VALUE STATEMENT
REDONDO BEACH Police DEPARTMENT

Value Statement

We Value...

- Treating the public and each other with dignity, equality and respect
- Innovative, creative and proactive problem solvers
- Openness and honesty
- Integrity and ethics
- Accountability
- Outstanding customer service
- Teamwork
- Excellence
- Fiscal Responsibility
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Chapter 1 - Law Enforcement Role and Authority
Law Enforcement Authority

100.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to affirm the authority of the members of the Redondo Beach 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 ARREST AUTHORITY OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE REDONDO BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT
The arrest authority outside the jurisdiction of the Redondo Beach 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 with 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.

100.2.2 ARREST AUTHORITY INSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE REDONDO BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT
The arrest authority within the jurisdiction of the Redondo Beach 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.
Law Enforcement Authority

(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.

100.2.3 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.

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

Redondo Beach 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.
Law Enforcement Authority

100.3 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach 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.
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).
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.

102.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach 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 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).
Policy Manual

103.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The manual of the Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach 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 Departmental Directives, which shall modify those provisions of the manual to which they pertain. Departmental Directives 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).
**Policy Manual**

CHP - The California Highway Patrol.


City - The City of Redondo Beach.

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

Department/RBPD - The Redondo Beach Police Department.

DMV - The Department of Motor Vehicles.

Employee - Any person employed by the Department.

Juvenile - Any person under the age of 18 years.


May - Indicates a permissive, discretionary or conditional action.

Member - Any person employed or appointed by the Redondo Beach Police Department, including:
- Full- and part-time employees
- Sworn peace officers
- Reserve, auxiliary officers
- Non-sworn employees
- Volunteers.

Officer - Those employees, regardless of rank, who are sworn peace officers of the Redondo Beach 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.
Policy Manual

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.

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 Departmental Directives. 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.
Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

104.1 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.

104.2 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).

104.3 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.

104.3.1 OBJECTION TO RELIGIOUS AFFIRMATION
Reference to religious affirmation in the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics may be omitted where objected to by the officer.
Chapter 2 - Organization and Administration
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 BUREAUS
The Chief of Police is responsible for administering and managing the Redondo Beach Police Department. There are three Bureaus in the Police Department as follows:

- Operations Bureau
- Support Services Bureau
- Management Services

200.2.1 OPERATIONS BUREAU
The Operations Bureau is commanded by a Captain whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for that Bureau. The Operations Bureau consists of the Patrol Division and Investigations Division.

200.2.2 SUPPORT SERVICES BUREAU
The Support Services Bureau is commanded by a Captain whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for that Bureau. The Support Services Bureau consists of the Administrative Services Division.

200.2.3 MANAGEMENT SERVICES BUREAU
The Management Services Bureau performs support service activities in emergency communications, records, budget, finance and research.

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 Bureau 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 or his/her designee is as follows:

(a) Bureau Commander
(b) Division Bureau Commander
(c) Senior Watch Sergeant
Organizational Structure and Responsibility

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.
Administrative Directive

201.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Administrative Directives establish an inter-departmental communication that may be used by the Chief to make immediate changes to policy and procedure consistent with the current Memorandum of Understanding and as permitted by Government Code sections 3500 et. seq. Administrative Directives will immediately modify or change and supersede sections of this manual to which they pertain.

201.1.1 DIRECTIVE PROTOCOL
Directives will be incorporated into the manual as required upon approval of Staff. Departmental Directives will modify existing policies or create a new policy as appropriate and will be rescinded upon incorporation into the manual.

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

Any Departmental Directive issued after publication of the manual shall be numbered consecutively starting with the last two digits of the year, followed by the number "1", etc. for example, 08-01 signifies the first Departmental Directive for 2008.

201.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

201.2.1 STAFF
The Command Staff shall review and approve revisions of the manual, which will incorporate changes originally made by Administrative Directives.

201.2.2 CHIEF OF POLICE
The Chief of Police shall issue all Administrative Directives.

201.3 ACCEPTANCE OF DEPARTMENTAL DIRECTIVES
All employees are required to read and obtain any necessary clarification of all Administrative Directives. All employees are required to acknowledge in writing the receipt and review of any new Administrative Directive. Signed acknowledgement forms and/or e-mail receipts showing an employee's acknowledgement will be maintained by the Professional Standards Unit Sergeant.
Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Multihazard Functional Plan

202.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The City has prepared a Multi-Hazard Functional 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 Multi-Hazard Functional Plan can be activated on the order of the Redondo Beach City Manager per R.B.M.C. 3-2.05.

202.2.1 RECALL OF PERSONNEL
In the event that the Multihazard Functional Plan is activated, all employees of the Redondo Beach 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 Multi-Hazard Functional Plan is available in the Emergency Operations Center. All supervisors should familiarize themselves with the Multi-Hazard Functional Plan. The Administrative Services Lieutenant 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 Multi-Hazard Functional 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.
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 Personnel and Training Unit. It is the responsibility of the Personnel and Training Unit to maintain, review, and update the Master Training Plan on an annual basis. The plan will address the following areas:

(a) Legislative Changes and case law;
(b) State Mandated Training;
(c) Critical Issues Training;
(d) Policy and Procedures.

203.5 TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT
The Personnel and Training 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. Approved leave time
3. Sick leave
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 Personnel and Training
Unit to attend the required training on an alternate date.

203.7 TRAINING RESTRICTION

Personnel and Training is 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)).
Electronic Mail and Departmental Mailboxes

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 member of this department. E-mail is a communication tool available to member 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 e-mail system must only be those that involve official business activities or contain information essential to member 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.

204.3.1 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
Members shall not transmit confidential information or other sensitive departmental documents without the prior authorization of a supervisor.
Electronic Mail and Departmental Mailboxes

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.

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

204.5 DEPARTMENT MAILBOXES
Employees will review all communications in their department issued mailbox(es), in their
department email and in their department voicemail as soon as possible after the start of each
work day and no later than the end of each work day. Employees will remove all material from
their department issued mailbox(es) after they have reviewed the material. Employees will not
use their department issued mailbox(es) for any purpose other than official department business.
All employees should be aware there is no exception of privacy within these communications
systems. Employees will not use their department issued mailbox(es) for storage.

Supervisors will routinely inspect the department issued mailboxes of employees under their
command and take appropriate action to enforce this policy section.
Electronic Communications Policy

205.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this Policy is to define the authority and ability to access or create computer data through the variety of electronic devices and systems available to members of this Department.

205.2 POLICY
The policy of the Redondo Beach Police Department is to allow its members the use of electronic systems as tools to aid in the accomplishment of Departmental, Bureau, Division or Unit objectives. It is often necessary to use such systems for research and electronic communications to satisfy the requirements of a particular assignment or position. Along with that authority and ability, every member will accept the responsibility for the use of such communications technology. Misuse or abuse of data systems may result in disciplinary action.

205.3 ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS
Electronic communication includes, but is not limited to, all data or data files such as text, documents, sound, still images, video images and applications. Devices and systems include, but are not limited to, the Internet, fax machines, telephones pagers, modems, PCs, printers and terminals.

205.4 RULES & PROCEDURES
Except upon the specific direction of a member of Command Staff, or a Sergeant assigned to the Investigations Division, no member will intentionally access, display, transfer, or store in any form, any electronic communication which is illegal to possess or which would reasonably be deemed sexually offensive or offensive based on race, color, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, religion, age, creed or physical handicap.

If any member of this department is authorized and assigned to routinely access such material otherwise prohibited under this section, in order to fulfill the requirements of an assignment, such access authority will be recorded in writing, and copied to the Chief of Police.

Any member of this Department that, other than in the course and scope of a documented investigation, discovers or is aware of the existence of any material that is prohibited under this section, stored on any Departmental computer, shall notify a supervisor as soon as practically possible.

The Department retains the right to review all data files and data transactions of Department members that are conducted through the use of Department or City devices, or through the use of any other devices or systems when such data files or data transactions contain data that is the property of the Department or the City.

Nothing in this section shall prohibit the storage and safekeeping of any material related to a case or investigation by a Unit, Division or Bureau whose function is the preservation and safekeeping of such material (Example: Records, Property & Evidence, Professional Standards, etc.)
Electronic Communications Policy

205.5 INTERNET WEB PAGES
Web pages and links to Web pages controlled by RBPD shall not contain material that is for political campaign related purposes. Such Web pages shall not be used for any political purpose, which includes statements supporting or opposing a candidate, requests for campaign funds or reference to campaign schedules or activities of candidates.

RBPD Web pages will not be used for personal purposes, advantage or gain. Therefore, corporate and commercial logos will be generally prohibited.

Members of this Department are prohibited from using Department or City resources to publish, maintain, or edit any Web page for personal purposes or personal business purposes.

Members of this Department that maintain personal or business Web sites are prohibited from utilizing RBPD or City emblems, or logos, including, but not limited to, badges, shoulder patches and the City Seal, without the prior written permission of the Chief of Police.
Administrative Communications

206.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Administrative communications of this Department are governed by the following policies:

206.2 MEMORANDUMS
Memorandums 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.

206.3 CORRESPONDENCE
In order to ensure that the letterhead and name of the Redondo Beach Police Department is not misused, all external correspondence shall be on Department letterhead. All Department letterhead shall bear the signature element of the Chief of Police. Personnel shall use Department letterhead only for routine official business or with the specific approval of their supervisor.

206.4 SURVEYS
All surveys made in the name of the Redondo Beach Police Department shall be authorized by the Chief of Police or a Bureau Commander.
Staffing Levels

207.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to ensure that proper supervision and staffing is available for all shifts. The Department intends to balance the members’ 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 Department's need to meet operational requirements.

207.2 SUPERVISOR STAFFING LEVELS
Generally, 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.
License to Carry a Firearm

208.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Chief of Police is authorized to issue a license to carry a firearm to residents of the City of Redondo Beach. (Penal Code section 26155). This policy will provide a written process for the application and issuance of such licenses. Pursuant to Penal Code section 26160, this policy shall be made accessible to the public.

208.1.1 APPLICATION OF POLICY
Nothing in this policy shall preclude the Chief or other head of a municipal police department 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 department to process all applications and license renewals for the carrying of concealed weapons (Penal Code § 26150(c); Penal Code § 26155(c).)

208.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach Police Department will fairly and impartially consider all applications to carry firearms in accordance with applicable law and this policy.

208.3 QUALIFIED APPLICANTS
To qualify for a license to carry a firearm, the applicant must meet certain requirements, including:

(a) Not be "disqualified" pursuant to Penal Code section 26202;

(b) Be at least 21 years of age and present "clear evidence of the person's identity and age," defined as either a valid California Driver's License or California Identification Card issue by the Department of Motor Vehicles;

(c) Be a resident of the city of Redondo Beach. Evidence of residency includes, but is not limited to:
   1. Being registered to vote in the City of Redondo Beach;
   2. Filing a homeowner property tax exception for a residential property located in Redondo Beach; or,
   3. Engaging in any other acts, occurrences, or events that indicate presence in Redondo Beach is more than temporary or transient.

(d) Complete the required course of training as outlined in Penal Code section 26165;

(e) Be the recorded owner, with the California Department of Justice ("DOJ"), of the handguns to be listed on the license. To meet this requirement, the applicant's handgun(s) must have an associated Automated Firearm System ("AFS") record on file with DOJ under the applicant's name.
License to Carry a Firearm

208.4 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.

208.4.1 PHASE ONE (TO BE COMPLETED BY ALL APPLICANTS)

(a) Any individual applying for a license to carry a firearm shall first fully complete a (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. In the event of any discrepancies in the application or background investigation, the applicant may be required to undergo a polygraph examination, at no cost to the applicant.

2. 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., not a resident, disqualifying criminal conviction).

(b) At the time the completed application is submitted, the applicant shall submit a payment to the City of Redondo Beach for a nonrefundable $250, which is 50 percent of the $500 application fee (Penal Code section 26190).

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

   1. A payment in the amount of $250 will be required upon issuance of a license; this is the remaining balance of the application fee. Payments can be made by cash, check or money order in the Police Department lobby. Debit or credit card payments are accepted online via the link at redondo.org/police.

   2. 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).

(d) Upon submission of a completed application, applicants will be directed to undergo Live Scan fingerprinting at any authorized Live Scan provider. The Live Scan form will be provided by Redondo Beach to each applicant. Within 90 days of receiving a completed application and the results of the applicant's Live Scan, Redondo Beach will issue a written determination to the applicant of whether the applicant is "disqualified" pursuant to Penal Code § 26202. Applicant's who are determined to not be "disqualified" will be directed to proceed with the required training. Applicant's
License to Carry a Firearm

who are determined to be disqualified will be informed in writing of the reason for the determination.

(e) All applicant's must also be at least 21 years of age, present a valid California Driver's License or Identification, and be a resident of the City of Redondo Beach. All of the applicant's firearms must also have an associated AFS record on file with DOJ. Applicant's who fail to meet these requirements will be denied and informed of the reason for the denial.

208.4.2 PHASE TWO
This phase is to be completed only by those applicants completing phase one.

(a) Upon successful completion of phase one, the applicant shall be scheduled for a personal interview with the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. During this stage, there will be further discussion of any potential restrictions or conditions that might be placed on the license.

