
- Participant feedback, if available
- Program improvement recommendations
- Policy revision recommendations

The coordinator should present the completed audit to the Chief of Police for review and consideration of updates to improve program effectiveness.

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1035.9 TRAINING

The coordinator or the authorized designee should collaborate with the Training Officer to provide all members with regular training on topics related to member wellness, including but not limited to:

- The availability and range of department wellness support systems.
- Suicide prevention.
- Recognizing and managing mental distress, emotional fatigue, post-traumatic stress, and other possible reactions to trauma.
- Alcohol and substance disorder awareness.
- Countering sleep deprivation and physical fatigue.
- Anger management.
- Marriage and family wellness.
- Benefits of exercise and proper nutrition.
- Effective time and personal financial management skills.

Training materials, curriculum, and attendance records should be forwarded to the Training Officer as appropriate for inclusion in training records.

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Visible Display of Identification

1036.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for all officers to be readily identifiable to the public by the visible display of the department name and individual identifying information when performing enforcement duties, except in described limited specific circumstances (Government Code § 7288).

This policy also serves as a declaration that the Monterey Park Police Department is committed to transparency, accountability, and public trust.

1036.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Enforcement duties - Active and planned operations involving the arrest or detention of an individual, or deployment for crowd control purposes.

Visibly display identification - To wear externally on the uniform in a size and location such as to be reasonably visible to a member of the public with whom the officer interacts.

1036.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department that all officers visibly display identification when performing enforcement duties except in circumstances set forth in this policy.

1036.3 VISIBLE DISPLAY OF IDENTIFICATION

Whenever performing enforcement duties, every officer shall visibly display identification, including the name of this department and either the officer's name or badge number, or both name and badge number.

This requirement shall not apply under the following conditions:

(a) When officers are engaged in active undercover operations or investigative activities

(b) When officers are wearing personal protective equipment that prevents display

(c) When exigent circumstances exist involving an imminent danger to persons or property, the escape of a perpetrator, or the destruction of evidence, including if the officer is responding to those circumstances while off-duty

(d) When there is a specific, articulable, and particularized reason to believe that identification would pose a significant danger to the physical safety of the officer

1036.4 POSTING OF POLICY

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall make this policy publicly available on the department website.

A written challenge regarding this policy shall be forwarded to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, who shall then have 90 days to address or correct any alleged deficiencies. Court

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proceedings may not be initiated by the challenging party until this 90-day period has been completed.

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Facial Coverings

1037.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for all sworn personnel regarding the restriction of facial coverings when performing their duties except in limited specific circumstances (Government Code § 7289).

This policy also serves as a declaration that the Monterey Park Police Department is committed to transparency, accountability, and public trust. Facial coverings are restricted as set forth in this policy.

1037.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Facial covering - Any opaque mask, garment, helmet, headgear, or other item that conceals or obscures the facial identity of an individual, including but not limited to a balaclava, tactical mask, gaiter, ski mask, and any similar type of facial covering or face-shielding item.

Facial covering does not include:

- A translucent face shield or clear mask that does not conceal the wearer's facial identity and is used in compliance with this policy.
- A N95 medical mask or surgical mask to protect against transmission of disease or infection or any other mask, helmet, or device, including but not limited to air-purifying respirators, full or half masks, or self-contained breathing apparatus necessary to protect against exposure to any toxin, gas, smoke, inclement weather, or any other hazardous or harmful environmental condition.
- A mask, helmet, or device, including but not limited to a self-contained breathing apparatus, necessary for underwater use.
- A motorcycle helmet when worn by an officer utilizing a motorcycle or other vehicle that requires a helmet for safe operations while in the performance of their duties.
- Eyewear necessary to protect from the use of retinal weapons, including but not limited to lasers.

1037.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Monterey Park Police Department that facial coverings shall not be worn by officers in the performance of their duties except as set forth in this policy.

Generalized and undifferentiated fear and apprehension about officer safety shall not be sufficient to justify the use of facial coverings.

1037.3 FACIAL COVERINGS

Facial coverings shall not be worn by officers when performing their duties except under the following conditions:

(a) Active undercover operations or assignments authorized by a supervisor or court order

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(b) Tactical operations where protective gear is required for physical safety

(c) Applicable law governing occupational health and safety authorizes such use (e.g., N95 masks against transmission of disease or infection, self-contained breathing apparatus against exposure to hazardous conditions)

(d) Protection of identity during a prosecution proceeding

(e) Applicable law governing reasonable accommodations authorizes such use

Facial coverings shall only be used when no other reasonable alternative exists, and with the approval of a supervisor. The supervisor shall document the necessity of facial coverings in the appropriate report.

A supervisor shall not knowingly allow an officer to violate state law or department policy limiting the use of a facial covering.

1037.4 POSTING OF POLICY

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall make this policy publicly available on the department website.

A written challenge regarding this policy shall be forwarded to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, who shall then have 90 days to address or correct any alleged deficiencies. Court proceedings may not be initiated by the challenging party until this 90-day period has been completed.

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Attachments

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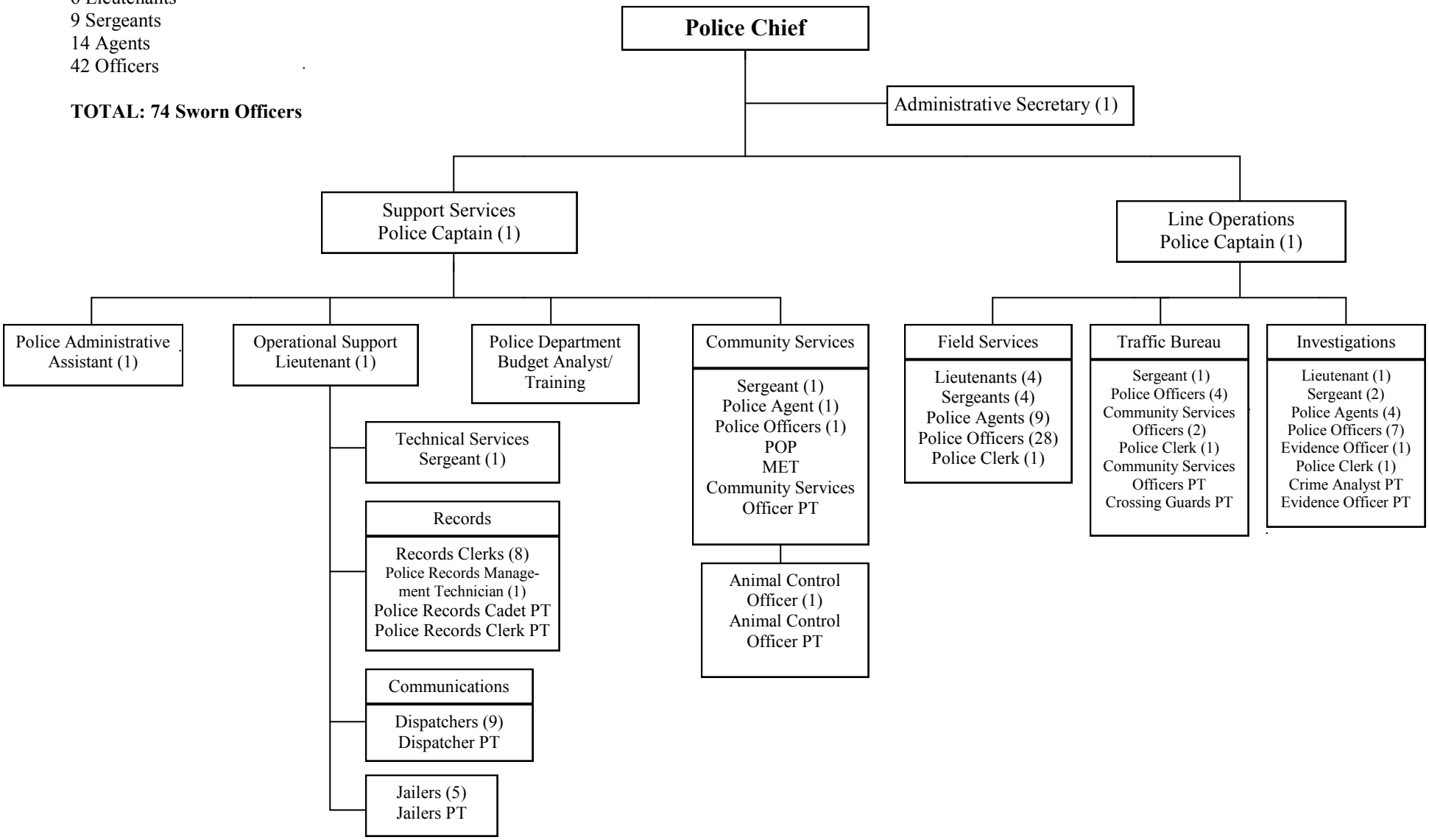
New Org Chart FY 2016-17 2 (2).pdf

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MONTEREY PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

1 Chief
2 Captain
6 Lieutenants
9 Sergeants
14 Agents
42 Officers

TOTAL: 74 Sworn Officers



Supplemental Hate Crime Report-Agency.pdf

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SUPPLEMENTAL HATE CRIME REPORT

☐ **Hate incident (No Crime Committed)** ☐ **Hate Crime (422.6 PC, 51.7 CC, 52.1 CC)**

VICTIM

VICTIM TYPE

☐ **Individual**

Legal name (Last, First):

_____

Date of Birth	Age	Sex	Race

☐ **School, business or organization**

Name: _____

Type: _____

(e.g., non-profit, private, public school)

☐ **Faith-based organization**

Name: _____

Faith: _____

☐ **Other**

Name: _____

Type: _____

Address: _____

Date and time of incident:

_____

Location of incident:

_____

Date and time of report:

_____

Location of report:

_____

Agency Case #:

_____

NATURE OF CALL FOR SERVICE (check all that apply)

☐ Crime against persons

☐ Crime against property

☐ Gang activity

☐ Other _____

BIAS

TYPE OF BIAS

(Check all characteristics that apply)

☐ Disability
☐ Gender
☐ Gender identity/expression
☐ Sexual orientation
☐ Race
☐ Ethnicity
☐ Nationality
☐ Religion
☐ Significant day of offense
(e.g., 9/11, holy days)
☐ Association with a person or group with one or more of these characteristics (actual or perceived)
☐ Other:
_____

ACTUAL OR PERCEIVED BIAS – VICTIM'S STATEMENT

☐ Actual bias [Victim has the indicated characteristic(s)].
☐ Perceived bias [Suspect believed victim had the indicated characteristic(s)].