(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.

1. As outlined in Penal Code section 26202, an application shall be denied if the psychologist determines the applicant is "reasonably likely to be a danger to self, others, or the community at large."

(c) The applicant shall complete a course of training pursuant to Penal Code section 26165.

1. The applicant shall submit any firearm to be considered for a license to the Range master 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 any applicant's firearm be listed on the license that has been altered from the manufacturer's specifications or that is unsafe.

(d) 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.

(e) Whether an application is approved or denied after or during phase two, the applicant shall be notified in writing. If the license is denied, the notice shall state which requirement was not satisfied (Penal Code section 26205).

(f) The Chief of Police decision is final. Applicant's determined to be "disqualified" pursuant to Penal Code section 26202 may file a "Request for Hearing to Challenge Disqualified Person Determination" within 30 days to the Los Angeles County Superior Court. Applicant's who failed to meet any other required criteria may file a Petitioner for a Writ of Mandate within 30 days to the Los Angeles County Superior Court. (Penal Code § 26206.)

208.5 INITIAL APPLICATION TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
All new applicants must complete a course of training that meets the following criteria:
License to Carry a Firearm

(a) Be no less than 16 hours;

(b) Include instruction on firearm safety, firearm handling, shooting technique, safe storage, legal methods to transport firearms and securing firearms in vehicles, laws governing where permit holders may carry firearms, laws regarding the permissible use of a firearm, and laws regarding the permissible use of lethal force in self-defense.

(c) Include a component, no less than one hour in length, on mental health and mental health resources.

(d) Except for the component on mental health, the course must be taught by a DOJ certified CCW instructor.

(e) Include a requirement that students pass a written exam.

(f) Include live-fire shooting exercises on a firing range and include a demonstration by the applicant of safe handling of, and shooting proficiency with, each firearm the applicant seeks to have listed on their license.

The costs associated with these privately operated training courses vary depending on the individual instructor. The Department has no control over the amount charged, which is generally required to be paid upfront and is non-refundable.

Upon completion of the required training, all applicants must submit no more than three firearms for inspection by the Department's Range master or other designated personnel.

The Department may prohibit any firearm from being listed on the applicant's license if any alteration or modification of the firearm's action has been made; this includes, but is not limited to, modifying the firearm's trigger components. Cosmetic or ergonomic changes (such as replacement grips or night sights) are acceptable.

208.6 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.

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 be laminated, bearing a photograph of the licensee with the expiration date, type of firearm, restrictions, and other pertinent information.

1. Each license shall be numbered and clearly identify the licensee.

2. All licenses shall be subjected to inspection by the Chief of Police or any law enforcement officer.
License to Carry a Firearm

(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, or a custodial officer employed by a sheriff, will be valid for a period not to exceed four years, except that such licenses 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 City of Redondo Beach, 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 residence.

208.7 LICENSE RESTRICTIONS AND CONDITIONS
The Chief of Police may place any restrictions or conditions limiting the time, place, manner and circumstances under which any license shall be valid. In addition to any such restrictions, license holders are prohibited from doing any of the following pursuant to Penal Code section 26200:

(a) Consuming any alcoholic beverages or controlled substance;

(b) Being in a place having a primary purpose of dispensing alcoholic beverages for onsite consumption;

(c) Be under the influence of any alcoholic beverage, medication, or controlled substance;

(d) Carry a firearm not listed on the license (except for those issued a license pursuant to Penal Code section 26170);

(e) Falsely represent to a person that the licensee is a peace officer;

(f) Engage in an unjustified display of a deadly weapon;

(g) Fail to carry the license on their person;

(h) Impede a peace officer in the conduct of their activities;

(i) Refuse to display the license or to provide the firearm to a peace officer upon demand for purposes of inspecting the firearm;

(j) Violate any federal, state, or local criminal law.

The Chief of Police reserves the right to inspect any license or licensed firearm at any time. The alteration or modification of any firearm (except for cosmetic or ergonomic changes) shall void any license and serve as grounds for revocation.

208.8 AMENDMENTS TO LICENSES
Any licensee may apply to amend a license at any time during the period of validity by completing and submitting to the Department the "Carry Concealed Weapon License Amendment
License to Carry a Firearm

Form" (Form BOF 4502), along with a payment to the City of Redondo Beach in the amount of $50 (Penal Code § 26190(e)(1)). Amendments to a license are only allowed to:

(a) Add or delete a firearm listed on the license; or,
(b) Change the address or other personal information of the licensee (Penal Code section 26210).

If an amendment is sought to add a firearm, applicant's must show proof of required training for the firearm, which includes completion of live-fire shooting exercises on a firing range and a demonstration by the applicant of safe handling of, and shooting proficiency with, each firearm seeking to be added (Penal Code § 26165). What's more, the applicant must contact the Department to arrange for inspection and approval by the Department's Rangemaster or other designee.

If the amendment is approved, a new license will be issued reflecting the amendment. Any amendment will not, however, serve to extend the original expiration date of the license, nor does an amendment constitute an application for a renewal.

208.9 REVOCATION OF LICENSES
Any license issued shall be revoked pursuant to Penal Code section 26195 if at any time Redondo Beach determines or is notified by DOJ of any of the following:

(a) The licensee is prohibited by state or federal law from owning or purchasing a firearm;
(b) The licensee has breached any of the conditions or restrictions set forth in Penal Code section 26200, or any condition imposed by Redondo Beach and expressly stated on the license;
(c) Any information provided by the licensee in connection with their original application or renewal is inaccurate or incomplete;
(d) A licensee has become a disqualified person and cannot receive such a license, as determined in accordance with Penal Code section 26202.

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

(a) Submitting a completed "Standard Initial and Renewal Application for License to Carry a Concealed Weapon" form;
(b) Submitting any firearms to be listed on the license to the Department's Rangemaster or other designated personnel for a full safety inspection;
(c) Completing the required 8-hour renewal training pursuant to Penal Code section 26165 through any DOJ-certified CCW instructor; and
(d) Submitting payment to the City of Redondo Beach for the $200 renewal application fee, plus a $52 fee payable to the California Department of Justice.
License to Carry a Firearm

Applicants will be notified within 90 days of completing all of the above requirements whether their renewal application has been approved or denied.

208.11 CCW RECORDS MANAGEMENT
As required pursuant to DOJ regulations, Redondo Beach will report the denial or revocation of a CCW application or amendment to DOJ within 15 days using DOJ mandated forms.

Redondo Beach will also mail copies of all new, renewal, and amended CCW licenses to DOJ in accordance with section 4432 of Title 11 of the California Code of Regulations. Any amendments issued will be reported to DOJ using DOJ mandated forms.

Redondo Beach will also submit annual reports to DOJ as required pursuant to Penal Code section 26225 on DOJ mandated forms.

The home address and telephone numbers of any applicant for a license to carry a concealed firearm, or any individual who has been issued a license, shall not be considered to be public record (Government Code § 6254(u)(2)).

Any information in an application or license which tends to indicate when or where the applicant is vulnerable to attack, or that concerns the applicant's medical or psychological history, or that of his or her family, shall not be considered public record (Government Code § 6254(u)(1)).

208.12 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 (Penal Code section 26150). Therefore, such applicants may be referred to the Sheriff for processing.
Retiree Concealed Firearms

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

209.2 QUALIFIED RETIREES
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 “CCW Approved” endorsement 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, however, 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).

209.3 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.

209.3.1 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 Redondo Beach 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.

209.3.2 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:
Retiree Concealed Firearms

(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.

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.

209.4 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).

209.4.1 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 (not more than one year). If a CCW endorsement has been denied or revoked, the identification card shall be stamped “No CCW Privilege.”
Retiree Concealed Firearms

209.4.2 QUALIFIED RETIREES FROM INCORPORATED JURISDICTION

The Redondo Beach 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.

(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.

209.5 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.

209.5.1 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.

209.5.2 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.

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

(d) Only be authorized to carry a concealed firearm inspected and approved by the Department.
209.6 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.

209.7 DENIAL, SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF A CALIFORNIA CCW ENDORSEMENT CARD
A CCW endorsement under Penal Code § 25470 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.

(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.
Retiree Concealed Firearms

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.
   (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.

209.8 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.
Chapter 3 - General Operations
## 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 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.

300.2.3 PERSPECTIVE
When observing or reporting 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)).

300.2.4 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
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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).

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.
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(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, actively or passively resisting individual. Officers may only apply those pain compliance techniques for which they have 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 RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CAROTID CONTROL HOLD
Officers of this department are not authorized to use a carotid restraint hold. A carotid restraint means a vascular neck restraint or any similar restraint, hold, or other defensive tactic in which pressure is applied to the sides of a person’s neck that involves a substantial risk of restricting blood flow and may render the person unconscious in order to subdue or control the person (Government Code § 7286.5).

300.3.5 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
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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 Redondo Beach Police Department for this specific purpose.

300.3.6 ALTERNATIVE TACTICS - DE-ESCALATION
As time and circumstances reasonably permit, and when community and officer safety would not be compromised, [officers_deputies] 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, officers should evaluate the totality of circumstances presented at the time in each situation and, when feasible, consider and utilize reasonably available alternative tactics and techniques 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)(1)). Such alternatives may include but are not limited to:

(a) Attempts to de-escalate a situation.
(b) If reasonably available, the use of crisis intervention techniques by properly trained personnel.

300.3.7 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).

300.3.8 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).


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300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS
Where feasible, the officer shall, prior to the use of deadly force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves 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 themselves 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 themselves, 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 should not use deadly force against a person whose actions are a threat solely to property.

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 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.
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300.4.2 DISPLAYING OF FIREARMS
Given that individuals might perceive the display of a firearm as a potential application of force, officers should use sound discretion when drawing a firearm in public by considering the following guidelines (Government Code § 7286(b)):

(a) If the officer does not perceive an imminent threat but reasonably believes that the potential for such threat exists (e.g., building search), firearms should generally be kept in the low-ready or other position not directed toward an individual.
(b) If the officer reasonably believes that an imminent 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 imminent threat until the officer no longer perceives such threat.

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.

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.
(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.
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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 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
When a supervisor is able to respond to an incident in which there has been a reported application of force, the supervisor is expected to:

(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.
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(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.

1. If this interview is conducted after a knowing and voluntary waiver of Miranda rights by the subject, the recording of the interview should be documented and content of the interview summarized in the supervisor supplemental report filed under the case number.

2. If the interview is conducted without the subject having voluntarily waived his/her Miranda rights, the following shall apply:

   (a) The content of the interview should not be summarized or included in any related police report or used as part of the criminal charges for the subject.

   (b) The fact that a recorded interview was conducted should be documented in the supervisor review/critique of event (RBPD form 267) or a memo attached to the supervisor review/critique of event.

   (c) 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) 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.

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 and to address any training issues.

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

Subject to available resources, the Personnel and Training should ensure that officers receive periodic training on de-escalation tactics, including alternatives to force.
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Training should also include (Government Code § 7286(b)):

(a) Guidelines regarding vulnerable populations, including but not limited to children, elderly persons, pregnant individuals, and individuals with physical, mental, and developmental disabilities.

(b) Training courses required by and consistent with POST guidelines set forth in Penal Code § 13519.10.

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

300.8.1 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)).

300.9 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS
At least annually, the Professional Standards Unit 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.

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, Personnel Complaints, and Records Maintenance and Release policies (Government Code § 7286(b)).
Deadly Force/Critical Incident Review Board

301.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes a process for the Redondo Beach Police Department to review the use of force by its employees.

This review process shall be in addition to any other review or investigation that may be conducted by any outside or multi-agency entity having jurisdiction over the investigation or evaluation of the use of deadly force.

301.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach Police Department will objectively evaluate the use of force by its members to ensure that their authority is used lawfully, appropriately and is consistent with training and policy.

301.3 REMOVAL FROM LINE DUTY ASSIGNMENT
Generally, whenever an employee's actions or use of force in an official capacity, or while using department equipment, results in death or very serious injury to another, that employee will be placed in a temporary administrative assignment pending an administrative review. The Chief of Police may exercise discretion and choose not to place an employee in an administrative assignment in any case.

301.4 REVIEW BOARD
The Use of Force Review Board will be convened when the use of force by a member results in very serious injury or death to another.

The Use of Force Review Board will also investigate and review the circumstances surrounding every discharge of a firearm, whether the employee was on- or off-duty, excluding training or recreational use.

The Chief of Police may request the Use of Force Review Board to investigate the circumstances surrounding any use of force incident.

The Administrative Services Bureau Commander will convene the Use of Force Review Board as necessary. It will be the responsibility of the Operations Bureau Commander or supervisor of the involved employee to notify the Administrative Services Bureau Commander of any incidents requiring board review. The involved employee's Bureau Commander or supervisor will also ensure that all relevant reports, documents and materials are available for consideration and review by the board.