REASON FOR BIAS:

Do you feel you were targeted based on one of these characteristics?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you know what motivated the suspect to commit this crime?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you feel you were targeted because you associated yourself with an individual or a group?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Are there indicators the suspect is affiliated with a Hate Group (i.e., literature/tattoos)?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Are there Indicators the suspect is affiliated with a criminal street gang?
☐ Yes ☐ No

BIAS INDICATORS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

☐ Hate speech ☐ Acts/gestures ☐ Property damage ☐ Symbol used
☐ Written/electronic communication ☐ Graffiti/spray paint ☐ Other: _____

SUPPLEMENTAL HATE CRIME REPORT

HISTORY

SUSPECT INFORMATION

Legal name (Last, First):

_____

Other Names used (AKA):

_____

Date of Birth	Age	Sex	Race

Relationship to Victim:

_____

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUSPECT & VICTIM

Suspect known to victim: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Nature of relationship:

_____

Length of relationship: _____

☐ Prior reported incidents with suspect: *Total #* _____

Prior unreported incidents with suspect:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

WEAPONS/FORCE

Weapon(s) used during incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No Type: _____

Force used during incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No Type: _____

EVIDENCE

Witnesses present during incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No Statements taken? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Evidence collected? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Photos taken? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Recordings: ☐ Video ☐ Audio ☐ Booked

Suspect identified: ☐ Field ID ☐ By photo/video ☐ Known

RESOURCES

Resources offered at scene: ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Marsy's Law Handout ☐ Hate Crimes Brochure ☐ Other: _____

MEDICAL

Victim	Suspect	
☐	☐	Declined medical treatment
☐	☐	Will seek own medical treatment
☐	☐	Received medical treatment
☐	☐	Injuries observed

Completed by	***Date***

Name/Title/ID number

Supplemental Hate Crime Report.pdf

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State of California – Department of Justice
SUPPLEMENTAL HATE CRIME REPORT
POST 2-365 (01/2023) Page 1 of 2

Commission on
Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)
860 Stillwater Road, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95605-1630 • 916 227-3909

☐ **Hate incident (No Crime Committed)** ☐ **Hate Crime (422.6 PC, 51.7 CC, 52.1 CC)**

VICTIM

VICTIM TYPE

☐ **Individual**
Legal name (Last, First):
_____

Date of Birth	Age	Sex	Race

☐ **School, business or organization**
Name: _____
Type: _____
(e.g., non-profit, private, public school)

☐ **Faith-based organization**
Name: _____
Faith: _____

☐ **Other**
Name: _____
Type: _____
Address: _____

Date and time of incident:
_____

Location of incident:
_____

Date and time of report:
_____

Location of report:
_____

Agency Case #:
_____

NATURE OF CALL FOR SERVICE (check all that apply)
☐ Crime against persons
☐ Crime against property
☐ Gang activity
☐ Other _____

BIAS

TYPE OF BIAS
(Check all characteristics that apply)

☐ Disability
☐ Gender
☐ Gender identity/expression
☐ Sexual orientation
☐ Race
☐ Ethnicity
☐ Nationality
☐ Religion
☐ Significant day of offense
(e.g., 9/11, holy days)
☐ Association with a person or group with one or more of these characteristics (actual or perceived)
☐ Other:
_____

ACTUAL OR PERCEIVED BIAS – VICTIM'S STATEMENT

☐ Actual bias [Victim has the indicated characteristic(s)].
☐ Perceived bias [Suspect believed victim had the indicated characteristic(s)].

REASON FOR BIAS:

Do you feel you were targeted based on one of these characteristics?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you know what motivated the suspect to commit this crime?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you feel you were targeted because you associated yourself with an individual or a group?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Are there indicators the suspect is affiliated with a Hate Group (i.e., literature/tattoos)?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Are there Indicators the suspect is affiliated with a criminal street gang?
☐ Yes ☐ No

BIAS INDICATORS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

☐ Hate speech ☐ Acts/gestures ☐ Property damage ☐ Symbol used
☐ Written/electronic communication ☐ Graffiti/spray paint ☐ Other: _____

SAMPLE

HISTORY

SUSPECT INFORMATION

Legal name (Last, First):

_____

Other Names used (AKA):

_____

Date of Birth	Age	Sex	Race

Relationship to Victim:

_____

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUSPECT & VICTIM

Suspect known to victim: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Nature of relationship:

_____

Length of relationship: _____

☐ Prior reported incidents with suspect: *Total #* _____

Prior unreported incidents with suspect:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

WEAPONS/FORCE

Weapon(s) used during incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No Type: _____

Force used during incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No Type: _____

EVIDENCE

Witnesses present during incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No Statements taken? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Evidence collected? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Photos taken? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Recordings: ☐ Video ☐ Audio ☐ Booked

Suspect identified: ☐ Field ID ☐ By photo/video ☐ Known

RESOURCES

Resources offered at scene: ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Marsy's Law Handout ☐ Hate Crimes Brochure ☐ Other: _____

MEDICAL

Victim	Suspect	
☐	☐	Declined medical treatment
☐	☐	Will seek own medical treatment
☐	☐	Received medical treatment
☐	☐	Injuries observed

Completed by	***Date***
Name/Title/ID number	

SAMPLE

Monterey Park Military Equipment Inventory 2022_.pdf

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Type	**DRONE**
Description	The DJI Mavic 2 is a remote controlled, aerial, unmanned device used to surveil an area or building before officers enter it. https://www.dji.com/mavic-2
Quantity	One (1).
Capabilities	The DJI Mavic 2 is a remote controlled quadcopter frame with 4 motors that equalize the turning force provided by rotating propellers. The UAS is a system equipped with a camera and is operable under FAA rules & regulation.
Cost	$15,000 initial cost.
Purpose	The DJI Mavic 2 enhances the capabilities of officers in tactical situations by allowing them to inspect dangerous situations from a safe distance quickly and safely.
Authorized Use	To perform aerial data collection for officer safety and tactical incidents while also respecting the privacy of the community.
Expected lifespan	2 years.
Fiscal impact	$200 annual maintenance.
Training	FAA Part 107 (Remote Pilot) License / 2 yrs recertification.
Legal and procedural rules	The drone will be deployed for official law enforcement purposes in a manner that respects the privacy of our community and complies with department manual section 607 and pursuant to State and Federal Law, including the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and Article I, Section 1 of the California Constitution.

Type	**DRONE**
Description	The AUTEL EVO II is a remote controlled, aerial, unmanned device used to surveil an area or building before officers enter it. https://www.auteldrones.com
Quantity	One (1).
Capabilities	The AUTEL EVO II is a remote controlled quadcopter frame with 4 motors that equalize the turning force provided by rotating propellers. The UAS is a system equipped with a camera, communication speaker, and is operable under FAA rules & regulation.
Cost	$15,000 initial cost;
Purpose	The AUTEL EVO II enhances the capabilities of officers in tactical situations by allowing them to inspect dangerous situations from a safe distance quickly and safely.
Authorized Use	To perform aerial data collection for officer safety and tactical incidents while also respecting the privacy of the community.
Expected lifespan	2 years.
Fiscal impact	$200 annual maintenance.
Training	FAA Part 107 (Remote Pilot) License / 2 yrs recertification.

Legal and procedural rules	The drone will be deployed for official law enforcement purposes in a manner that respects the privacy of our community and complies with department manual section 607 and pursuant to State and Federal Law, including the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and Article I, Section 1 of the California Constitution.

Type	**ROBOT**
Description	The Marcbot IV is a remote controlled, four wheel, unmanned device used to surveil an area or building before officers enter it. https://www.exponent.com
Quantity	Four (4).
Capabilities	The Marcbot IV is equipped with a camera mounted to an extension boom that provides a real time view of its surroundings.
Cost	No initial cost. Acquired through the Law Enforcement Support Office - LESO/1033 program under 10 USC 2567a.
Purpose	The Marcbot IV enhances the capabilities of officers in tactical situations by allowing them to inspect dangerous situations from a
Authorized Use	Only officers who have completed training shall be permitted to operate the robot. Deployment of the robot will be authorized by the
Expected lifespan	2 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance and battery replacement cost is approximately $1,200.
Training	All robot operators must complete three (3) hours of safe operation training provided by the S.R.T. Team.
Legal and procedural rules	The Marcbot IV will only be deployed with the authorization of the Incident or Tactical Commander and will only be deployed for official law enforcement purposes in a manner that respects the privacy of our community and complies with State and Federal Law, including the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and Article I, Section 1 of the California Constitution.

Type	**ROBOT**
Description	The Throwbot (Recon Robotics) is a throwable remote controlled, two wheel, unmanned device used to surveil an area or building before officers enter it. https://reconrobotics.com
Quantity	Four (4).
Capabilities	The Throwbot is equipped with a camera mounted that provides a real time view of its surroundings.
Cost	No initial cost. Acquired through the Law Enforcement Support Office - LESO/1033 program under 10 USC 2567a.
Purpose	The Throwbot enhances the capabilities of officers in tactical situations by allowing them to inspect dangerous situations from a safe distance quickly and safely.