301.4.1 COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD
The Administrative Services Bureau Commander should select five Use of Force Review Board members from the following, as appropriate:

- Representatives of each bureau
- Commanding officer in the involved member's chain of command
Deadly Force/Critical Incident Review Board

- Training Manager
- Non-administrative supervisor
- Department instructor for the type of weapon, device or technique used

The senior ranking command representative who is not in the same bureau as the involved employee will serve as chairperson.

301.4.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD
The Use of Force Review Board is empowered to conduct an administrative review and inquiry into the circumstances of an incident.

The board members may request further investigation, request reports be submitted for the board's review, call persons to present information and request the involved employee to appear. The involved employee will be notified of the meeting of the board and may choose to have a representative through all phases of the review process.

The board does not have the authority to recommend discipline.

The Chief of Police will determine whether the board should delay its review until after completion of any criminal investigation, review by any prosecutorial body, filing of criminal charges the decision not to file criminal charges, or any other action. The board should be provided all relevant available material from these proceedings for its consideration.

Absent an express waiver from the employee, no more than three members of the board may ask questions of the involved employee (Government Code § 3303). Other members may provide questions to these members.

The review shall be based upon those facts which were reasonably believed or known by the officer at the time of the incident, applying any legal requirements, department policies, procedures and approved training to those facts. Facts later discovered but unknown to the officer at the time shall neither justify nor call into question an officer's decision regarding the use of force.

Any questioning of the involved employee conducted by the board will be in accordance with the department's disciplinary procedures, the Personnel Complaints Policy, the current collective bargaining agreement and any applicable state or federal law.

The board shall make one of the following recommended findings:

(a) The employee's actions were within department policy and procedure.
(b) The employee's actions were in violation of department policy and procedure.
(c) The employee's actions were accidental and non-negligent.
(d) The employee's actions were accidental and negligent.

A recommended finding requires a majority vote of the board. The board may also recommend additional investigations or reviews, such as disciplinary investigations, training reviews to
Deadly Force/Critical Incident Review Board

consider whether training should be developed or revised, and policy reviews, as may be appropriate. The board chairperson will submit the written recommendation to the Chief of Police.

The Chief of Police shall review the recommendation, make a final determination as to whether the employee's actions were within policy and procedure and will determine whether any additional actions, investigations or reviews are appropriate. The Chief of Police's final findings will be forwarded to the involved employee's Bureau Commander for review and appropriate action. If the Chief of Police concludes that discipline should be considered, a disciplinary process will be initiated.

At the conclusion of any additional reviews, copies of all relevant reports and information will be filed with the Chief of Police.
Handcuffing and Restraints

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

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

302.3 USE OF RESTRAINTS
Only members who have successfully completed Redondo Beach 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.

302.3.1 RESTRAINT OF DETAINEES
Situations may arise where it may be reasonable to restrain an individual 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 assure 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.

302.3.2 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 and in no event shall these persons be restrained by the use of leg irons, waist chains or handcuffs behind the body.

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
Handcuffing and Restraints

determination that such restraints are necessary for the safety of the arrestee, officers or others (Penal Code § 3407; Penal Code § 6030).

302.3.3   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.

302.3.4   NOTIFICATIONS
Whenever an officer transports a person with the use of restraints other than handcuffs, the officer shall inform the jail staff upon arrival at the jail that restraints were used. This notification should include information regarding any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety concerns or medical risks to the person (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration) that may have occurred prior to, or during, transportation to the jail.

302.4   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.

This policy provides guidelines for handling situations involving handcuffing during detentions and arrests.

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 individual 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.

When deciding whether to handcuff an arrestee, officers should carefully balance officer safety concerns with factors including but not limited to the following:

(a) The circumstances leading to the arrest.
(b) The attitude and behavior of the arrested person.
(c) The age, sex and health of the person.
(d) 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.
(e) Whether the person has any other apparent disability.
**Handcuffing and Restraints**

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.

It is not the intent of the Department to dissuade officers from handcuffing all persons they believe warrant that degree of restraint, nor is it the intent of this policy to create the atmosphere that in order to avoid risk, an officer should handcuff all persons regardless of the circumstances. In most situations handcuffs should be applied with the hands behind the person. Handcuffs should be removed as soon as the arrested person is safely confined within the jail.

### 302.5 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 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.

### 302.6 APPLICATION OF AUXILIARY RESTRAINT DEVICES

Auxiliary restraint devices include transport belts, waist or belly chains, transportation chains, leg irons, 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.

### 302.7 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.
Handcuffing and Restraints

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).

302.7.1 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 his/her 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 his/her stomach.

(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.

(f) When transported by emergency medical services, the restrained person should be accompanied by an officer when requested by medical personnel. The transporting officer should describe to medical personnel any unusual behaviors or other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the person (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

302.8 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

If an individual 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 an individual is arrested, the use of restraints other than handcuffs shall be documented in the related report. The officer should include, as appropriate:

(a) The amount of time the suspect was restrained.

(b) How the suspect was transported and the position of the suspect.

(c) Observations of the suspect's behavior and any signs of physiological problems.

(d) Any known or suspected drug use or other medical problems.
Handcuffing and Restraints

302.9 TRAINING
Subject to available resources, the Personnel and Training 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 irons, 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.

302.10 APPLICATION OF SOFT SHELL PROTECTIVE HELMET
Soft Shell protective helmets are temporary protective devices designed to prevent the wearer from causing injury to himself/herself once they have been deemed a danger to themselves and taken into custody for a criminal violation or placed on a civil 5150 WIC hold.

The application of the soft shell protective helmet may be placed on an individual when and officer reasonably believes the person will attempt to injure themselves and there is a need to apply the soft shell helmet to prevent injury. The soft shell helmet should be removed once the subject has reached a safe location and turned over to the custody of the Detention Facility/Mental Health Facility. The soft shell helmet shall be cleaned in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines after each application.

The application of the soft shell helmet shall warrant Supervisor Notification and be documented in the officer's report justifying the application of the helmet. A supervisor will review each application of a soft shell protective helmet for conformance to this policy and will document each use in a Supervisor Log. Any application of a soft shell protective helmet which results in an injury or complaint of injury will be subject to a Use of Force Review.
Control Devices and Techniques

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

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

303.3 ISSUING, CARRYING AND USING CONTROL DEVICES
Control devices described in this policy may be carried and used 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.

303.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

303.4.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The person in command at any incident may authorize and direct the use of a control device by selected personnel or members of specialized units who have successfully completed the required training.

303.4.2 RANGEMASTER RESPONSIBILITIES
The Chief of Police or his/her designee 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 appointed person or the designated instructor for a particular control device. The inspection shall be documented.

303.4.3 USER RESPONSIBILITIES
All normal maintenance, charging or cleaning of the control devices shall remain the responsibility of personnel using the various devices. Personnel shall not perform maintenance for which they are not trained.

Any damaged, inoperative, outdated or expended control devices or munitions, along with documentation explaining the cause of the damage, shall be returned to the appointed person.
Control Devices and Techniques

for disposition. Damage to City property shall be documented and forwarded through the chain of command, when appropriate, explaining the cause of damage.

303.5 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.

303.6 TEAR GAS GUIDELINES
Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Chief or Police or his/her designee, including but not limited to the SWAT commander and platoon 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.

303.6.1 EXAMPLES OF CIRCUMSTANCES APPROPRIATE FOR DEPLOYMENT
Examples include, but are not limited to, the following types of situations where the subject:

(a) Is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application for approved munitions.
(b) Has made credible threats to harm himself or others.
(c) Is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles, or other dangerous projectiles at citizens and/or officer.

303.6.2 DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS
Before discharging projectile, the officer should consider the following factors:

(a) Severity of the crime or incident.
(b) Subjects capability to pose an imminent threat to the safety of officers or others.
(c) If the subject is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight.
(d) The credibility of the subjects threat as evaluated by the officers present, and physical capacity/capability.
(e) The proximity of weapons available to the subject.
Control Devices and Techniques

(f) The officer's versus the subject's physical factors (i.e., age, size relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion, the number of officer(s) versus subject(s).

(g) The availability of other force options and their effectiveness.

(h) Distance and angle to target.

(i) Type of munitions employed.

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

(k) The subject's actions dictate the need for an immediate response and the use of controlled devices appears appropriate.

303.6.3 DEPLOYMENT DISTANCES
Officers should keep in mind the manufacturer's recommendations regarding deployment when using control devices, but are not solely restricted to use according to these manufacturer recommendations. Each tactical situation must be evaluated on the totality of the circumstances at the time of deployment.

303.6.4 SHOT PLACEMENT
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 when deadly force is not reasonably justified. Officers should generally follow the manufacturer's recommendations regarding minimum deployment distances and target areas, however, any target area or distance may be considered when it reasonably appears necessary to accomplish immediate incapacitation in order to prevent serious injury or death and other reasonable methods have failed or reasonably appear ineffective.

303.6.5 APPROVED MUNITIONS
Only Department approved kinetic energy munitions shall be carried and deployed.

303.6.6 STORAGE, MARKING AND TRANSITIONAL PROCEDURES
The assigned officer will inspect the kinetic device and ammunition prior to each watch and immediately prior to deploying it. Any person firing kinetic energy projectiles shall personally identify and personally load the projectile into the weapon for their intended use, or they shall not fire the kinetic energy device.

Kinetic energy systems shall be distinctively marked and stored in an unloaded condition.

The department's kinetic energy projectile LMT 40mm Launcher's shall have an orange sling. Personnel shall store LMT 40mm Launchers with the chamber unloaded and the hammer dropped. Kinetic energy projectile LMT 40mm Launchers shall employ a side saddle on the weapon with authorized kinetic energy munitions.

Officers will inspect kinetic energy LMT 40mm Launchers at the beginning of each shift to ensure that it is in proper working order and unloaded.
Control Devices and Techniques

Personnel shall secure weapons in the locked firearm mounts of vehicles when available.

If a LMT 40mm Launcher kinetic energy projectile weapon is deployed, personnel shall visually and physically determine that the chamber is empty. They shall inspect each round as it is loaded to ensure that it is a kinetic energy projectile.

No lethal ammunition shall be loaded in the weapon, stored in the side saddle, or stored in the carrying case of a kinetic energy device.

303.7 OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC) GUIDELINES
As with other control devices, oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray 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. 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.

303.7.1 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.

303.7.2 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.

303.8 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.

303.9 KINETIC ENERGY PROJECTILE GUIDELINES
Kinetic energy projectiles, when used properly, can be used in an attempt to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation.

303.9.1 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.
(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.

303.9.2 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.

303.9.3 SAFETY PROCEDURES
LMT 40mm Launchers designated for use with kinetic energy projectiles will be specially marked in a manner that makes them readily identifiable as such.
Control Devices and Techniques

Officers will inspect the LMT 40mm Launcher and projectiles at the beginning of each shift to ensure that the LMT 40mm Launcher 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 LMT 40mm Launcher will be unloaded and properly and securely stored in the vehicle. When deploying the kinetic energy projectile LMT 40mm Launcher, the officer shall visually inspect the kinetic energy projectiles to ensure that lethal ammunition is not being loaded into the LMT 40mm Launcher.

303.10 INVENTORY RESPONSIBILITY
The Rangemaster shall control the inventory of all kinetic energy devices. The Technical Services Officer shall control the inventory and shall issue all non firearm impact weapons.

303.10.1 DISPOSITION OF CONTROL DEVICES
All damaged, inoperative and/or expended control devices shall be returned to the Rangemaster or Technical Services Unit for disposition, repair or replacement.

All normal maintenance, charging or cleaning shall remain the responsibility of personnel authorized by the Chief of Police.

303.11 TRAINING FOR CONTROL DEVICES
The Personnel and Training 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.

303.12 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.
Conducted Energy Device

304.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for the issuance and use of the conducted energy device (CED).

304.2 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.

304.3 ISSUANCE AND CARRYING CEDS
Only members who have successfully completed department-approved training may be issued and may carry the CED.

The Department Master CED Instructor shall keep a log of issued CED devices and the serial numbers of cartridges/magazines issued to members through evidence.com.

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.

304.4 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,
Conducted Energy Device

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.

304.5 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.

304.5.1 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.

304.5.2 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.
(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).
Conducted Energy Device

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.

304.5.3 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.

304.5.4 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 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.

304.5.5 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 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.

304.5.6 DANGEROUS ANIMALS
The CED may be deployed against an animal if the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety.

304.6 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 policy.
Conducted Energy Device

with the Use of Force Policy. Unintentional discharges 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.

304.6.1 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.
(f) The type and brand of CED device and cartridge and cartridge serial number.
(g) Date, time, and location of the incident.
(h) Whether any display, laser, or arc deterred a subject and gained compliance.
(i) The number of CED activations, the duration of each cycle, the duration between activations, and (as best as can be determined) the duration that subject received applications.
(j) The range at which the CED was used.
(k) The type of mode used (probe or drive-stun).
(l) Location of any probe impact.
(m) Location of contact in drive-stun mode.
(n) Description of where missed probes went.
(o) Whether medical care was provided to the subject.
(p) Whether the subject sustained any injuries.
(q) Whether any officers sustained any injuries.

304.7 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
Conducted Energy Device

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).

**304.8 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.

**304.9 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 Personnel and Training. 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.
**Conducted Energy Device**

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.