Authorized Use	Only officers who have completed training shall be permitted to operate the robot. Deployment of the robot will be authorized by the Incident or Tactical Commander.
Expected lifespan	2 Years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $200.
Training	All robot operators must complete three (3) hours of safe operation training provided by the S.R.T. Team.
Legal and procedural rules	The Throwbot will only be deployed with the authorization of the Incident or Tactical Commander and will only be deployed for official law enforcement purposes in a manner that respects the privacy of our community and complies with State and Federal Law, including the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and Article I, Section 1 of the California Constitution.

Type	**ROBOT**
Description	The 510 PackBot is a remote controlled, tracked, unmanned device used to surveil an area or building before officers enter it. https://www.flir.com
Quantity	Two (2).
Capabilities	The 510 Packbot is equipped with a camera that provides a real time view of its surroundings and an articulating arm that allows it to open doors and move objects.
Cost	No initial cost. Acquired through the Law Enforcement Support Office - LESO/1033 program under 10 USC 2567a.
Purpose	The 510 PackBot enhances the capabilities of officers in tactical situations by allowing them to inspect dangerous situations from a safe distance quickly and safely.
Authorized Use	Only officers who have completed training shall be permitted to operate the robot. Deployment of the robot will be authorized by the Incident or Tactical Commander.
Expected lifespan	2 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance and battery replacement cost is approximately $1,200.
Training	All robot operators must complete three (3) hours of safe operation training provided by the S.R.T. Team.
Legal and procedural rules	The 510 Packbot will only be deployed with the authorization of the Incident or Tactical Commander and will only be deployed for official law enforcement purposes in a manner that respects the privacy of our community and complies with State and Federal Law, including the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and Article I, Section 1 of the California Constitution.

Type	**Armored Rescue Vehicle**

Description	The Bearcat is a, four-wheeled, ballistic armored rescue vehicle manufactured by Lenco in 2003. The vehicle has a door located at the driverside, passengerside and rear of the vehicle. There is one roof opening and seats inside the vehicle. The vehicle is clearly identified with Department markings and equipped with additional lighting, a unit control system, and a police radio. https://www.lencoarmor.com
Quantity	One (1).
Capabilities	The armored vehicle provides ballistic protection from firearms and other projectiles. This vehicle is used for rescue and to transport tactical team members is tactical situations.
Cost	$250,000.00
Purpose	The Bearcat is used for rescue and to transport Department personnel, primarily tactical team members, to designated high-risk law enforcement operations. The armor on this vehicle provides ballistic protection from firearms and other projectiles.
Authorized Use	Only officers who have completed training shall be permitted to operate the Bearcat. Deployment of the Bearcat will be authorized by the Incident or Tactical Commander.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance and fuel cost is approximately $1,500.
Training	All Bearcat operators must complete three (3) hours of safe operations training provided by the S.R.T. Team.
Legal and procedural rules	The Bearcat will only be deployed with the authorization of the Incident or Tactical Commander for rescue and official law enforcement purposes.

Type	**Armored Rescue Vehicle**
Description	The Peace Keeper is a, four-wheeled, ballistic armored rescue vehicle manufactured by Cadillac Gage in the 1980's. The vehicle has a door located at the driverside, passengerside and rear of the vehicle. There is one roof opening and seats inside the vehicle. The vehicle is clearly identified with Department markings and equipped with additional lighting, a unit control system, and a police radio. https://www.militaryfactory.com
Quantity	2
Capabilities	The armored vehicle provides ballistic protection from firearms and other projectiles. This vehicle is used for rescue and to transport tactical team members is tactical situations.
Cost	No initial cost. Acquired through the Law Enforcement Support Office - LESO/1033 program.
Purpose	The Cadillac Gage Ranger is a four-wheeled armored personnel carrier produced by Cadillac Gage, built on a Dodge truck chassis.
Authorized Use	Only officers who have completed training shall be permitted to operate the Bearcat. Deployment of the Bearcat will be authorized by the Incident or Tactical Commander.

Expected lifespan	2 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance and fuel cost is approximately $500.
Training	All Peacekeeper operators must complete three (3) hours of safe operations training provided by the S.R.T. Team.
Legal and procedural rules	The Peacekeeper will only be deployed with the authorization of the Incident or Tactical Commander for rescue and official law enforcement purposes.

Type	**Command Control Vehicle**
Description	The Field Supervisor Vehicle (2013 Chevrolet, Tahoe) is a special purpose built mobile command post. The vehicle is clearly identified with Department markings and equipped with emergency lighting, a unit control system, rear command post setup, and several police radios.
Quantity	One (1).
Capabilities	The Field Supervisor Vehicle is equipped with radios and area maps to function as a mobile command post during critical incidents and large events.
Cost	$79,000
Purpose	To be used as a mobile command post during specific circumstances, critical incidents, large events, natural disaster, or community event that is taking place.
Authorized Use	The Field Supervisor Vehicle shall be used by officers trained in in its use and in a manner consistent with Department policy and training. Furthermore, only personnel who have completed the Department's driving and operations training will be allowed to drive the the vehicle.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance and fuel cost is approximately $9,000.
Training	The driver shall receive training in the safe handling of the vehicle in accordance with POST Perishable Skills Program (PSP)Driver Training/ Awareness.
Legal and procedural rules	This vehicle is primarily assigned to be driven by those who are designated as the field supervisor.

Type	**Command Control Vehicle**
Description	The Field Supervisor Vehicle (2018 Ford, Explorer) is a special purpose built mobile command post. The vehicle is clearly identified with Department markings and equipped with emergency lighting, a unit control system, command post system, and several police radios.
Quantity	One (1).
Capabilities	The Field Supervisor Vehicle is equipped with radios and area maps to function as a mobile command post during critical incidents and large events.
Cost	$45,000

Purpose	To be used as a mobile command post during specific circumstances, critical incidents, large events, natural disaster, or community event that is taking place.
Authorized Use	The Field Supervisor Vehicle shall be used by officers trained in in its use and in a manner consistent with Department policy and training. Furthermore, only personnel who have completed the Department's driving and operations training will be allowed to drive the the vehicle.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance and fuel cost is approximately $14,000.
Training	The driver shall receive training in the safe handling of the vehicle in accordance with POST Perishable Skills Program (PSP)Driver Training/ Awareness.
Legal and procedural rules	This vehicle is primarily assigned to be driven by those who are designated as the field supervisor.

Type	**Command Control Vehicle**
Description	The Field Supervisor Vehicle (2002 Ford, Expedition) is a special purpose built mobile command post. The vehicle is clearly identified with Department markings and equipped with emergency lighting, a unit control system, command post system, tactical equipment, and several police radios.
Quantity	One (1).
Capabilities	The Field Supervisor Vehicle is equipped with radios and area maps to function as a mobile command post during critical incidents and large events.
Cost	$70,000
Purpose	To be used as a mobile command post during specific circumstances, critical incidents, large events, natural disaster, or community event that is taking place.
Authorized Use	The Field Supervisor Vehicle shall be used by officers trained in in its use and in a manner consistent with Department policy and training. Furthermore, only personnel who have completed the Department's driving and operations training will be allowed to drive the the vehicle.
Expected lifespan	3 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance and fuel cost is approximately $6,000.
Training	The driver shall receive training in the safe handling of the vehicle in accordance with POST Perishable Skills Program (PSP)Driver Training/ Awareness.
Legal and procedural rules	This vehicle is primarily assigned to be driven by those who are designated as the field supervisor.

Type	**12 Gauge Breaching Munition**

Description	The breaching munition by Royal Arms is a translucent 12-gauge shell loaded with a compressed copper frangible slug. The munition is launched from a designated Department owned shotgun (Remington 870 12-gauge). https://royalarms.com
Quantity	20 rounds
Capabilities	Used to defeat doors, locking mechanisms, and hindges.
Cost	Approximately $150.
Purpose	Used as a method to breach door locks or hinges to quickly gain entry into a structure.
Authorized Use	Only officers who have completed training shall be permitted to operate the Bearcat. Deployment of the Bearcat will be authorized by the Incident or Tactical Commander.
Expected lifespan	2 years.
Fiscal impact	Initial cost of approximately $150.
Training	Designated Department tactical team personnel receive initial and on-going training on the deployment of 12-gauge breaching munitions from a designated Remington 12-gauge Department owned shotgun with a specialized barrel that contains a serrated front edge or standoff ported device. This training generally occurs at the POST certified 80-hour SWAT school and/or at a designated SWAT breaching course. Tactical team personal also receive annual in-house training.
Legal and procedural rules	The 12 Gauge Breaching Munition is primarily a tactical team deployment munition. Department Policy section 404, applicable related Department procedures and the law. Authority to use certain munitions is based on the Department Policy and procedures considering the tactical operation and the law.

Type	**Rifles**
Description	Firearms that are fired from the from the shoulder, having a long spiral grooved barrel to make bullets spin and thereby have greater accuracy over a long distance. HK 416, Colt M4, AR15 rifles.
Quantity	76
Capabilities	To provide precision fire to address a threat with more accuracy than a handgun, particularly at greater distances.
Cost	$2,100 each.
Purpose	To be used as a precision firearm to address a threat with more accuracy than a handgun, particularly at greater distances.
Authorized Use	Only members who have completed P.O.S.T. certified training are authorized to deploy a rifle.
Expected lifespan	10 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $50 for each rifle.

Training	Prior to using a rifle, Officers must be certified by a P.O.S.T. instructor in the operation of the rifle. Additionally, all members that operate the rifle are required to train with it a minimum of two (2) times a year and must pass a bi-annual range qualification.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy rifles in accordance with Department manual section 305.3.3, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Type	**MP5**
Description	MP5 Submachine gun manufactured by Heckler & Koch. https://www.heckler-koch.com
Quantity	9
Capabilities	To provide precision fire with more accuracy than a handgun in confined areas.
Cost	$1,800 each.
Purpose	To provide precision fire to address a threat with more accuracy than a handgun in confined areas.
Authorized Use	Only members who have completed P.O.S.T. certified S.W.A.T. training course are authorized to deploy the MP5.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $50 for each firearm.
Training	Designated Department tactical team personnel receive initial and on-going training on theuse of the MP5. This training generally occurs at the POST certified 80-hour SWAT school and Tactical team in-house training.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy the MP5 in accordance with Department manual section 305.6, 404, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Type	**Benelli M1**
Description	The Benelli M1 semi-automatic shotgun is outfitted with a 14.5 inch barrel. https://benelliusa.com
Quantity	3
Capabilities	The shortend barrel provides greater maneuverability in confined areas.
Cost	$1,100 each.
Purpose	To provide precision fire to address a threat with more accuracy than a handgun in confined areas.
Authorized Use	Only members who have completed P.O.S.T. certified S.W.A.T. training course are authorized to deploy the Benelli M1.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $50 for each firearm.

Training	Designated Department tactical team personnel receive initial and on-going training on theuse of the MP5. This training generally occurs at the POST certified 80-hour SWAT school and Tactical team in-house training.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy the Benelli M1 in accordance with Department manual section 305.6, 404, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Type	**Remington 870 - 12 Gauge short barrel shotgun**
Description	The Remington 870 - 12 Gauge shotgun is outfitted with a 14 inch barrel. https://www.remarms.com
Quantity	12
Capabilities	The shortend barrel provides greater maneuverability in and out of the confines of the police vehicle.
Cost	$450 each.
Purpose	To provide officers a larger firearm to address a threat with more accuracy than a handgun.
Authorized Use	Only those officers who have been trained in the use of Remington 870 are authorized to use them.
Expected lifespan	$1,500 - Bi-annual firearms training / qualification.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $50 for each firearm.
Training	Department personnel receive initial and on-going in-house training on the use of the Remington 870 12-gauge shotgun on a bi-annual basis.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy the Benelli M1 in accordance with Department manual section 305 and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Type	**Noise Flash Diversionary Device (NFDD)**
Description	An NFDD is a less lethal munition. The NFDD used by the Department is reloadable. The reloadable body is manufacturered by Defense Technology. The NFDD is placed into a metal cylindrical shaped body with ports. The metal cylindrical shaped body can be reused based on the manufacturer's specifications. https://www.defense-technology.com
Quantity	12
Capabilities	A non-bursting, non-fragmenting single use device that produces a loud sound and bright light. Ideal for distracting dangerous suspects during assaults, hostage rescue, room entry or other high-risk arrest situations.
Cost	$50 each.
Purpose	To produce brilliant light and loud sound to momentarily distract a suspect or subject (6-8 seconds), to enhance the officers' ability to safely contact and detain, or arrest.

Authorized Use	Diversionary devices shall only be used by S.W.A.T. Operators who have been trained in their proper use during hostage and barricaded subject situations, high-risk warrant (search/arrest) services where there may be extreme hazards to officers, or during other high-risk situations where their use would enhance officer and community safety.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Prior to use, S.R.T. Operators must attend diversionary device training that is conducted by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	The Department will only utilize diversion devices for official law enforcement purposes, pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Type	**Noise Flash Diversionary Device (NFDD)**
Description	The 7290-9-Flash Bang NFDD is a less lethal munition which delivers nine noise and flash diversions on deployment. The 9-Bang NFDD used by the Department is manufacturered by Combined Tactical Systems. The NFDD has a multi-bang feature placed into a metal cylindrical shaped body with ports. https://www.combinedsystems.com
Quantity	12
Capabilities	A non-bursting, non-fragmenting single use device that produces a loud sound and bright light. Ideal for distracting dangerous suspects during assaults, hostage rescue, room entry or other high-risk arrest situations.
Cost	$1,859 per quantity of 12.
Purpose	To produce brilliant light and loud sound to momentarily distract a suspect or subject (6-8 seconds), to enhance the officers' ability to safely contact and detain, or arrest.
Authorized Use	Used by SRT during rescue and high risk tactical situations.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Prior to use, S.R.T. Operators must attend diversionary device training that is conducted by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	The Department will only utilize diversion devices for official law enforcement purposes, pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Type	**Pepperball Launcher**
Description	High-capacity, semi-automatic launcher designed to launch less than lethal PepperBall projectiles which contain PAVA. PAVA, is an organic compound and a capsaicinoid. Pepperball is for direct impact and area saturation. https://www.pepperball.com
Quantity	Two (2).

Capabilities	The pepperball launcher is a compressed-air powered launcher designed to fire non-lethal PepperBall projectiles. The pepperball launcher utilizes a hopper feed system contain the projectiles.
Cost	$600 each.
Purpose	To de-escalate a situation and lower the potential for the use of lethal force. Situations for use of the less lethal weapon systems may include, but are not limited to, dangerous and/or combative individuals, riot and civil unrest incidents, circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained, and potentially vicious animals.
Authorized Use	Only those officers who have been trained in the use of PepperBall launchers are authorized to use them.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $50 for each PepperBall launcher.
Training	Sworn members utilizing PepperBall launchers and projectiles are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy the PepperBall launcher in compliance with Department Manual Section 302.7.2 and pursuant to State and Federal law, including those regarding the use of force and in compliance with Penal Code section 13652.

Type	**Chemical Agent and Smoke Canisters**
Description	CS gas, OC, and smoke are encased in metal devices by the manufacturer Defense Technology. CS gas, smoke and OC devices are clearly marked and the manufacturer has developed different models which vary in size and method of disbursement. Detailed information on these products is available on the manufacturer's internet site. Smoke is not a CS gas, or OC product. https://www.defense-technology.com
Quantity	24
Capabilities	Chemical agent canisters provide a high volume, continuous burn it expels its payload in approximately 20-40 seconds.
Cost	$47 each.
Purpose	High volume, continuous burn it expels its payload in approximately 20-40 seconds. CS, OC, and smoke munitions are primarily used by Department tactical team members for tactical operations. This supply is primarily maintained for tactical purposes related to high risk, barricade and/or mobile field force situations. Smoke can also be used for concealment purposes during tactical operations.
Authorized Use	Only officers who have received training from the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certification in the use of chemical agents are authorized to use them.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.

Training	Sworn members utilizing chemical agent canisters must be certified by P.O.S.T. less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will only deploy chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.6 and pursuant to State and Federal law, including those regarding the use of force and in compliance with Penal Code section 13652.

Type	**40 mm Launcher - Single**
Description	The 40 mm LMT launcher by Defense Technology is a lightweight single shot 40 MM launcher. The launcher comes equipped with a picatinny rail mounting system with a bead sight which will accept a wide array of enhanced optics or sighting systems. A sling can be applied and used for carrying purposes. https://www/defense-technology.com
Quantity	21
Capabilities	The 40 mm LMT launcher is used to deploy less than lethal munitions for de-escalation of force.
Cost	$914 each.
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	10 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $20 for each launcher.
Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.9 and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force and in compliance with Penal Code section 13652.

Type	**40 mm Launcher - multi-shot**
Description	The 40 mm multi-shot is capable of firing six rounds of munitions. The 40 mm multi-shot launcher is manufactured by Penn Arms. The launcher comes equipped with a picatinny rail mounting system with a bead sight which will accept a wide array of enhanced optics or sighting systems. A sling can be applied and used for carrying purposes. https://www.pennarms.com
Quantity	1

Capabilities	The 40 mm launcher is used to deploy less than lethal munitions for de-escalation of force.
Cost	$1,500
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals,
Expected lifespan	10 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $20 for each launcher.
Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.9 and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force and in compliance with Penal Code section 13652.

Type	**40 mm - Exact Impact munition**
Description	The Exact Impact 40 mm round is a less than lethal munition manufactured by Defense Technology. The projectile has a round plastic body and a blue colored sponge nose. https://defense-technology.com
Quantity	100
Capabilities	Minimum Safe Range 5 ft / 1.5 m Maximum Effective Range 131 ft / 40 m
Cost	$19.25 each.
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintainence.
Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.9 and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force and in compliance with Penal Code section 13652.

Type	**40 mm - GREEN Direct Impact munition**

Description	The 40 mm - Green crushable foam marking round is a less than lethal munition manufactured by Defense Technology. The projectile has a round plastic body and a green colored crushable foam nose. https://defense-technology.com
Quantity	5
Capabilities	Minimum Safe Range 5 ft / 1.5 m Maximum Effective Range 131 ft / 40 m
Cost	$19.25 each.
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintainence.
Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.9 and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force and in compliance with Penal Code section 13652.

Type	**40 mm - ORANGE Direct Impact munition / OC**
Description	The 40 mm - Orange crushable foam marking round with OC chemical agent is a less than lethal munition manufactured by Defense Technology. The projectile has a round plastic body and a orange colored crushable foam nose. https://defense-techology.com
Quantity	10
Capabilities	Minimum Safe Range 5 ft / 1.5 m Maximum Effective Range 131 ft / 40 m
Cost	$25 each.
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.

Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.7, 302.9, and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force and in compliance with Penal Code section 13652.

Type	**40 mm - BLUE Direct Impact munition / CS**
Description	The 40 mm - Blue crushable foam marking round with CS chemical agent is a less than lethal munition manufactured by Defense Technology. The projectile has a round plastic body and a blue colored crushable foam nose. https://www.defense-technology.com
Quantity	10
Capabilities	Minimum Safe Range 5 ft / 1.5 m Maximum Effective Range 131 ft / 40 m
Cost	$25 each.
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.6, 302.9, and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force and in compliance with Penal Code section 13652.