Personnel and Training Unit 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.

Personnel and Training Unit 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.
(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.
Officer-Involved Shooting

305.1 OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING
The intent of this policy is to establish policy and procedures for the investigation of an incident in which a person is injured as the result of a police shooting and to ensure that such incidents be investigated in a fair and impartial manner.

305.2 INVESTIGATION RESPONSIBILITY
This Department conforms to the Los Angeles County Chiefs of Police and Sheriff's Association protocol for investigating officer-involved shootings.

Nothing in this policy is intended to increase, modify, or in any way affect the current legal standards nor shall any deviation from these guidelines be considered a breach of any legal standard.

305.3 TYPES OF INVESTIGATIONS
Anytime an officer discharges his/her firearm other than in qualification, training or otherwise lawful recreational activity, an investigation will be required.

Officer-involved shootings might involve several separate investigations. The investigations may include:

(a) A criminal investigation of the incident by the agency having jurisdiction where the incident occurred;

(b) A criminal investigation of the involved officer(s) conducted by an outside agency;

(c) A civil investigation to determine potential liability conducted by the involved officer's agency;

(d) An administrative investigation conducted by the involved officer's agency, to determine if there were any violations of Department policy.

305.4 JURISDICTION
Jurisdiction is determined by the location of the shooting and the agency employing the involved officer(s). The following scenarios outline the jurisdictional responsibilities for investigating officer-involved shootings:

305.4.1 REDONDO BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT OFFICER WITHIN THIS JURISDICTION
1. Any time a Redondo Beach Police Officer discharges his/her firearm in the City of Redondo Beach, and that discharge results in the death or injury of a person(s):

   a. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department shall be the primary investigating agency responsible for the criminal investigation of the suspect(s) actions in the shooting incident.

   b. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department will be responsible for the coordination with the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office Justice System Integrity Division for their investigation of the officer(s) involved in the shooting incident.
Officer-Involved Shooting

c. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department will be responsible for the completion of the investigation, including evidence processing and filings with the District Attorney's Office.

d. In addition, a separate administrative investigation by the Professional Standards Unit may be initiated at the direction of the Chief of Police or designee.

2. Any time a Redondo Beach Police officer intentionally discharges his or her firearm in the City of Redondo Beach which force did not result in death or injury to any person, the Watch Commander shall contact the Operations Division Commander and the Detective Bureau Commander.

   a. The Chief of Police or designee will make a determination to have the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department be the primary investigating agency as outlined in section 1 above or have the Investigations Division Commander initiate an investigation regarding the incident.

   b. The Investigations Division Commander will submit the completed criminal investigation as necessary.

   c. In addition, a separate administrative investigation by the Professional Standards Unit may be initiated at the direction of the Chief of Police or designee.

3. Any time a Redondo Beach Police officer discharges his or her firearm accidentally in the City of Redondo Beach, while on-duty, and no other person(s) are involved, the officer has a duty to report the accidental discharge to the Watch Commander. The Watch Commander shall determine the appropriate response for an investigation of the incident, and complete a written report of the incident.

305.4.2 ALLIED AGENCY’S OFFICER WITHIN THIS JURISDICTION
The Redondo Beach Police Department is responsible for the criminal investigation of the suspect's actions. The Redondo Beach Police Department may relinquish its criminal investigation of the suspect to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. The officer's employing agency will be responsible for any civil and/or administrative investigation(s).

305.4.3 REDONDO BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT OFFICER_DEPUTY IN ANOTHER JURISDICTION
The agency where the incident occurred has criminal jurisdiction and is responsible for the criminal investigation of the incident. The Redondo Beach Police Department may initiate a separate administrative investigation by the Professional Standards Unit at the direction of the Chief of Police or designee.

305.5 THE INVESTIGATION PROCESS
The following procedures are guidelines used in the investigation of an officer-involved shooting.

305.5.1 DUTIES OF INITIAL ON SCENE SUPERVISOR
Upon arrival at the scene of an officer-involved shooting, the first supervisor will immediately ensure that the Incident Command System (ICS) has been implemented should:
Officer-Involved Shooting

(a) Take all reasonable steps to obtain emergency medical attention for all apparently injured individuals;

(b) Attempt to obtain a brief overview of the situation from any non-shooter officer(s);

1. In the event that there are no non-shooter officers, the supervisor should attempt to obtain a brief voluntary overview from one shooter officer.

(c) If necessary, the supervisor may administratively order any officer from this department to immediately provide public safety information necessary to secure and contain the scene and pursue suspects;

1. Public safety information shall be limited to such things as outstanding suspect information, number and direction of shots fired, parameters of the incident scene, identity of known witnesses and similar information.

(d) Absent a voluntary statement from any officer(s), the initial on scene supervisor should not attempt to order any officer to provide statements other than public safety information;

(e) Provide all pertinent information to the Watch Sergeant and Communications. (If feasible, sensitive information should be communicated over secure networks);

(f) Take command of and secure the incident scene with additional personnel until relieved by other appropriate personnel;

(g) As soon as practical, shooter officers should respond or be transported (separately, if feasible) to the station for further direction;

1. Each involved officer should be given an administrative order not to discuss the incident with other involved officers pending further direction from a supervisor.

2. When an officer's weapon is taken or left at the scene (e.g., evidence), the officer will be provided with a comparable replacement weapon or transported to the station by other officers.

305.5.2 PATROL SUPERVISOR DUTIES
Upon learning of an officer-involved shooting, the Patrol Supervisor shall be responsible for coordinating all aspects of the incident until relieved by appropriate personnel.

305.5.3 NOTIFICATIONS
The following person(s) shall be notified as soon as practical concerning an officer-involved shooting:

• Chief of Police
• Bureau Commanders
• Investigations Division Commander (see 305.6 for Investigations Division Commander responsibilities).

The Chief of Police, or designee should then contact the following applicable person(s) as soon as practical cornering the officer-involved shooting:
Officer-Involved Shooting

- City Management
- City Attorney

305.5.4 MEDIA RELATIONS
Press releases and press inquiries shall be coordinated by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Homicide Investigators and released through the Sheriff's Information Bureau for officer involved shooting incidents where the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department is the primary investigating agency.

Press releases released by Redondo Beach Police Department will be distributed per the Media Policy in section 346.

It will be the policy of this agency to not release the identities of involved officers absent their consent or as required by law. Moreover, no involved officer shall be subjected to contact from the media (Govt. Code § 3303(e)) and no involved officer shall make any comments regarding the incident to the press unless authorized by the Chief of Police or a Bureau Commander.

Law enforcement officials receiving inquiries regarding incidents occurring in other agency jurisdictions shall refrain from public comment and will direct those inquiries to the agency having jurisdiction and primary responsibility for the investigation.

305.5.5 INVOLVED OFFICERS
Once the involved officer(s) have arrived at the station, the Watch Commander should admonish each officer that the incident shall not be discussed except with authorized personnel or representatives. The following shall be considered for the involved officer:

(a) Any request for department or legal representation will be accommodated, however, no involved officer should be permitted to meet collectively or in a group with an attorney or any representative prior to providing a formal interview or report (Government Code § 3303(i)).

(b) Discussions with licensed attorneys will be considered privileged as attorney-client communications.

(c) Discussions with department representatives (e.g., employee association) will be privileged only as to the discussion of non-criminal information however.

(d) A psychotherapist shall be provided by the Department to each involved officer, or any other officer, upon request.

1. Interviews with a licensed psychotherapist will be considered privileged and will not be disclosed except to the extent that the officer is or is not fit for return to duty.

2. An interview or session with a licensed psychotherapist may take place prior to the involved officer providing a formal interview or report, but the involved officers 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.
Officer-Involved Shooting

(e) Although the Department will honor the sensitivity of communications with peer counselors, there is no legal privilege to such. Peer counselors are cautioned against discussing the facts of any incident with an involved or witness officer.

Care should be taken to preserve the integrity of any physical evidence present on the officer's equipment or clothing, such as blood or fingerprints, until investigators or lab personnel can properly retrieve it.

Personnel investigating/interrogating the officer involved shooting shall make reasonable accommodations to the involved officer's physical and emotional needs (Government Code § 3303(d)).

Each involved officer shall be given reasonable paid administrative leave following an officer-involved shooting. It shall be the responsibility of the Watch Commander to make schedule adjustments to accommodate such leave.

305.6 THE SHOOTING INCIDENT- INVESTIGATION DIVISION RESPONSIBILITIES

Once notified of an officer-involved shooting that resulted in the death or injury of a person(s) or an officer involved shooting that will be investigated by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, it shall be the responsibility of the Investigation Division Commander to contact and liaison with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department to handle the officer involved shooting investigation and any requested notifications.

All related departmental reports except administrative and/or privileged/confidential reports will be forwarded to the designated investigative supervisor for approval and shall be maintained by the Records Unit. Privileged reports shall be maintained exclusively in a secured file under the control of the Records Manager. Administrative reports will be forwarded to the appropriate Bureau Commander.

305.6.1 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

It shall be the policy of this department to contact the District Attorney's Office so they may conduct an independent investigation into the circumstances of an officer-involved shooting involving injury or death. The Los Angeles County Sheriff Department will coordinate with the District Attorney's office for the subsequent investigation into the officer(s) involved in the shooting incident.

If requested, Redondo Beach Police Department detectives may be assigned to work with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and may be assigned to separately handle the investigation of any related crimes not being investigated by Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, so as to not duplicate efforts in related criminal investigations.

Once public safety issues have been addressed, criminal investigators will be given the next opportunity to interview involved officers in order to provide them with an opportunity to give a voluntary statement. The following shall be considered for the involved officer:
Officer-Involved Shooting

(a) Supervisors and Professional Standards Unit personnel should not participate directly in any voluntary interview of officers. This will not prohibit such personnel from monitoring such interviews or indirectly providing areas for inquiry.

(b) If requested, any involved officer will be afforded the opportunity to consult individually with a representative of his/her choosing or an attorney, prior to speaking with criminal investigators.

(c) Any voluntary statement provided by the officer(s) will be made available for inclusion in the administrative or other related investigations.

(d) Absent consent from the involved officer or as required by law, no administratively coerced statement(s) will be provided to any criminal investigators.

305.6.2 REPORTS BY INVOLVED OFFICERS
In the event that suspects remain outstanding or subject to prosecution for related offenses, this Department shall retain the authority to require involved 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 officer may write the report, it is generally recommended that such reports be completed by assigned investigators who should interview involved officers. 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 involved 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 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.

305.6.3 WITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVIEWS
Because potential witnesses to an officer-involved shooting or other major incident may become unavailable or the integrity of their statements compromised with the passage of time, a supervisor should take reasonable steps to promptly coordinate with criminal investigators to utilize available personnel for the following:

(a) Identify 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.
Officer-Involved Shooting

(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 department personnel.

1. A written, verbal or recorded statement of consent should be obtained prior to transporting a witness in a department vehicle. When the witness is a minor, consent should be obtained from the parent or guardian, if available, prior to transportation.

(c) Assign available personnel to promptly contact 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 contact with officers.

305.7 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION

In addition to all other investigations associated with an officer-involved shooting, this department may conduct an internal administrative investigation to determine conformance with department policy. This investigation will be conducted under the supervision of the Professional Standards Unit and will be considered a confidential peace officer personnel file.

(a) Any officer involved in a shooting may be 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 or her prior statement before proceeding with any subsequent interview(s) (Government Code § 3303(g))

(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 (Government Code § 3303(i)). 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.

3. Administrative interview(s) should be recorded by the investigator (the officer may also record the interview) (Government Code § 3303(g)).
4. The officer shall be informed of all constitutional Miranda rights (Government Code § 3303(h)) and, assuming no voluntary waiver, will then be given an administrative order to provide full and truthful answers to all questions (Government Code § 3303(e)). The officer shall be informed, however, that the interview will be for administrative purposes only and that the statement cannot be used criminally (The Lybarger or Garrity admonishment).

5. The administrative interview shall be considered part of the officer's confidential personnel file.

6. The Professional Standards Unit shall compile all relevant information and reports necessary for the Department to determine compliance with applicable policies.

7. The completed administrative investigation shall be submitted to the Use of Deadly Force Review Board, which will restrict its findings as to whether there was compliance with the Department use of deadly force policy.

8. Any other indications of potential policy violations shall be determined in accordance with standard disciplinary procedures.

305.8 OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING - EVIDENTIARY VIDEO

Evidence in an officer involved shooting (OIS) investigation generated in the form of video, be it from a body worn camera, dashboard camera, surveillance video or cellphone video taken by civilians, can be highly probative. Current law does not require that the Los Angeles County District Attorney’s Office or Redondo Beach Police Department release such video evidence to the public prior to or after its use in legal proceedings. Early release of such video evidence may result in biasing potential jurors who would be presented just a glimpse of what occurred without providing an appropriate context to the events. In addition, a court may exclude the introduction of such video evidence at trial, which would potentially bias a jury pool who may have already viewed such video evidence outside the confines of trial. Releasing such video evidence may compromise the integrity of an investigation by biasing or influencing a witness' or officer's perception of an event or altering the witness' or officer's memory. The Redondo Beach Police Department and Los Angeles County District Attorney’s Office have agreed to collaborate in appropriately releasing such video evidence only at such time as to ensure that the integrity of the investigation and the outcome of any subsequent legal proceeding arising from an officer involved shooting will never be compromised.