Type	**40 mm - Ferret CS delivery munition**
Description	Defense Technology, Ferret 40MM Liquid Barricade Penetrator Round. https://www.defense-technology.com
Quantity	22
Capabilities	A less than lethal 40MM round used to penetrate barriers, such as windows, hollow core doors, wallboard, and thin plywood. Upon impacting the barrier, the nose cone ruptures and instantaneously delivers a small amount of chemical agent inside of a structure or vehicle. In a tactical deployment situation, the 40MM Ferret is primarily used to dislodge barricaded subjects from confined areas.
Cost	$23 each.

Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.6 and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force and in compliance with Penal Code section 13652.

Type	**40 mm - Aerial Warning / Signal**
Description	The 40 mm aerial Warning/Signaling munitions is a less than lethal munitions designed to produce a flash of light and sound. https://www.defense-technology.com
Quantity	10
Capabilities	The 40mm aerial Warning/Signaling munitions are less than lethal munitions designed to produce 170 dB of sound, and 5 million candelas of light. Each munition is manufactured to deflagrate at a set distance and altitude and has the option of delivering irritant payloads.
Cost	$25 each.
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.10, 404, and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force and in compliance with Penal Code section 13652.

Type	**40 mm - Aerial Warning / Signal / OC**

Description	The 40 mm aerial Warning/Signaling munitions are less than lethal munitions designed to produce a flash of light and sound. This munition delivers OC irritant. https://www.defense-technology.com
Quantity	10
Capabilities	The 40mm aerial Warning/Signaling munitions are less than lethal munitions designed to produce 170 dB of sound, and 5 million candelas of light. Each munition is manufactured to deflagrate at a set distance and altitude and has the option of delivering irritant payloads.
Cost	$25 each.
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.7, 302.8, 302.9, 302.10, 404, and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force and in compliance with Penal Code section 13652.

Type	**40 mm - Aerial Warning / Signal / CS**
Description	The 40 mm aerial Warning/Signaling munitions are less than lethal munitions designed to produce a flash of light and sound. This munition delivers CS irritant. https://www.defense-technology.com
Quantity	8
Capabilities	The 40mm aerial Warning/Signaling munitions are less than lethal munitions designed to produce 170 dB of sound, and 5 million candelas of light. Each munition is manufactured to deflagrate at a set distance and altitude and has the option of delivering irritant payloads.
Cost	$25 each.
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.

Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.7, 302.8, 302.9, 302.10, 404, and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force and in compliance with Penal Code section 13652.

Type	**12 gauge - Bean bag round.**
Description	The bean bag round is a less than lethal munition designed to be fored directly specifically targeted zones. The bean bag round is manufactured by Defense Technology. The translucent 12- gauge shell loaded with a 40-gram, tear shaped bag made from cotton and ballistic material blend and filled with #9 shot. This design utilizes four stabilizing tails. The round utilizes a smokeless powder as the propellant. The munition is launched from a designated Department owned shotgun (Remington 870 12-gauge). https://www.defense-technology.com
Quantity	150
Capabilities	The 12 gauge - Bean bag round is a less than lethal direct fire kinetic energy projectile.
Cost	$5 each.
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Sworn members utilizing less than lethal 12 gauge - Bean bag round are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy the 12 gauge - Bean bag round in compliance with Department manual section 302.9 and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force and in compliance with Penal Code section 13652.

Statutes and Legal Requirements.pdf

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Statutes and Legal Requirements

Items listed in this section include sections from the California Penal Code (CPC), Welfare and Institutions Code (WI) and Government Code (GC).

Definitions

CPC 422.55 - Provides general definition of hate crimes in California.

CPC 422.56- Provides definitions of terms included in hate crimes statutes.

GC 12926- Disability-related definitions applicable to some hate crime statutes.

Felonies

Hate Crimes

CPC 422.7 - Commission of a crime for the purpose of interfering with another's exercise of civil rights.

Related Crimes

CPC 190.2(a)(16) - Homicide penalties related to certain hate crime related acts.

CPC 190.03(a) - Homicide penalties related to certain hate crime related acts.

CPC 288(b)(2) - Sexual assault of dependent person by caretaker

CPC 368(b) - Dependent adult abuse generally - may apply as disability-related hate crime.

CPC 594.3 - Vandalism of places of worship.

CPC 11412 - Causing or attempting to cause other to refrain from exercising religion by threat.

CPC 11413 - Arson or destructive device at place of worship.

Misdemeanors

Hate Crimes

CPC 422.6 - Use of force, threats, or destruction of property to interfere with another's exercise of civil rights.

CPC 422.77 - Violation of civil order (Bane Act) protecting the exercise of civil rights

Related Crimes

CPC 302 - Disorderly conduct during an assemblage of people gathered for religious worship at a tax-exempt place of worship.

CPC 538(c) - Unauthorized insertion of advertisements in newspapers and redistribution to the public.

CPC 640.2 - Placing handbill, notice of advertisement on a consumer product or product packaged without authorization.

CPC 11411 - Terrorism of owner or occupant of real property. Placement or display of sign, symbol, or other physical impression without authorization, engagement in pattern of conduct, or burning or desecration of religious symbols.

Enhancements

CPC 190.2(a)(16) - Special circumstances imposing the Death Penalty or Life Without Possibility of Parole, if the victim was intentionally killed because of sexual orientation, gender, or disability.

CPC 190.3 - Special circumstances imposing LWOP if the victim was intentionally killed because of sexual orientation, gender, or disability.

CPC 422.75 - Penalty for felony committed because of victim's race, color, religion, nationality, country or origin, ancestry, disability, or sexual orientation shall be enhanced one, two, or three years in prison, if the person acts alone; and two, three, or four years if the person commits the act with another.

CPC 1170.8 - Enhancement for robbery or assault at a place of worship.

CPC 1170.85(b) - Felony assault or battery enhancement due to age or disability.

Reporting

CPC 13023- Requirement for law enforcement agencies to report hate crime data to DOJ.

WI 15630 – Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Mandated Reporting (may apply in disability-related hate crimes).

Training and Policy Requirements

CPC 422.87 - Hate crimes policy adoption and update requirements (AB 1985, Effective January 1, 2019).

CPC 13519.6 - Defines hate crime training requirements for peace officers.

CPC 13519.41 - Training requirements on sexual orientation and gender identity-related hate crimes for peace officers and dispatchers (AB 2504, Effective January 1, 2019).

Miscellaneous Provisions

CPC 422.78 - Responsibility for prosecution of stay away order violations.

CPC 422.86 - Public policy regarding hate crimes.

CPC 422.89 - Legislative intent regarding violations of civil rights and hate crimes

CPC 422.92 - Hate crimes victims brochure requirement for law enforcement agencies.

CPC 422.93 - Protection of victims and witnesses from being reported to immigration authorities.

GC 6254 - Victim confidentiality.

Hate Crime Checklist.pdf

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HATE CRIME CHECKLIST

VICTIM

Victim Type:

☐ **Individual**
Legal name (Last, First): _____
Other Names used (AKA): _____

☐ **School, business or organization**
Name: _____
Type: _____
(e.g., non-profit, private, public school)
Address: _____

☐ **Faith-based organization**
Name: _____
Faith: _____
Address: _____

Target of Crime (Check all that apply):

☐ Person ☐ Private property ☐ Public property

☐ Other _____

Nature of Crime (Check all that apply):

☐ Bodily injury ☐ Threat of violence

☐ Property damage

☐ Other crime: _____

Property damage - estimated value _____

BIAS

Type of Bias
(Check all characteristics that apply):

☐ Disability
☐ Gender
☐ Gender identity/expression
☐ Sexual orientation
☐ Race
☐ Ethnicity
☐ Nationality
☐ Religion
☐ Significant day of offense
(e.g., 9/11, holy days)
☐ Other: _____

Specify disability (be specific):

_____

_____

Actual or Perceived Bias – Victim's Statement:

☐ Actual bias [Victim actually has the indicated characteristic(s)].

☐ Perceived bias [Suspect believed victim had the indicated characteristic(s)].

If perceived, explain the circumstances in narrative portion of Report.

Reason for Bias:

Do you feel you were targeted based on one of these characteristics?
☐ Yes ☐ No *Explain in narrative portion of Report.*

Do you know what motivated the suspect to commit this crime?
☐ Yes ☐ No *Explain in narrative portion of Report.*

Do you feel you were targeted because you associated yourself with an individual or a group?
☐ Yes ☐ No *Explain in narrative portion of Report.*

Are there indicators the suspect is affiliated with a Hate Group (i.e., literature/tattoos)?
☐ Yes ☐ No *Describe in narrative portion of Report.*

Are there Indicators the suspect is affiliated with a criminal street gang?
☐ Yes ☐ No *Describe in narrative portion of Report.*

Bias Indicators (Check all that apply):

☐ Hate speech ☐ Acts/gestures ☐ Property damage ☐ Symbol used
☐ Written/electronic communication ☐ Graffiti/spray paint ☐ Other: _____

Describe with exact detail in narrative portion of Report.

HISTORY

Relationship Between Suspect & Victim:

Suspect known to victim? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Nature of relationship: _____
Length of relationship: _____
If Yes, describe in narrative portion of Report

☐ Prior reported incidents with suspect? Total # _____
☐ Prior unreported incidents with suspect? Total # _____
Restraining orders? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes, describe in narrative portion of Report
Type of order: _____ Order/Case# _____

WEAPONS

Weapon(s) used during incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No Type: _____
Weapon(s) booked as evidence? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Automated Firearms System (AFS) Inquiry attached to Report? ☐ Yes ☐ No

HATE CRIME CHECKLIST

Page _____ of _____

EVIDENCE

Witnesses present during incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No Statements taken? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Evidence collected? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Photos taken? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Total # of photos: _____ D#: _____

Taken by: _____ Serial #: _____

Recordings: ☐ Video ☐ Audio ☐ Booked

Suspect identified: ☐ Field ID ☐ By photo ☐ Known to victim

OBSERVATIONS

VICTIM	SUSPECT
☐ Tattoos	☐ Tattoos
☐ Shaking	☐ Shaking
☐ Unresponsive	☐ Unresponsive
☐ Crying	☐ Crying
☐ Scared	☐ Scared
☐ Angry	☐ Angry
☐ Fearful	☐ Fearful
☐ Calm	☐ Calm
☐ Agitated	☐ Agitated
☐ Nervous	☐ Nervous
☐ Threatening	☐ Threatening
☐ Apologetic	☐ Apologetic
☐ Other observations: _____	☐ Other observations: _____

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS (Explain all boxes marked "Yes" in narrative portion of report):

Has suspect ever threatened you?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Has suspect ever harmed you?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Does suspect possess or have access to a firearm?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Are you afraid for your safety?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Do you have any other information that may be helpful?	☐ Yes	☐ No

Resources offered at scene: ☐ Yes ☐ No Type: _____

MEDICAL

Victim	Suspect	
☐	☐	Declined medical treatment
☐	☐	Will seek own medical treatment
☐	☐	Received medical treatment

Authorization to Release Medical Information, Form 05.03.00, signed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Paramedics at scene? ☐ Yes ☐ No Unit # _____

Name(s)/ID #: _____

Hospital: _____

Jail Dispensary: _____

Physician/Doctor: _____

Patient #: _____

Officer (Name/Rank)	Date
Officer (Name/Rank)	Date
Supervisor Approving (Name/Rank)	Date

Monterey Park Military Equipment Inventory 2025.pdf

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Type	**DRONE**
Description	The DJI and Autel drone is a remote controlled, aerial, unmanned device used to surveil an area or building before officers enter it.
Quantity	6
Capabilities	The DJI and Autel drone is a remote-controlled quadcopter frame with 4 motors that equalize the turning force provided by rotating propellers. The UAS is a system equipped with a camera and is operable under FAA rules & regulation.
Cost	$15,000
Purpose	The Drone enhances the capabilities of officers in tactical situations by allowing them to inspect dangerous situations from a safe distance quickly and safely.
Authorized Use	To perform aerial data collection for officer safety and tactical incidents while also respecting the privacy of the community.
Expected lifespan	2 years.
Fiscal impact	$5,000 annual maintenance.
Training	FAA Part 107 License / 2 yrs. recertification.
Legal and procedural rules	The drone will be deployed for official law enforcement purposes in a manner that respects the privacy of our community and complies with department manual section 607 and pursuant to State and Federal Law.

Type	**ROBOT**
Description	The Marcbot IV is a remote controlled, four-wheel, unmanned device used to surveil an area or building before officers enter it.
Quantity	4
Capabilities	The Marcbot IV is equipped with a camera mounted to an extension boom that provides a real time view of its surroundings.
Cost	No initial cost. Acquired through the Law Enforcement Support Office - LESO/1033 program under 10 USC 2567a.
Purpose	The Marcbot IV enhances the capabilities of officers in tactical situations by allowing them to inspect dangerous situations from a safe distance quickly and safely.

Authorized Use	Only officers who have completed training shall be permitted to operate the robot. Deployment of the robot will be authorized by the Incident or Tactical Commander.
Expected lifespan	2 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance and battery replacement cost is approximately $1,200.
Training	All robot operators must complete three (3) hours of training provided by the S.W.A.T. Team.
Legal and procedural rules	The Marcbot IV will only be deployed with the authorization of the Incident or Tactical Commander and will only be deployed for official law enforcement purposes. in a manner that respects the privacy of our community and complies with State and Federal Law.

Type	**ROBOT**
Description	The Throwbot (Recon Robotics) is a throwable remote controlled, two-wheel, unmanned device used to surveil an area or building before officers enter it.
Quantity	6
Capabilities	The Throwbot is equipped with a camera mounted that provides a real time view of its surroundings.
Cost	No initial cost. Acquired through the Law Enforcement Support Office - LESO/1033 program under 10 USC 2567a. Two Throwbots were acquired in 2023 through UASI grant funding.
Purpose	The Throwbot enhances the capabilities of officers in tactical situations by allowing them to inspect dangerous situations from a safe distance quickly and safely.
Authorized Use	Only officers who have completed training shall be permitted to operate the robot. Deployment of the robot will be authorized by the Incident or Tactical Commander.
Expected lifespan	2 Years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $200.
Training	All robot operators must complete three (3) hours of training provided by the S.W.A.T. Team.
Legal and procedural rules	The Throwbot will only be deployed with the authorization of the Incident or Tactical Commander and will only be deployed for official law enforcement purposes. in a manner that respects the privacy of our community and complies with State and Federal Law.

Type	**ROBOT**
Description	
	The 510 PackBot is a remote controlled, tracked, unmanned device used to surveil an area or building before officers enter it.
Quantity	2
Capabilities	The 510 Packbot is equipped with a camera that provides a real time view of its surroundings and an articulating arm that allows it to open doors and move objects.
Cost	No initial cost. Acquired through the Law Enforcement Support Office - LESO/1033 program under 10 USC 2567a.
Purpose	The 510 PackBot enhances the capabilities of officers in tactical situations by allowing them to inspect dangerous situations from a safe distance quickly and safely.
Authorized Use	Only officers who have completed training shall be permitted to operate the robot. Deployment of the robot will be authorized by the Incident or Tactical Commander.
Expected lifespan	2 years.
	Annual maintenance and battery replacement cost is approximately $1,200.
Fiscal impact	
Training	All robot operators must complete three (3) hours of training provided by the S.W.A.T. Team.
Legal and procedural rules	The 510 Packbot will only be deployed with the authorization of the Incident or Tactical Commander and will only be deployed for official law enforcement purposes. in a manner that respects the privacy of our community and complies with State and Federal Law.

Type	**Armored Rescue Vehicle.**
Description	The Bearcat is a, four-wheeled, ballistic armored rescue vehicle manufactured by Lenco in 2003. The vehicle has a door located at the driver side, passenger side and rear of the vehicle. There is one roof opening and seats inside the vehicle. The vehicle is clearly identified with Department markings and equipped with additional lighting, a unit control system, and a police radio.
Quantity	1
Capabilities	The armored vehicle provides ballistic protection from firearms and other projectiles. This vehicle is used for rescue and to transport tactical team members is tactical situations.

Cost	$250,000.00
Purpose	
Authorized Use	The Bearcat is used for rescue and to transport Department personnel, primarily tactical team members, to designated high-risk law enforcement operations. The armor on this vehicle provides ballistic protection from firearms and other projectiles. Only officers who have completed training shall be permitted to operate the Bearcat. Deployment of the Bearcat will be authorized by the Incident or Tactical Commander.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance and fuel costs are approximately $1,500.
Training	All Bearcat operators must complete three (3) hours of training provided by the S.W.A.T. Team.
Legal and procedural rules	The Bearcat will only be deployed with the authorization of the Incident or Tactical Commander for rescue and official law enforcement purposes. Refer to policy 404.

Type	**Command Control Vehicles**
Description	The Field Supervisor Vehicle (2013 Chevrolet, Tahoe) is a special purpose-built mobile command post. The vehicle is clearly identified with Department markings and equipped with emergency lighting, a unit control system, and several police radios.
Quantity	1
Capabilities	The Field Supervisor Vehicle is equipped with radios and area maps to function as a mobile command post during critical incidents and large events.
Cost	$79,000
Purpose	To be used as a mobile command post during specific circumstances, critical incidents, large events, natural disaster, or community event that is taking place.
Authorized Use	The Field Supervisor Vehicle shall be used by officers trained in in its use and in a manner consistent with Department policy and training. Furthermore, only personnel who have completed the Department's driving and operations training will be allowed to drive the vehicle.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance and fuel costs are approximately $9,000.

Training	The driver shall receive training in the safe handling of the vehicle in accordance with POST Perishable Skills Program (PSP)Driver Training/ Awareness.
Legal and procedural rules	This vehicle is primarily assigned to be driven by those who are designated as the field supervisor. Refer to policy 703.8.

Type	**Command Control Vehicles**
Description	The Field Supervisor Vehicle (2023 Chevrolet, Tahoe) is a special purpose-built mobile command post. The vehicle is clearly identified with Department markings and equipped with emergency lighting, a unit control system, and several police radios.
Quantity	1
Capabilities	The Field Supervisor Vehicle is equipped with radios and area maps to function as a mobile command post during critical incidents and large events.
Cost	$75,000
Purpose	To be used as a mobile command post during specific circumstances, critical incidents, large events, natural disaster, or community event that is taking place.
Authorized Use	The Field Supervisor Vehicle shall be used by officers trained in in its use and in a manner consistent with Department policy and training. Furthermore, only personnel who have completed the Department's driving and operations training will be allowed to drive the vehicle.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance and fuel costs are approximately $14,000.
Training	The driver shall receive training in the safe handling of the vehicle in accordance with POST Perishable Skills Program (PSP)Driver Training/ Awareness.
Legal and procedural rules	This vehicle is primarily assigned to be driven by those who are designated as the field supervisor. Refer to policy 703.8

Type	**12 Gauge Breaching Munition**
Description	The breaching munition by Royal Arms is a translucent 12-gauge shell loaded with a compressed copper frangible slug. The munition is discharged from a Department owned shotgun (Remington 870 12-gauge).
Quantity	470 rounds

Capabilities	Used to defeat doors, locking mechanisms, and hinges.
Cost	$5 each.
Purpose	Used as a method to breach door locks or hinges to quickly enter a structure.
Authorized Use	Only officers who have completed training shall be permitted to operate the Bearcat. Deployment of the Bearcat will be authorized by the Incident or Tactical Commander.
Expected lifespan	2 years.
Fiscal impact	Initial cost of approximately $150.
Training	Designated Department tactical team personnel receive initial and on-going training on the deployment of 12-gauge breaching munitions from a designated Remington 12-gauge Department owned shotgun with a specialized barrel that contains a serrated front edge or standoff ported device. This training generally occurs at the POST certified 80-hour SWAT school and/or at a designated SWAT breaching course. Tactical team personal also receive annual in-house training.
Legal and procedural rules	The 12 Gauge Breaching Munition is primarily a tactical team deployment munition. Department Policy section 404, applicable related Department procedures and the law. Authority to use certain munitions is based on the Department Policy and procedures considering the tactical operation and the law. Refer to policy 404.