The Redondo Beach Police Department retains the discretion to release such video evidence while an OIS is under investigation or pending review for prosecution when there is good cause to believe release of such video evidence may quell unrest or protect public safety. In the event the Redondo Beach Police Department is inclined to release such video evidence, the Redondo Beach Police Department will notify the Los Angeles County District Attorney or the District Attorney’s designee prior to release. This will allow for consultation with the Los Angeles County District Attorney’s office regarding the basis for the decision and any potential negative impact such release could have on a future or pending criminal filing.
Officer-Involved Shooting

Should litigation of any kind related to an OIS be pending at the time the Los Angeles County District Attorney's office has declined to file charges or a prosecution has come to a full adjudication, the Los Angeles County District Attorney's office may consult with the Redondo Beach Police Department prior to the release of such video evidence.

Official Release of OIS Video:

Release of OIS video evidence may only occur after the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office has either officially declined to file a case, the video has been released in an open court proceeding whereby it has been introduced into the public domain, or at the conclusion of all relevant criminal litigation, whichever occurs first. When deemed necessary to protect the privacy of a person such as a witness, officer, person shot, or a decedent's family member, such video evidence maybe modified to blur the faces or identifying information of the persons involved.
Firearms

306.1 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.

306.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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.

306.3 AUTHORIZED FIREARMS, AMMUNITION AND OTHER WEAPONS
Members shall only use firearms/magazines 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.

306.3.1 HANDGUNS
The authorized department-issued handgun is the Glock Model 21. If employees choose to furnish their own, the following additional handguns are approved for on-duty use:

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<tr>
<th>MAKE</th>
<th>MODEL</th>
<th>CALIBER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GLOCK</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9MM</td>
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<td>9MM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOCK</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9MM</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

If employees choose to furnish their own, the following additional handguns are approved for on-duty use for members assigned to plain clothes investigations units:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAKE</th>
<th>MODEL</th>
<th>CALIBER</th>
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<tr>
<td>GLOCK</td>
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306.3.2 SHOTGUNS
The authorized department-issued shotgun is the Remington 870.

When not deployed, the shotgun shall be properly secured consistent with department training in a locking weapons rack in the patrol vehicle.

306.3.3 PATROL RIFLES
The authorized department-issued patrol rifle is the Colt AR-15. Personally owned rifles for on-duty use are authorized under section 311.3.9.

Members may deploy the patrol rifle (department owned or personally owned) 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:

(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 in a locking weapons rack in the patrol vehicle with the chamber empty, magazine loaded and inserted into the magazine well, and the selector lever in the SAFE fire position.

If the personally owned rifle is fired, the departments' officer involved shooting policy will be in effect.

306.3.4 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.
Firearms

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.

(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, members shall qualify under range supervision and thereafter once every six (6) months. Members must demonstrate proficiency and safe handling, and that the handgun functions properly.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(g) Members shall only carry department-authorized ammunition.

(h) When armed, officers shall carry their badges and Redondo Beach Police Department identification cards under circumstances requiring possession of such identification.

306.3.5 AMMUNITION

Members shall carry only department-authorized ammunition. Replacements for unserviceable or depleted ammunition issued by the Department shall be dispensed by the Rangemaster when needed, in accordance with established policy.

Members carrying personally owned authorized firearms of a caliber differing from department-issued firearms shall be responsible for obtaining fresh duty ammunition in accordance with the above, at their own expense.

306.3.6 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 on the department list of approved firearms.

(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) Prevailing/current law(s) for the disposition of any personally owned duty firearms upon retirement or separation of employment.

306.3.7 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) The purchase of the handgun and ammunition shall be the responsibility of the member unless the handgun and ammunition are provided by the Department.

(c) 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.

(d) The handgun shall be inspected by the Rangemaster prior to being carried and thereafter shall be subject to inspection whenever it is deemed necessary.

(e) 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.

(f) Prior to carrying the secondary handgun, members shall qualify under range supervision and thereafter once every six(6) months. Members must demonstrate proficiency and safe handling, and that the handgun functions properly.

(g) 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.

(h) Only one secondary handgun may be carried at a time.

306.3.8 TRAINING
Officers shall not carry or utilize the patrol rifle unless they have successfully completed Departmental training. This training shall consist of an initial patrol rifle user’s course and qualification score with a certified patrol rifle instructor. Officers shall thereafter be required to successfully complete semi-annual training and qualification conducted by a certified patrol rifle instructor. Any officer who fails to qualify or who fails to successfully complete a Department sanctioned training/qualification will no longer be authorized to carry a patrol rifle until they have successfully qualified.

306.3.9 PERSONALLY OWNED DUTY RIFLES
Members desiring to carry an authorized but personally owned duty rifle must receive written approval from the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. Only weapons, equipment and ammunition that meet agency authorized specifications and are approved by the Chief of Police or his/her designee, may be used by peace officers in their law enforcement responsibilities. Qualified peace officers, who desire to use a personally owned rifle for on-duty use, shall have prior approval from the Chief of Police before purchasing a rifle or using an existing privately purchased rifle. Only those rifles that have been approved by the Rangemaster for purchase or use for on-duty
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use will be allowed. Officers shall complete the designated personally owned/purchase rifle forms prior to approval by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. Once approved, Officers who currently own an existing privately purchased rifle, or those planning to purchase one as part of the private purchase option, shall ensure that personally owned rifles for on duty use conform to all of the following:

(a) Be approved by the Rangemaster.

(b) Standard gas-impingement AR-15 platform chambered for 5.56mm ammunition. Gas-piston systems may be approved by the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

(c) Be purchased as a whole from a reputable manufacturer.

(d) Semi-automatic only.

(e) Barrel length of at least 16” and an overall length of at least 26”.

(f) Has the capacity to accept a detachable magazine.

(g) Must have an attached flashlight system approved by the Rangemaster.

(h) The rifle and all accessories/parts shall be black unless otherwise approved by the Rangemaster. No aftermarket markings, decals or engravings shall be placed on the rifle.

(i) No modifications shall be made to the rifle without approval from the Rangemaster.

(k) Members authorized to carry and use a personally owned rifle for on-duty use shall comply with all other policies regarding the use of firearms/rifles.

306.4  **EQUIPMENT**

Firearms carried on- or off-duty shall be maintained in a clean, serviceable condition. Maintenance and repair of authorized personally owned firearms/rifles are the responsibility of the individual member.

306.4.1  **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.

Firearms that are the property of the Department or personally owned firearms that are approved for department use may be repaired or modified only by a person who is department-approved and certified as an armorer or gunsmith in the repair of the specific firearm. Such modification or repair must be authorized in advance by the Rangemaster.

Any repairs or modifications to the member’s personally owned firearm/rifle shall be done at his/her expense and must be approved by the Rangemaster.

306.4.2  **FIREARMS QUALIFICATIONS**

Unless on vacation, light duty status, or approved leave, which encompasses two or more shoot days in a calendar month, or otherwise excused by the Chief of Police, or designee, all sworn personnel will be required to show proficiency on a designated course of fire on the following basis:
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(a) All sworn personnel will be required to show proficiency with their department approved duty weapon on a monthly basis, or as designated by the Rangemaster or Chief of Police. Members who fail to qualify shall be subject to remedial training, removal from duty and/or disciplinary action.

(b) Failure to sign the range attendance roster shall constitute non attendance;

(c) Failure to reach an acceptable level of proficiency shall subject the employee to more intensive retraining or a temporary reassignment to a position that does not require the use of a firearm. If utilized, the reassignment will continue until an acceptable level of weapon proficiency is attained.

All sworn personnel shall complete RBPD Form 59 for each period, when they fail to attend a scheduled proficiency course of fire. Each RBPD Form 59 will be submitted to the department Rangemaster for approval, no later than the last day of the month for the shoot period. Failure to complete and turn in RBPD Form 59 will result in an "unexcused" for the period missed. Each officer "excused" or "unexcused" for the period missed will be required to shoot and show proficiency the following qualification month. This requirement will ensure that all officers will continue to exhibit proficiency for their respective qualification periods and/or comply with their total annual requirement.

Any officer, irrespective of rank, failing to show proficiency during a scheduled range day shall be required to attend all subsequently scheduled range days until proficiency is exhibited. Designated proficiency courses shall be scheduled by the Rangemaster. All officers are encouraged to attend each of the scheduled shoot days in order to maintain maximum proficiency. All officers, irrespective of rank, who attend a scheduled shoot day and fail to show proficiency for two consecutive periods may be scheduled for remedial training.

All officers, irrespective of rank, with two consecutive "unexcused" shoot days may, at the discretion of their respective Bureau Commander, be scheduled for remedial training.

Proficiency courses are to be designated by the department Rangemaster with approval of the Chief of Police, or designee.

306.4.3 HOLSTERS

Only department approved holsters shall be used and worn by uniformed members. No modifications or attachments shall be made to any department issued holster without advance approval from the Chief of Police. Only department approved holsters shall be used and worn by non-uniformed department members. Members shall periodically inspect their holsters to make sure they are serviceable and provide the proper security and retention of the handgun.

306.4.4 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.
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306.4.5 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.

306.5 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. Personally owned rifles authorized for on-duty use must be stored in the patrol vehicle’s locked trunk or approved area during on-duty use.

(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 the firearm is the member’s primary duty firearm, a replacement firearm will be issued to the member until the duty firearm is serviceable.

306.5.1 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
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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.

Firearms may be safely stored in lockers or another approved location at the end of the shift. Duty and secondary handguns when stored in lockers or another approved location may remain loaded if they are secured in an appropriate holster.

306.5.2 STORAGE AT HOME
Members shall ensure that all firearms and ammunition are locked and secured while in their homes, vehicles or any other area under their 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 § 25100).

306.5.3 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, or has taken any drugs or medication, has taken any combination thereof that would tend to adversely affect the member’s senses or judgment.

306.5.4 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).

306.6 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 Personnel and Training 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.
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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.

The Rangemaster has the responsibility for ensuring each member meets the minimum requirements during training shoots and 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 Personnel and Training documentation of the training courses provided. Documentation shall include, 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 Personnel and Training.

306.7 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 Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach Police Department must submit a National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) message prior to the officer’s travel. If approved, TSA will send the Redondo Beach 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.

306.8 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 Redondo Beach Police Department badge and 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.

306.9 DISPOSITION OF PRIVATELY PURCHASED RIFLE
In the event an officer separates from employment with the Redondo Beach Police Department, or when an officer's authorization has been permanently rescinded by the Chief of Police, the officer may no longer lawfully possess the rifle.

It shall be the officer's responsibility to follow the Department of Justice guidelines and current statutes to ensure compliance with registration and possession requirements.
.50 BMG Sniper Rifle

307.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
In order to more effectively and accurately address the increasing level of fire power and body armor utilized by criminal suspects as well as limitations of the .308 caliber cartridge such as atmospheric conditions (wind, humidity, rain), extreme barricade situations, or long distance, the Redondo Beach Police Department has made the .50 BMG Sniper Rifle available to qualified SWAT team members as an additional resource.

307.2 .50 BMG SNIPER RIFLE

307.2.1 DEFINITION
The .50 BMG Sniper Rifle is an authorized weapon which is owned by the Department and which is made available to properly trained SWAT team members with current qualification as a supplemental resource to their standard .308 caliber sniper rifles.

307.3 SPECIFICATIONS
The only authorized .50 BMG rifles are the ones which are owned and issued by the Department. These rifles shall be the Barrett M82A1 and the ArmaLite AR50. The Barrett M82A1 is a semi-automatic, magazine fed rifle. The ArmaLite AR50 is a single shot bolt action rifle.

307.3.1 RIFLE AMMUNITION
The only ammunition authorized for the .50 BMG is that which has been issued by the Department. This will consist of a quality factory load in .50 BMG caliber.

307.4 RIFLE MAINTENANCE
(a) Primary responsibility for maintenance of the .50 BMG shall fall on the Department Rangemaster. The weapon system shall be inspected prior to and after each qualification by the deploying SWAT team member. The Department Rangemaster shall inspect the weapon system annually.

(b) The .50 BMG shall be subject to inspection by the SWAT Commander and the Department Rangemaster at any time.

(c) No modification shall be made to the .50 BMG without prior written authorization from the Department Rangemaster.

307.5 TRAINING
Only SWAT team members who have successfully completed Department authorized training and who are currently authorized shall carry and utilize the .50 BMG. The training shall consist of an initial .50 BMG user’s course and qualification score with a certified rifle instructor. SWAT personnel shall thereafter be required to successfully complete semi-annual training and qualification with a certified rifle instructor.
.50 BMG Sniper Rifle

307.6 DEPLOYMENT OF THE .50 BMG SNIPER RIFLE
All deployments of the .50 BMG must have the prior approval of the SWAT Commander. Upon approval, SWAT team members may deploy the .50 BMG in any circumstance where the officer can articulate a reasonable expectation that the .50 BMG may be needed. The .50 BMG round is not affected by atmospheric conditions at short range (under 500 yards) and obstructions such as vehicles, glass and standard stucco walls. Examples of some general guidelines for deploying the .50 BMG may include, but are not limited to:

(a) When the officer is faced with a situation that may require the delivery of accurate and effective fire at extended range;

(b) Situations where the officer reasonably expects the need to meet or exceed a suspect’s firepower;

(c) When the officer reasonably believes that there may be a need to deliver fire on a barricaded suspect or a suspect with a hostage;

(d) When the officer reasonably believes that a suspect may be wearing body armor;

(e) When the need arises to stop a vehicle or keep a vehicle from moving;

(f) When the officer reasonably believes a vehicle may contain an improvised explosive device or a suicide bomber;

(g) When the officer reasonably believes the .308 Caliber cartridge may not be effective due to: atmospheric conditions (wind, humidity, rain), density and type of barricade (vehicles, glass and standard stucco walls), or distance.

307.7 DISCHARGE OF THE .50 BMG SNIPER RIFLE
The discharge of the .50 BMG sniper rifle shall be governed by the Department’s Deadly Force Policy.

307.8 TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

(a) Factors such as fortified positions, armored vehicles, aircraft, boats, multiple human threats, the distance from the intended target, hardened barricades, heavy body armor, thick glass, and the firepower of the opponent should be taken into account in the decision to deploy the .50 BMG sniper rifle.

(b) The penetration capabilities of these weapons should be taken into consideration when deployed and efforts should be made to reduce the potential for unintended collateral damage whenever possible.

(c) The .50 BMG sniper rifle is a means of positive vehicle, vessel and aircraft immobilization during tactical incidents and for stopping vehicle borne improvised explosive devices (VBIED’s).
.50 BMG Sniper Rifle

(d) When the deployment occurs as part of a SWAT call out or preplanned SWAT action, a SWAT Team leader will document the deployment of the .50 BMG in the SWAT After Action Report.

307.9 RIFLE STORAGE
The .50 BMG sniper rifles shall be stored in the SWAT armory.
Vehicle Pursuits

308.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Vehicle pursuits expose innocent citizens, law enforcement officers and fleeing violators to the risk of serious injury or death. The primary purpose of this policy is to provide officers with guidance in balancing the safety of the public and themselves against law enforcement's duty to apprehend violators of the law. Another purpose of this policy is to reduce the potential for pursuit-related collisions. Vehicular pursuits require officers to exhibit a high degree of common sense and sound judgment. Officers must not forget that the immediate apprehension of a suspect is generally not more important than the safety of the public and pursuing officers.

Deciding whether to pursue a motor vehicle is a critical decision that must be made quickly and under difficult and unpredictable circumstances. In recognizing the potential risk to public safety created by vehicular pursuits, no officer or supervisor shall be criticized or disciplined for deciding not to engage in a vehicular pursuit because of the risk involved. This includes circumstances where department policy would permit the initiation or continuation of the pursuit. It is recognized that vehicular pursuits are not always predictable and decisions made pursuant to this policy will be evaluated according to the totality of the circumstances reasonably available at the time of the pursuit.

Officers must remember that the most important factors to the successful conclusion of a pursuit are proper self-discipline and sound professional judgment. Officer's conduct during the course of a pursuit must be objectively reasonable; that is, what a reasonable officer would do under the circumstances. An unreasonable individual's desire to apprehend a fleeing suspect at all costs has no place in professional law enforcement.

308.1.1 VEHICLE PURSUIT DEFINED
A vehicle pursuit is 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.

308.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
It shall be the policy of this department that a vehicle pursuit shall be conducted only with red light and siren as required by Vehicle Code § 21055 for exemption from compliance with the rules of the road. The following policy is established to provide officers with guidelines for driving with due regard and caution for the safety of all persons using the highway as required by Vehicle Code § 21056.

308.2.1 WHEN TO INITIATE A PURSUIT
Officers are authorized to initiate a pursuit when it is reasonable to believe that a suspect is attempting to evade arrest or detention by fleeing in a vehicle.
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The following factors individually and collectively shall be considered in deciding whether to initiate a pursuit:

(a) Seriousness of the known or reasonably suspected crime and its relationship to community safety.

(b) The importance of protecting the public and balancing the known or reasonably suspected offense and the apparent need for immediate capture against the risks to officers, innocent motorists and others.

(c) Apparent nature of the fleeing suspects (e.g., whether the suspects represent a serious threat to public safety).

(d) The identity of the suspects has been verified and there is comparatively minimal risk in allowing the suspects to be apprehended at a later time.

(e) Safety of the public in the area of the pursuit, including the type of area, time of day, the amount of vehicular and pedestrian traffic and the speed of the pursuit relative to these factors.

(f) Pursuing officers familiarity with the area of the pursuit, the quality of radio communications between the pursuing units and the dispatcher/supervisor and the driving capabilities of the pursuing officers under the conditions of the pursuit.

(g) Weather, traffic and road conditions that substantially increase the danger of the pursuit beyond the worth of apprehending the suspect.

(h) Performance capabilities of the vehicles used in the pursuit in relation to the speeds and other conditions of the pursuit.

(i) Vehicle speeds.

(j) Other persons in or on the pursued vehicle (e.g., passengers, co-offenders and hostages).

(k) Availability of other resources such as helicopter assistance.

(l) The police unit is carrying passengers other than police officers. Pursuits should not be undertaken with a prisoner in the police vehicle.

308.2.2 WHEN TO TERMINATE A PURSUIT
Pursuits should be discontinued whenever the totality of objective circumstances known or which reasonably ought to be known to the officer or supervisor during the pursuit indicates that the present risks of continuing the pursuit reasonably appear to outweigh the risks resulting from the suspect’s escape.

The factors listed in WHEN TO INITIATE A PURSUIT of this policy are expressly included herein and will apply equally to the decision to discontinue as well as the decision to initiate a pursuit. Officers and supervisors must objectively and continuously weigh the seriousness of the offense against the potential danger to innocent motorists and themselves when electing to continue a
Vehicle Pursuits

pursuit. In the context of this policy, the term “terminate” shall be construed to mean discontinue or to stop chasing the fleeing vehicle.

In addition to the factors listed in WHEN TO INITIATE A PURSUIT of this policy, the following factors should also be considered in deciding whether to terminate a pursuit:

(a) Distance between the pursuing officers and the fleeing vehicle is so great that further pursuit would be futile or require the pursuit to continue for an unreasonable time and/or distance.

(b) Pursued vehicle’s location is no longer definitely known.

(c) Officer’s pursuit vehicle sustains any type of damage that renders it unsafe to drive.

(d) Extended pursuits of violators for misdemeanors not involving violence or risk of serious harm (independent of the pursuit) are discouraged.

(e) There are hazards to uninvolved bystanders or motorists.

(f) If the identity of the offender is known and it does not reasonably appear that the need for immediate capture outweighs the risks associated with continuing the pursuit, officers should strongly consider discontinuing the pursuit and apprehending the offender at a later time.

(g) Pursuit is terminated by a supervisor.

308.2.3 SPEED LIMITS
The speed of a pursuit is a factor that should be evaluated on a continuing basis by the officer and supervisor. Evaluation of vehicle speeds shall 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 shall 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.

308.3 PURSUIT UNITS
Pursuit units should be limited to three vehicles (two units and a supervisor); however, the number of units involved will vary with the circumstances. An officer or supervisor may request additional units to join a pursuit if, after assessing the factors outlined above, it appears that the number of officers involved would be insufficient to safely arrest the suspects. All other officers should stay out of the pursuit, but should remain alert to its progress and location. Any officer who drops out of a pursuit may then, if necessary, proceed to the termination point at legal speeds, following the appropriate rules of the road.
308.3.1 PURSUIT VEHICLE LIMITATIONS
Police motorcycles, canine units and ALPR police vehicles shall abandon their primary/secondary unit responsibilities in a pursuit when a sufficient number of marked black and white police vehicles have joined the pursuit. These vehicles may initiate and/or continue/assist in a pursuit only when approved by a supervisor. A canine unit is authorized to trail the pursuit as circumstances may require the presence of a police dog at the termination of the pursuit. This limitation on police motorcycles, canine units and ALPR equipped vehicles is intended to minimize potential injury and/or damage to the officer, police service dog and specialized equipment.

308.3.2 VEHICLES WITHOUT EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT
Vehicles not equipped with red light and siren are prohibited from initiating or joining in any pursuit. The exemptions provided by Vehicle Code §21055 do not apply to officers using vehicles without emergency equipment.

308.3.3 PRIMARY UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES
The initial pursuing unit will be designated as the primary pursuit unit and will be responsible for the conduct of the pursuit unless it is unable to remain reasonably close enough to the violator’s vehicle. The primary responsibility of the officer initiating the pursuit is the apprehension of the suspects without unreasonable danger to him/herself or other persons.

Notify the Communications Center that a vehicle pursuit has been initiated and as soon as practicable provide information including, but not limited to:

(a) Reason for the pursuit.
(b) Location and direction of travel.
(c) Speed of the fleeing vehicle.
(d) Description of the fleeing vehicle and license number, if known.
(e) Number of known occupants.
(f) The identity or description of the known occupants.
(g) Information concerning the use of firearms, threat of force, injuries, hostages or other unusual hazards.

Unless relieved by a supervisor or secondary unit, the officer in the primary unit shall be responsible for the broadcasting of the progress of the pursuit. Unless practical circumstances indicate otherwise, and in order to concentrate on pursuit driving, the primary officer should relinquish the responsibility of broadcasting the progress of the pursuit to a secondary unit or aircraft joining the pursuit.

308.3.4 SECONDARY UNITS RESPONSIBILITIES
The second officer in the pursuit is responsible for the following:

(a) The officer in the secondary unit should immediately notify the dispatcher of entry into the pursuit.
Vehicle Pursuits

(b) Remain a safe distance behind the primary unit unless directed to assume the role of primary officer, or if the primary unit is unable to continue the pursuit.

(c) The secondary officer should be responsible for broadcasting the progress of the pursuit unless the situation indicates otherwise.

308.3.5 PURSUIT DRIVING TACTICS
The decision to use specific driving tactics requires the same assessment of considerations outlined in the factors to be considered concerning pursuit initiation and termination. The following are tactics for units involved in the pursuit:

(a) Officers, considering their driving skills and vehicle performance capabilities, will space themselves from other involved vehicles such that they are able to see and avoid hazards or react safely to maneuvers by the fleeing vehicle.

(b) Because intersections can present increased risks, the following tactics should be considered:
   1. Available units not directly involved in the pursuit may proceed safely to controlled intersections ahead of the pursuit in an effort to warn cross traffic.
   2. Pursuing units should exercise due caution when proceeding through controlled intersections.

(c) As a general rule, officers should not pursue a vehicle driving left of center (wrong way) on a freeway. In the event that the pursued vehicle does so, the following tactics should be considered:
   1. Requesting assistance from an air unit.
   2. Maintaining visual contact with the pursued vehicle by paralleling it on the correct side of the roadway.
   3. Requesting other units to observe exits available to the suspects.

(d) Notifying the California Highway Patrol (CHP) and/or other jurisdictional agency if it appears that the pursuit may enter their jurisdiction.

(e) Officers involved in a pursuit should not attempt to pass other units unless the situation indicates otherwise or they are requested to do so by the primary unit.

308.3.6 TACTICS/PROCEDURES FOR UNITS NOT INVOLVED IN THE PURSUIT
There should be no paralleling of the pursuit route. Officers are authorized to use emergency equipment at intersections along the pursuit path to clear intersections of vehicular and pedestrian traffic to protect the public. Officers should remain in their assigned area and should not become involved with the pursuit unless directed otherwise by a supervisor.

The primary and secondary units and field supervisor should be the only units operating under emergency conditions (red light and siren) unless other units are assigned to the pursuit.
Vehicle Pursuits

Non-pursuing personnel needed at the termination of the pursuit should respond in a non-emergency manner, observing the rules of the road unless requested to respond Code 3 to provide assistance.

308.3.7 PURSUIT TRAILING
In the event that the initiating unit from this agency relinquishes control of the pursuit to another unit or jurisdiction, that initiating unit may, with permission of a supervisor, trail the pursuit to the termination point in order to provide necessary information and assistance for the arrest of the suspect(s).

The term trail means to follow the path of the pursuit at a safe speed while obeying all traffic laws and without activating emergency equipment. If the pursuit is at a slow rate of speed, the trailing unit will maintain sufficient distance from the pursuit units and shall not participate in the pursuit.

308.3.8 AIR SUPPORT ASSISTANCE
When available, air support assistance should be requested. Once the air unit has established visual contact with the pursued vehicle, the unit should assume control over the pursuit. The primary and secondary ground units, or involved supervisor, will maintain operational control but should consider whether the participation of air support warrants the continued close proximity and/or involvement of ground units in the pursuit.