Type	**Rifles**
Description	HK 416, Colt M4, AR15 style rifles.
Quantity	76
Capabilities	To provide precision fire to address a threat with more accuracy than a handgun, particularly at greater distances.
Cost	$2,100 each.
Purpose	To be used as a precision firearm to address a threat with more accuracy than a handgun, particularly at greater distances.
Authorized Use	Only members who have completed P.O.S.T. certified training are authorized to deploy a rifle.
Expected lifespan	10 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $50 for each rifle.

Training	Prior to using a rifle, Officers must be certified by a P.O.S.T. instructor in the operation of the rifle. Additionally, all members that operate the rifle are required to train with it a minimum of two (2) times a year and must pass a bi-annual range qualification.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy rifles in accordance with Department manual section 305.3.3, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Refer to Policy 305.

Type	**Rifle Suppressors** - (various calibers and attachment styles)
Description	Rifle Suppressors facilitate a reduction of high-level impulse sounds exceeding occupational health limits to mitigate permanent hearing loss.
Quantity	38
Capabilities	A Rifle suppressor decreases sound levels by 40 decibels to be within occupational health limits.
Cost	$525 each.
Purpose	Mitigate permanent hearing loss.
Authorized Use	Only members who have completed P.O.S.T. certified training are authorized to deploy a rifle.
Expected lifespan	10 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Prior to using a rifle, Officers must be certified by a P.O.S.T. instructor in the operation of the rifle. Additionally, all members that operate the rifle are required to train with it a minimum of two (2) times a year and must pass a bi-annual range qualification.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy rifles in accordance with Department manual section 305.3.3, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Type	**Tactical Bolt-Action Rifles**
Description	Bolt action .308 caliber rifles with telescopic sighting scopes (various makes and configurations)used by the SWAT Designated Marksman.
Quantity	2
Capabilities	Used for extended range.
Cost	$3,000 each.

Purpose	Use of tactical bolt-action rifle(s) shall conform to all relevant local, state and federal use of force legislation.
Authorized Use	Tactical bolt-action rifle(s) shall only be used by SWAT team members under the direction of the SWAT team Commander.
Expected lifespan	5 years
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $50 for each rifle.
Training	SWAT Officers must be certified by a P.O.S.T. instructor in the operation of the rifle. Additionally, all members that operate the rifle are required to train with it a minimum of (4) times a year and must pass a quarterly SWAT range qualification.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy rifles in accordance with Department manual section 305.3.3, 404.5.4, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Type	**Tactical Precision Rifles**
Description	LMT MARS-H 7.62 and HK MR762 A1 used by the SWAT Designated Marksman.
Quantity	3
Capabilities	Used for extended range.
Cost	$3,313.00 each.
Purpose	Use of tactical precision rifle(s) shall conform to all relevant local, state and federal use of force legislation.
Authorized Use	Tactical precision rifle(s) shall only be used by SWAT team members under the direction of the SWAT team Commander.
Expected lifespan	10 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $50 for each rifle.
Training	SWAT Officers must be certified by a P.O.S.T. instructor in the operation of the rifle. Additionally, all members that operate the rifle are required to train with it a minimum of (4) times a year and must pass a quarterly SWAT range qualification.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy rifles in accordance with Department manual section 305.3.3, 404.5.4, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Type	**MP5**
Description	MP5 Submachine gun manufactured by Heckler & Koch.
Quantity	25

Capabilities	To provide precision fire with more accuracy than a handgun in confined areas.
Cost	$1,800 each.
Purpose	To provide precision fire to address a threat with more accuracy than a handgun in confined areas.
Authorized Use	Only members who have completed P.O.S.T. certified S.W.A.T. training course are authorized to deploy the MP5.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $50 for each firearm.
Training	Designated Department tactical team personnel receive initial and on-going training on the use of the MP5. This training generally occurs at the POST certified 80-hour SWAT school and Tactical team in-house training.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy the MP5 in accordance with Department manual section 305.6, 404, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Refer to Policy 404 and 305.

Type	**Benelli M1**
Description	The Benelli M1 semi-automatic shotgun is outfitted with a 14.5-inch barrel.
Quantity	3
Capabilities	The shortened barrel provides greater maneuverability in confined areas.
Cost	$1,100 each.
Purpose	To provide precision fire to address a threat with more accuracy than a handgun in confined areas.
Authorized Use	Only members who have completed P.O.S.T. certified S.W.A.T. training course are authorized to deploy the Benelli M1.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $50 for each firearm.
Training	Designated Department tactical team personnel receive initial and on-going training on the use of the MP5. This training generally occurs at the POST certified 80-hour SWAT school and Tactical team in-house training.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy the Benelli M1 in accordance with Department manual section 305.6, 404, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Refer to policy 404 and 305.

Type	Remington 870 - 12 Gauge short barrel shotgun
Description	The Remington 870 - 12 Gauge shotgun is outfitted with a 14-inch barrel.
Quantity	12
Capabilities	The shortened barrel provides greater maneuverability in and out of the confines of the police vehicle.
Cost	$450 each.
Purpose	To provide officers a larger firearm to address a threat with more accuracy than a handgun.
Authorized Use	Only those officers who have been trained in the use of Remington 870 are authorized to use them.
Expected lifespan	$1,500 - Bi-annual firearms training / qualification.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $50 for each firearm.
Training	Department personnel receive initial and on-going in-house training on the use of the Remington 870 12-gauge shotgun on a bi-annual basis.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy the Benelli M1 in accordance with Department manual section 305 and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Type	**Noise Flash Diversionary Device (NFDD)**
Description	An NFDD is a less lethal munition. The NFDD used by the Department is reloadable. The reloadable body is manufactured by Defense Technology. The NFDD is placed into a metal cylindrical shaped body with ports. The metal cylindrical shaped body can be reused based on the manufacturer's specifications.
Quantity	100
Capabilities	A non-bursting, non-fragmenting single use device that produces a loud sound and bright light. Ideal for distracting dangerous suspects during assaults, hostage rescue, room entry or other high-risk arrest situations.
Cost	$50 each.
Purpose	To produce brilliant light and loud sound to momentarily distract a suspect or subject (6-8 seconds), to enhance the officers' ability to safely contact and detain or arrest.

Authorized Use	Diversionary devices shall only be used by S.W.A.T. Operators who have been trained in their proper use during hostage and barricaded subject situations, high-risk warrant (search/arrest) services where there may be extreme hazards to officers, or during other high-risk situations where their use would enhance officer and community safety.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Prior to use, S.W.A.T. Operators must attend diversionary device training that is conducted by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	The Department will only utilize diversion devices for official law enforcement purposes, pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Refer to policy 302.10, 302.11, and 404.5.

Type	**Noise Flash Diversionary Device (NFDD)**
Description	The 7290-9-Flash Bang NFDD is a less lethal munition which delivers nine noise and flash diversions on deployment. The 9-Bang NFDD used by the Department is manufactured by Command Tactical Systems. The NFDD has a multi-bang feature placed into a metal cylindrical shaped body with ports.
Quantity	24
Capabilities	A non-bursting, non-fragmenting single use device that produces a loud sound and bright light. Ideal for distracting dangerous suspects during assaults, hostage rescue, room entry or other high-risk arrest situations.
Cost	$1,859 per quantity of 12.
Purpose	To produce brilliant light and loud sound to momentarily distract a suspect or subject (6-8 seconds), to enhance the officers' ability to safely contact and detain or arrest.
Authorized Use	Used by Swat for rescue and high-risk tactical situations.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Prior to use, S.W.A.T. Operators must attend diversionary device training that is conducted by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified instructors.

Legal and procedural rules	The Department will only utilize diversion devices for official law enforcement purposes, pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Refer to policy 302.10, 302.11, and 404.5.

Type	**Pepperball Launcher**
Description	High-capacity, semi-automatic launcher designed to launch less than lethal PepperBall projectiles which contain PAVA. PAVA, is an organic compound and a capsaicinoid. Pepperball is for direct impact and area saturation.
Quantity	4
Capabilities	The pepperball launcher is a compressed-air powered launcher designed to fire non-lethal PepperBall projectiles. The pepperball launcher utilizes a hopper feed system contain the projectiles.
Cost	$600 each.
Purpose	To de-escalate a situation and lower the potential for the use of lethal force. Situations for use of the less lethal weapon systems may include, but are not limited to, dangerous and/or combative individuals, riot and civil unrest incidents, circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained, and potentially vicious animals.
Authorized Use	Only those officers who have been trained in the use of PepperBall launchers are authorized to use them.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $50 for each PepperBall launcher.
Training	Sworn members utilizing PepperBall launchers and projectiles are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy the PepperBall launcher in compliance with Department Manual Section 302.7.2 and pursuant to State and Federal law, including those regarding the use of force. Refer to policy 302.7.2.