The air unit should coordinate the activities of resources on the ground, report progress of the pursuit and provide officers and supervisors with details of upcoming traffic congestion, road hazards, or other pertinent information to evaluate whether to continue the pursuit. If ground units are not within visual contact of the pursued vehicle and the air support unit determines that it is unsafe to continue the pursuit, the air support unit should recommend terminating the pursuit.

308.4 SUPERVISORY CONTROL AND RESPONSIBILITY
It is the policy of this department that available supervisory and management control will be exercised over all vehicle pursuits involving officers from this department.

The field supervisor of the officer initiating the pursuit, or if unavailable, the nearest field supervisor will be responsible for the following:

(a) Upon becoming aware of a pursuit, immediately ascertaining all reasonably available information to continuously assess the situation and risk factors associated with the pursuit in order to ensure that the pursuit is conducted within established department guidelines.

(b) Engaging in the pursuit, when appropriate, to provide on-scene supervision.

(c) Exercising management and control of the pursuit even if not engaged in it.

(d) Ensuring that no more than the number of required police units needed are involved in the pursuit under the guidelines set forth in this policy.
Vehicle Pursuits

(e) Directing that the pursuit be terminated if, in his/her judgment, it is unjustified to continue the pursuit under the guidelines of this policy.

(f) Ensuring that aircraft are requested if available.

(g) Ensuring that the proper radio channel is being used.

(h) Ensuring the notification and/or coordination of outside agencies if the pursuit either leaves or is likely to leave the jurisdiction of this agency.

(i) Controlling and managing RBPD units when a pursuit enters another jurisdiction.

(j) Preparing post-pursuit critique and analysis of the pursuit for training purposes.

308.4.1 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITY
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 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.

The Watch Commander shall review all pertinent reports for content and forward to the Division Commander.

308.5 COMMUNICATIONS
If the pursuit is confined within the City limits, radio communications will be conducted on the primary channel unless instructed otherwise by a supervisor or communications dispatcher. If the pursuit leaves the jurisdiction of this department or such is imminent, involved units should, whenever available, switch radio communications to an emergency channel most accessible by participating agencies and units.

308.5.1 COMMUNICATION CENTER RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon notification that a pursuit has been initiated, the Communications Center will:

(a) Coordinate pursuit communications of the involved units and personnel.

(b) Notify and coordinate with other involved or affected agencies as practicable.

(c) Ensure that a field supervisor is notified of the pursuit.

(d) Assign an incident number and log all pursuit activities.

(e) Broadcast pursuit updates as well as other pertinent information as necessary.

(f) Notify the Watch Commander as soon as practicable.

308.5.2 LOSS OF PURSUED VEHICLE
When the pursued vehicle is lost, the primary unit should broadcast pertinent information to assist other units in locating suspects. The primary unit will be responsible for coordinating any further search for either the pursued vehicle or suspects fleeing on foot.
Vehicle Pursuits

308.6 INTER-JURISDICTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
When a pursuit enters another agency's jurisdiction, the primary officer or supervisor, taking into consideration distance traveled, unfamiliarity with the area and other pertinent facts, should determine whether to request the other agency to assume the pursuit. Unless entry into another jurisdiction is expected to be brief, it is generally recommended that the primary officer or supervisor 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.

308.6.1 ASSUMPTION OF PURSUIT BY ANOTHER AGENCY
Redondo Beach units originally involved will discontinue the pursuit when advised that another agency has assumed the pursuit and our assistance is no longer needed. Upon discontinuing the pursuit, the primary unit may upon request, with or at the direction of a supervisor, proceed to the termination point to assist in the investigation.

The role and responsibilities of officers at the termination of a pursuit initiated by this Department shall be coordinated with appropriate consideration of the units from the agency assuming the pursuit.

Notification of a pursuit in progress should not be construed as a request to join the pursuit. Requests to or from another agency to assume a pursuit should be specific.

Because of communication limitations between local agencies and CHP units, a request for CHP assistance will mean that upon arrival of sufficient CHP units we will relinquish responsibility for the pursuit.

308.6.2 PURSUITS EXTENDING INTO THIS JURISDICTION
The agency that initiates a pursuit is responsible for conducting the pursuit. Units from this department should not join a pursuit unless specifically requested to do so by the pursuing agency and with approval from a supervisor. The exception to this is when a single unit from the initiating agency is in pursuit. Under this circumstance, a supervisor may authorize units from this department to join the pursuit until sufficient units from the initiating agency join the pursuit or until additional information is provided allowing withdrawal of the pursuit.

When a request is made for this department to assist or take over a pursuit that has entered the jurisdiction of Redondo Beach Police Department, the supervisor should consider:

(a) The public's safety within this jurisdiction.
(b) The safety of the pursuing officers.
(c) Whether the circumstances are serious enough to continue the pursuit.
(d) Whether there is adequate staffing to continue the pursuit.
(e) The ability to maintain the pursuit.

As soon as practicable, a supervisor or the Watch Commander should review a request for assistance from another agency. The Watch Commander or supervisor, after considering the above factors, may decline to assist in, or assume the other agency's pursuit.
Vehicle Pursuits

Assistance to a pursuing allied agency by officers of this department will terminate at the City limits provided that the pursuing officers have sufficient assistance from other sources. Ongoing participation from this department may 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 officers from the allied agency including but not limited to scene control, coordination and completion of supplemental reports, and any other reasonable assistance requested or needed.

308.7 PURSUIT INTERVENTION

Pursuit intervention is an attempt to terminate the ability of a suspect to continue to flee in a motor vehicle through tactical application of technology, road spikes, blocking, boxing, PIT (Pursuit Intervention Technique), ramming or roadblock procedures. In this context, ramming shall be construed to mean maneuvering the police unit into contact with the pursued vehicle to mechanically disable or forcibly position it such that further flight is not possible or practicable.

308.7.1 WHEN USE IS AUTHORIZED

Whenever possible, Officers should obtain a supervisors approval prior to the use of pursuit intervention tactics. In deciding whether to use intervention tactics, officers/supervisors should balance the risks of allowing the pursuit to continue with the potential hazards arising from the use of each tactic to the public, the officers and persons in or on the pursued vehicle. With these risks in mind, the decision to use any intervention tactic should be reasonable in light of the circumstances confronting the officer at the time of the decision.

It is imperative that officers act within the bounds of legality, good judgment and accepted practices.

308.7.2 DEFINITIONS

**Blocking or vehicle intercept** - A slow-speed coordinated maneuver where two or more patrol vehicles simultaneously intercept and block the movement of a suspect vehicle, the driver of which may be unaware of the impending enforcement stop, with the goal of containment and preventing a pursuit. Blocking is not a moving or stationary road block.

**Boxing-in** - A tactic designed to stop a violator’s vehicle by surrounding it with law enforcement vehicles and then slowing all vehicles to a stop.

**Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT)** - A low-speed maneuver designed to cause the suspect vehicle to spin out and terminate the pursuit.

**Ramming** - The deliberate act of impacting a violator’s vehicle with another vehicle to functionally damage or otherwise force the violator’s vehicle to stop.

**Roadblocks** - A tactic designed to stop a violator’s vehicle by intentionally placing an emergency vehicle or other immovable object in the path of the violator’s vehicle.

**Spikes or tack strips** - A device that extends across the roadway designed to puncture the tires of the pursued vehicle.
Vehicle Pursuits

308.7.3 INTERVENTION STANDARDS
Any pursuit intervention tactic, depending upon the conditions and circumstances under which it is used, may present dangers to the officers, the public or anyone in or on the vehicle being pursued. Certain applications of intervention tactics may be construed to be a use of deadly force and subject to the requirements for such use. Officers shall consider these facts and requirements prior to deciding how, when, where and if an intervention tactic should be employed.

(a) Blocking or vehicle intercept should only be considered in cases involving felony suspects or impaired drivers who pose a threat to public safety when officers reasonably believe that attempting a conventional enforcement stop will likely result in the driver attempting to flee in the vehicle. Because of the potential risks involved, this technique should only be employed by officers who have received training in such tactics after giving consideration to the following:

1. The need to immediately stop the suspect vehicle or prevent it from leaving substantially outweighs the risks of injury or death to occupants of the suspect vehicle, officers, or other members of the public.
2. All other reasonable intervention techniques have failed or reasonably appear ineffective.
3. Employing the blocking maneuver does not unreasonably increase the risk to officer safety.
4. The target vehicle is stopped or traveling at a low speed.
5. At no time should civilian vehicles be used to deploy this technique.

(b) Only those officers trained in the use of the Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) will be authorized to use this procedure and when possible with the approval of a supervisor upon consideration of the circumstances and conditions presented at the time, including the potential for risk of injury to officers, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle.

(c) Ramming a fleeing vehicle should be done only after other reasonable tactical means at the officer's disposal have been exhausted. This tactic should be reserved for situations where there does not appear to be another reasonable alternative method. This policy is an administrative guide to direct officers in their decision-making process before ramming another vehicle. When ramming is used as a means to stop a fleeing vehicle, one or more of the following factors should be present:

1. The suspect is an actual or suspected felon who reasonably appears to represent a serious threat to the public if not apprehended.
2. The suspect is driving with willful or wanton disregard for the safety of other persons or is driving in a reckless and life-endangering manner.
Vehicle Pursuits

3. If there does not reasonably appear to be a present or immediately foreseeable serious threat to the public, the use of ramming is not authorized.

(d) As with all intervention techniques, pursuing officers whenever possible, should obtain supervisor approval before attempting to box a suspect vehicle during a pursuit. The use of such a technique must be carefully coordinated with all involved units, taking into consideration the circumstances and conditions presented at the time as well as the potential risk of injury to officers, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle.

(e) The use of spike strips should whenever possible, be approved in advance by a supervisor and deployed only when it is reasonably certain that only the pursued vehicle will be affected by their use. Officers should carefully consider the limitations of such devices as well as the potential risks to officers, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle. If the pursued vehicle is a motorcycle, a vehicle transporting hazardous materials, or a school bus transporting children, officers and supervisors should weigh the potential consequences against the need to immediately stop the vehicle.

(f) Because roadblocks involve a potential for serious injury or death to occupants of the pursued vehicle if the suspect does not stop, the intentional placement of roadblocks in the direct path of a pursued vehicle is generally discouraged and should not be deployed without prior approval of a supervisor and only then under extraordinary conditions when all other reasonable intervention techniques have failed or reasonably appear ineffective and the need to immediately stop the pursued vehicle substantially outweighs the risks of injury or death to occupants of the pursued vehicle, officers or other members of the public.

308.7.4 CAPTURE OF SUSPECTS
Blocking, boxing or vehicle intercept should only be considered in cases involving felony suspects or impaired drivers who pose a threat to public safety when officers reasonably believe that attempting a conventional enforcement stop will likely result in the driver attempting to flee in the vehicle.

As with all intervention techniques, pursuing officers should, whenever possible obtain supervisor approval before attempting to box a suspect vehicle during a pursuit. The use of such a technique must be carefully coordinated with all involved units, taking into consideration the circumstances and conditions presented at the time as well as the potential of injury to officers, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle.

Because of the potential risks involved with these techniques they should only be employed by officers who have received training in such techniques after giving consideration to the following:

(a) The need to immediately stop the suspect vehicle or prevent it from leaving substantially outweighs the risks of injury or death to occupants of the suspect vehicle, officers, or other members of the public.
Vehicle Pursuits

(b) All other reasonable intervention techniques have failed or reasonably appear ineffective.

c) Employing the blocking maneuver does not unreasonably increase the risk to officer safety.

d) The target vehicle is stopped or traveling at a low speed.

e) At no time should civilian vehicles be used to deploy this technique.

308.7.5 PURSUIT INTERVENTION TECHNIQUE (PIT)
Only those officers trained in the use of the Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) shall use this procedure. Whenever possible, the pursuing officer should obtain the approval of a supervisor prior to attempting a PIT technique. Officers should consider the circumstances and conditions presented at the time including the potential for risk of injury to officers, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle.

A pursuit may be terminated by intervention after consideration has been given to the following:

(a) The officer must believe that the continued movement of the pursued vehicle would place the uninvolved persons in imminent danger or great bodily harm or death;

(b) The apparent risk of harm to uninvolved persons is great and outweighs the apparent risk of harm in using intervention;

(c) Intervention should not be attempted when the pursued vehicle is travelling in excess of 35 MPH, unless deadly force appears reasonable;

(d) An uninvolved motorist-occupied vehicle shall not be used to forcibly stop a pursued vehicle;

(e) Intervention shall not be attempted when the pursued vehicle is a pick-up truck or similar type vehicle when subjects are occupying the open bed portion, unless deadly force appears reasonable;

(f) Intervention of motorcycles shall not be attempted unless deadly force appears reasonable

308.7.6 RAMMING
Ramming a fleeing vehicle should be done only after other reasonable tactical means at the officer’s disposal have been exhausted. This technique should be reserved for situations where there does not appear to be another reasonable and alternative method. This policy is an administrative guide to direct officers in their decision-making process before the act of ramming another vehicle. It is not a standard for civil or criminal litigation to judge the propriety of the act; that is a matter for the courts to determine by established law. When ramming is to be employed as a means with which to stop a fleeing vehicle, one or more of the following factors should be present:
Vehicle Pursuits

(a) The need to immediately stop the suspect vehicle or prevent it from leaving substantially outweighs the risks of injury or death to occupants of the suspect vehicle, officers or other members of the public.