Type	**Chemical Agent and Smoke Canisters (various manufacturers)**

Description	
	Deftec/CTS - CS gas, OC, and smoke are encased in metal devices by the manufacturer Defense Technology. CS gas, smoke and OC devices are clearly marked, and the manufacturer has developed different models which vary in size and method of disbursement. Detailed information on these products is available on the manufacturer's internet site. Smoke is not a CS gas, or OC product.
Quantity	110
Capabilities	Chemical agent canisters provide a high volume, continuous burn it expels its payload in approximately 20-40 seconds.
Cost	$51 each.
Purpose	
	High volume, continuous burn it expels its payload in approximately 20-40 seconds. CS, OC, and smoke munitions are primarily used by Department tactical team members for tactical operations. This supply is primarily maintained for tactical purposes related to high risk, barricade and/or mobile field force situations. Smoke can also be used for concealment purposes during tactical operations.
Authorized Use	Only officers who have received training from the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certification in the use of chemical agents are authorized to use them.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Sworn members utilizing chemical agent canisters must be certified by P.O.S.T. less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will only deploy chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.6 and pursuant to State and Federal law, including those regarding the use of force. Refer to policy 302.6.

Type	**40 mm Launcher - Single**
Description	The 40 mm LMT launcher by Defense Technology is a lightweight single shot 40 MM launcher. The launcher comes equipped with a picatinny rail mounting system with a bead sight which will accept a wide array of enhanced optics or sighting systems. A sling can be applied and used for carrying purposes.
Quantity	21
Capabilities	The 40 mm LMT launcher is used to deploy less than lethal munitions for de-escalation of force.

Cost	$914 each.
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	10 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $20 for each launcher.
Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.9 and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force. Refer to policy 302.9.

Type	**40 mm Launcher - multi-shot**
Description	The 40 mm multi-shot is capable of firing six rounds of munitions. The 40 mm multi-shot launcher is manufactured by Penn Arms. The launcher comes equipped with a picatinny rail mounting system with a bead sight which will accept a wide array of enhanced optics or sighting systems. A sling can be applied and used for carrying purposes.
Quantity	1
Capabilities	The 40 mm launcher is used to deploy less than lethal munitions for de-escalation of force.
Cost	$1,500
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	10 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $20 for each launcher.
Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.

Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.9 and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force. Refer to policy 302.9.

Type	**40 mm - Exact Impact munition**
Description	The Exact Impact 40 mm round is a less than lethal munition manufactured by Defense Technology. The projectile has a round plastic body and a blue colored sponge nose.
Quantity	400
Capabilities	Minimum Safe Range 5 ft / 1.5 m Maximum Effective Range 131 ft / 40 m
Cost	$24 each.
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.9 and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force. Refer to policy 302.9.

Type	**40 mm - GREEN Direct Impact munition**
Description	The 40 mm - Green crushable foam marking round is a less than lethal munition manufactured by Defense Technology. The projectile has a round plastic body and a green colored crushable foam nose.
Quantity	20
Capabilities	Minimum Safe Range 5 ft / 1.5 m Maximum Effective Range 131 ft / 40 m

Cost	$24 each.
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.9 and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force. Refer to policy 302.9.

Type	**40 mm - ORANGE Direct Impact munition / OC**
Description	The 40 mm - Orange crushable foam marking round with OC chemical agent is a less than lethal munition manufactured by Defense Technology. The projectile has a round plastic body and an orange colored crushable foam nose.
Quantity	10
Capabilities	Minimum Safe Range 5 ft / 1.5 m Maximum Effective Range 131 ft / 40 m
Cost	$25 each.
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.

Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.7, 302.9, and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force. Refer to policy 302.7 and 302.9.

Type	**40 mm - BLUE Direct Impact munition / CS**
Description	The 40 mm - Blue crushable foam marking round with CS chemical agent is a less than lethal munition manufactured by Defense Technology. The projectile has a round plastic body and a blue colored crushable foam nose.
Quantity	10
Capabilities	Minimum Safe Range 5 ft / 1.5 m Maximum Effective Range 131 ft / 40 m
Cost	$25 each.
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.6, 302.9, and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force. Refer to policy 302.6 and 302.9.

Type	**40 mm - Ferret CS delivery munition**
Description	Defense Technology, Ferret 40MM Liquid Barricade Penetrator Round.
Quantity	50

Capabilities	A less than lethal 40MM round used to penetrate barriers, such as windows, hollow core doors, wallboard, and thin plywood. Upon impacting the barrier, the nose cone ruptures and instantaneously delivers a small amount of chemical agent inside of a structure or vehicle. In a tactical deployment situation, the 40MM Ferret is primarily used to dislodge barricaded subjects from confined areas.
Cost	$26 each.
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.6 and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force. Refer to policy 302.6.

Type	**40 mm - Aerial Warning / Signal**
Description	The 40 mm aerial Warning/Signaling munitions is a less than lethal munitions designed to produce a flash of light and sound.
Quantity	10
Capabilities	The 40mm aerial Warning/Signaling munitions are less than lethal munitions designed to produce 170 dB of sound, and 5 million candelas of light. Each munition is manufactured to deflagrate at a set distance and altitude and has the option of delivering irritant payloads.
Cost	$25 each.
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.

Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.10, 404, and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force. Refer to policy 302.10 and 404.

Type	**40 mm - Aerial Warning / Signal / OC**
Description	The 40 mm aerial Warning/Signaling munitions are less than lethal munitions designed to produce a flash of light and sound. This munition delivers OC irritant.
Quantity	10
Capabilities	The 40mm aerial Warning/Signaling munitions are less than lethal munitions designed to produce 170 dB of sound, and 5 million candelas of light. Each munition is manufactured to deflagrate at a set distance and altitude and has the option of delivering irritant payloads.
Cost	$25 each.
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.

Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.7, 302.8, 302.9, 302.10, 404, and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force. Refer to policy 302.7, 302.8, 302.9, 302.10 and 404.

Type	**40 mm - Aerial Warning / Signal / CS**
Description	The 40 mm aerial Warning/Signaling munitions are less than lethal munitions designed to produce a flash of light and sound. This munition delivers CS irritant.
Quantity	8
Capabilities	The 40mm aerial Warning/Signaling munitions are less than lethal munitions designed to produce 170 dB of sound, and 5 million candelas of light. Each munition is manufactured to deflagrate at a set distance and altitude and has the option of delivering irritant payloads.
Cost	$25 each.
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Sworn members utilizing 40 mm launcher to deploy less than lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in their use by the manufacturer or P.O.S.T. certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy 40 mm impact and chemical agents in compliance with Department manual section 302.7, 302.8, 302.9, 302.10, 404, and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force. Refer to policy 302.6, 302.8, 302.9, 302.10 and 404.

Type	**12 gauge - Bean bag round.**

Description	The bean bag round is a less than lethal munition designed to be fired direct at specifically targeted zones. The bean bag round is manufactured by Defense Technology. The translucent 12- gauge shell loaded with a 40-gram, tear shaped bag made from cotton and ballistic material blend and filled with #9 shot. This design utilizes four stabilizing tails. The round utilizes a smokeless powder as the propellant. The munition is launched from a designated Department owned shotgun (Remington 870 12-gauge).
Quantity	150
Capabilities	The 12 gauge - Bean bag round is a less than lethal direct fire kinetic energy projectile.
Cost	$5 each.
Purpose	To limit the escalation of conflict and to decrease the potential use of lethal force.
Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Sworn members utilizing less than lethal 12 gauge - Bean bag round are trained by P.O.S.T. certified less lethal instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers will deploy the 12 gauge - Bean bag round in compliance with Department manual section 302.9 and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force. Refer to policy 302.9.

Type	**Simunition - Training Firearms**
Description	The Glock 17T - Simunition training pistols are blue in color. The Glock 17T are dedicated training firearms which utilize the FX® marking cartridges.
Quantity	10
Capabilities	The Simunition training pistols facilitate the use of marking cartridges for realistic close-range scenario training.
Cost	$525 each.
Purpose	To provide officers realistic non-lethal training scenarios.

Authorized Use	Examples of situations where less lethal weapon systems may include but are not limited to: Dangerous and/or combative individuals, barricaded suspects, and aggressive animals.
Expected lifespan	5 years.
Fiscal impact	No annual maintenance.
Training	Sworn members utilizing Simunition firearms will wear protective equipment and be supervised by trained department instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers utilizing Simunitions will train in accordance with Department manual section 305.12 and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force. Refer to policy 305.12.

Type	**Simunition - AR Conversion Kit**
Description	The Simunition AR Conversion Kit consists of a blue colored rifle upper receiver, conversion bolt, bolt carrier assembly and safety-ring insert. This facilitates the use of FX® marking cartridges to be fired safely from the user's own service firearm. These kits help preclude the inadvertent chambering of live ammunition and ensure the proper operation and cycling of the firearm with the training cartridges.
Quantity	36
Capabilities	The Simunition conversion kit facilitates the use of marking cartridges for realistic close-range scenario training.
Cost	No initial cost. Acquired through the Law Enforcement Support Office - LESO/1033 program.
Purpose	To provide officers with realistic non-lethal training scenarios.
Authorized Use	In house officer training and development.
Expected lifespan	10 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $50 for each firearm.
Training	Sworn members utilizing Simunition firearms will wear protective equipment and be supervised by trained department instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Officers utilizing Simunitions will train in accordance with Department manual section 305.12 and pursuant to State and Federal Law regarding the use of force. Refer to policy 305.12.

Type	**LRAD 100X- Long Range Acoustic Device**

Description	LRAD systems broadcast audible voice messages with exceptional clarity over long distances and loud background noise. Ensure every critical communication is clearly heard and understood from close range out to 600 meters with LRAD.
Quantity	3
Capabilities	Broadcasting audible voice messages 20 – 30 decibels louder and with significantly more intelligibility than legacy bullhorns and vehicle-based P.A. systems out to 600 meters.
Cost	No initial cost. Acquired through the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) grant program.
Purpose	To ensure every critical communication is clearly heard and understood by broadcasting audible voice messages with exceptional clarity over long distances.
Authorized Use	In house officer training and development.
Expected lifespan	10 years.
Fiscal impact	Annual maintenance is approximately $50 for battery maintenance.
Training	Officers will be trained and supervised department instructors.
Legal and procedural rules	Use of the LRAD will be in accordance with Department manual section 709 pursuant to AB481.

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