(b) The suspect is an actual or suspected felon who reasonably appears to represent a serious threat to society if not apprehended.

(c) The suspect is driving in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or, driving in a reckless and life-endangering manner. If there does not reasonably appear to be a present or immediately foreseeable serious threat to the public, the use of ramming is not authorized.

(d) Ramming a vehicle is strongly discouraged due to the unpredictability of this technique. Prior to attempting this intervention technique officers shall consider the following potential risks:
   1. Injury to the officer.
   2. Speed of the vehicle.
   3. Point of Impact.
   4. Proximity of innocent bystanders.
   5. Damage to the police vehicle.
   6. Availability of assisting units.
   7. Deployment of air bags in a police vehicle.

(e) A pursuit may be terminated by ramming only after consideration has been given to the following:
   1. Whenever possible, supervisor approval should be obtained before ramming is attempted.
   2. Ramming shall not be used when the pursued vehicle is a pick-up truck or similar type vehicle when subjects are occupying the bed of the truck, unless deadly force appears reasonable.
   3. Ramming shall not be used when the pursued vehicle is a motorcycle unless deadly force appears reasonable.
   4. An uninvolved motorist-occupied vehicle shall not be used to ram a pursued vehicle.

308.7.7 ROADBLOCKS
Because roadblocks involve a potential for serious injury or death to occupants of the pursued vehicle if the suspect does not stop, the intentional placing of roadblocks in the direct path of a pursued vehicle is generally discouraged and should not be deployed without prior approval of a supervisor and only then under extraordinary conditions when all other reasonable intervention techniques have failed or reasonably appear ineffective and the need to immediately stop the pursued vehicle substantially outweighs the risks of injury or death to occupants of the pursued vehicle, officers or other members of the public.
Vehicle Pursuits

308.7.8 SPIKE STRIPS
The use of spike strips should whenever possible, be approved in advance by a supervisor and deployed only when it is reasonably certain that only the pursued vehicle will be affected by their use. Officers should carefully consider the limitations of such devices as well as the potential risks to officers, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle. If the pursued vehicle is a motorcycle, a vehicle transporting hazardous materials, or a school bus transporting children officers and supervisors should weigh the potential consequences against the need to immediately stop the vehicle.

308.8 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
The following reports should be completed upon conclusion of all pursuits:

(a) The primary officer should complete appropriate crime/arrest reports.

(b) 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.

(c) After first obtaining the available information, a field supervisor shall promptly complete a Supervisor's Log, briefly summarizing the pursuit, and submit it to his/her manager. This log should minimally contain the following information:
   1. Date and time of pursuit
   2. Length of pursuit
   3. Involved units and officers
   4. Initial reason for pursuit
   5. Starting and termination points
   6. Disposition (arrest, citation), including arrestee information if applicable
   7. Injuries and/or property damage
   8. Medical treatment
   9. Name of supervisor at scene
   10. A preliminary determination whether the pursuit appears to be in compliance with this policy and whether additional review or follow-up is warranted

308.9 APPLICATION OF VEHICLE PURSUIT POLICY
The following reports should be completed to comply with appropriate local and state regulations:

(a) The primary officer shall complete appropriate crime/arrest reports;
Vehicle Pursuits

(b) Pursuant to Vehicle Code § 14602.1(b), a patrol supervisor shall complete a Pursuit Report (CHP 187A) to be reviewed by the patrol lieutenant and filed with the CHP either electronically or on paper not later than thirty (30) days after the pursuit. This Pursuit Report shall minimally contain the following information:

1. Whether any person involved in the pursuit or subsequent arrest was injured, specifying the nature of that injury and differentiating between the suspect driver, a suspect passenger and the officers involved;

2. The violation(s) that caused the pursuit to be initiated;

3. The identity of the officers involved in the pursuit;

4. The means or methods used to stop the suspect being pursued;

5. All charges filed with the court by the district attorney;

6. The conditions of the pursuit, including, but not limited to, all of the following:
   (a) Duration;
   (b) Mileage;
   (c) Number of officers involved;
   (d) Maximum number of units involved;
   (e) Time of day;
   (f) Weather conditions;
   (g) Maximum speeds;

7. Whether the pursuit resulted in a collision and resulting injuries or fatality to an uninvolved third party, and the corresponding number of persons involved;

8. Whether the pursuit involved multiple agencies;

9. How the pursuit was terminated.

(c) After first obtaining available information, a field supervisor shall promptly complete a Log, briefly summarizing the pursuit and shall forward it to the Chief of Police and Command Staff. This memo should minimally contain the following information:

(a) Date and time of pursuit;

(b) Length of time of pursuit;

(c) Involved units and officers;

(d) Initial reason for pursuit;

(e) Starting and termination points;
Vehicle Pursuits

(f) Disposition: arrest, citation, etc. Arrestee information should be provided if applicable;

(g) Injuries and/or property damage;

(h) Medical treatment;

(i) Name of supervisor at scene;

(j) A preliminary determination, simply stating whether or not the pursuit appears to be in compliance with this policy;

(k) Determine the need for any additional review and/or follow up.

308.10 REGULAR AND PERIODIC PURSUIT TRAINING

In addition to initial and supplementary POST training on pursuits required by Penal Code §13519.8, all sworn members of this department will participate no less than annually in regular and periodic department training addressing this policy and the importance of vehicle safety and protecting the public at all times, including a recognition of the need to balance the known offense and the need for immediate capture against the risks to officers and others. (Vehicle Code §17004.7(d)).

308.10.1 APPLICATION OF MOTOR 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.

308.10.2 POLICY REVIEW

Each member of this department shall certify in writing that they have received, read and understand this policy initially and upon any amendments.
Officer Response to Calls

309.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides for the safe and appropriate response to emergency and non-emergency situations whether dispatched or self-initiated.

309.2 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.

309.3 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 Communications.

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.

309.3.1 NUMBER OF UNITS ASSIGNED
Normally, only one unit should respond to an emergency call Code-3 unless the patrol supervisor authorizes an additional unit(s).

309.4 INITIATING CODE 3 RESPONSE
If an officer believes a Code-3 response to any call is appropriate, the officer, as soon as reasonably practical, shall immediately notify Communications via the radio. Generally, only one unit should respond Code-3 to any situation. Should another officer believe a Code-3 response is appropriate, Communications shall be notified via the radio and the supervisor will make a determination as to whether one or more officers driving Code-3 is authorized.
309.5 RESPONSIBILITIES OF RESPONDING OFFICER(S)
Officers shall exercise sound judgment and care with due regard for life and property when responding to an emergency call. Officers shall proceed in a manner that allows them to maintain control of the vehicle at all times.

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 obeying all traffic laws. In such an event, the officer should immediately notify Communications. An officer shall also discontinue the Code-3 response when directed by a patrol supervisor.

Upon receiving authorization or determining a Code-3 response is appropriate, an officer when reasonably practical, shall immediately give the location from which he/she is responding.

309.6 COMMUNICATIONS RESPONSIBILITIES
A dispatcher shall assign a Code-3 response when an officer requests emergency assistance. In all other circumstances, the dispatcher shall obtain authorization from the on-duty patrol supervisor prior to assigning units Code-3. The dispatcher shall:

(a) Confirm the location from which the unit is responding;
(b) Notify and coordinate allied emergency services (e.g. fire, ambulance and mutual aid);
(c) Continue to obtain and broadcast information as necessary concerning the response and monitor the situation until it is stabilized or terminated;
(d) Control all radio communications during the emergency and coordinate assistance under the direction of the patrol supervisor.

309.7 SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon being notified that a Code-3 response has been initiated, the patrol 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.

The patrol supervisor shall monitor the response until it has been stabilized or terminated and assert control by directing units into or out of the response as necessary. If, in the supervisor's judgment, the circumstances require additional units to be assigned a Code-3 response, the patrol 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.
Officer Response to Calls

When making the decision to authorize a Code-3 response, the patrol 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.

309.8 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 lawfully. In all cases, the officer shall notify the patrol supervisor, of the equipment failure so that another unit may be assigned to the emergency response.
Canines

310.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Redondo Beach Police Department Canine Program provides vital services to the community. Police canines have proven to be important to public safety as both ambassadors and operational assets. This policy governs the administration of the Redondo Beach Police Department Canine Program and the use of canines.

310.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach Police Department that police canines may be deployed (used) as a tool to track people, search for contraband or other items of evidentiary value, and may be deployed, consistent with this policy, to search for and apprehend criminal suspects.

310.3 ASSIGNMENT
Canine teams are assigned to the Patrol or Special Operations Bureaus to provide front-line police services. Canine teams may handle any call for service based on department needs but should generally not be assigned to handle routine matters that will take them out of service for extended periods of time and then only with the approval of the Watch Commander, or Canine Unit Supervisor.

310.4 CANINE COORDINATOR
The canine coordinator shall be appointed by and directly responsible to the Patrol or Special Operation Bureaus.

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.

310.5 REQUESTS FOR CANINE TEAMS
All requests for canine teams shall be reviewed and approved by the Watch Commander. The Watch Commander is responsible for notifying the canine team supervisor or coordinators as soon as practical.
Canines

310.5.1 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 for outside assistance is discouraged and should be based on significance of the incident.

(d) Whenever practicable, an on-duty supervisor shall respond with the canine team to the incident location.

(e) The Department Watch Commander shall contact the Watch Commander from the requesting agency to evaluate the circumstances surrounding the request for canine assistance prior to authorization. However, a department supervisor at the incident scene may contact the Department Watch Commander with the circumstances to evaluate and determine if the request is appropriate.

310.5.2 SELF-DEPLOYMENT IS PROHIBITED
All requests for canine teams shall be made to the Watch Commander through official department communication networks. Canine handlers may not utilize two-way communication devices, phone applications or other technology to solicit opportunities for canine deployments with outside agencies unless directed to do so by a supervisor.

310.6 GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF CANINES – SEARCH FOR CRIMINAL SUSPECT
A canine may be deployed if there is probable cause that the suspect has committed a serious crime, is actively hiding or fleeing from law enforcement, and the use of a canine would be an effective tactical resource. Because the canine handler’s decision to deploy their PSD may result in a contact bite, the deployment must meet the standards of objective reasonableness consistent with the Department’s Use of Force (UOF) policy.

Deployment – canine handler assessment. Upon arriving at the scene, the responding canine handler shall meet with the incident commander (IC) or primary officer, obtain a full briefing and make an assessment to include the “Factors Used to Determine the Reasonableness of Force” (see policy 300.3.2) including in particular the following considerations:

- Whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of officers or others
- The severity of the involved crime(s)
- Whether the suspect is actively resisting arrest, attempting to evade arrest or attempting to escape

When feasible the handler should take into consideration the following information when available:

- Approximate age of the suspect
Canines

• Any known mental illness
• Any known developmental disability (i.e. autism spectrum disorder)
• Degree of intoxication if known

Upon assessing the facts and circumstances, the handler may decide to deploy their canine with approval from the Watch Commander, when a search without a canine may present a danger to law enforcement personnel or the community. The Watch Commander or supervisor at the incident scene shall complete a RBPD Pre-deployment form prior to the use of the canine and retain the form in the related Use of Force case file.

The canine handler, Watch Commander or Supervisor at the scene shall have the authority to decline the use of the canine whenever they deem that a deployment is unsuitable.

310.6.1 WARNINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS
Consistent with Department Policy Section 300, Use of Force, prior to deployment, canine handler(s) are responsible for clearly audible warnings announcing that a canine will be used if the suspect does not surrender. The handler should then allow for a reasonable amount of time for the suspect(s) to surrender. If feasible, other members should be utilized to verify that the announcement could be heard. If information known at the scene indicates that it would be relevant, warnings should be made in other languages. Warnings may be made by voice, electronic recording, and/or with the assistance of air support assets, or other means that handlers or scene supervisors deem most practical based on the circumstances. Warnings shall be recorded by department issued electronic recording devices, marked with associated case information for retention, and document in related reporting.

310.6.2 DIRECTED BITE
Are incidents involving the direct deployment of a canine by a handler to control and apprehend a suspect. Directed bites are considered a use of force and shall be utilized in accordance with the standards in Department Policy Section 300, Use of Force

310.6.3 REPORTING DEPLOYMENTS, BITES AND INJURIES
Whenever a canine deployment results in a bite or causes injury to an intended suspect, a supervisor shall promptly be notified. 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.

Prior to the end of the shift concurrent with the canine deployment, any handler who has a deployment that results in a bite shall complete a RBPD Initial Canine Deployment form which will be provided to the primary investigating officer for the purposes of criminal case filing. In coordination with a canine coordinator, canine handler(s) are responsible for completing a comprehensive supplemental report detailing relevant incident details including the justification for each canine deployment.
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In accordance with Department Policy 300.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY, patrol supervision is responsible for conducting an initial administrative investigation of the force incident. Canine Unit Coordinator(s) shall review the initial supervisor investigation as soon as practicable to assess the canine team performance and identify any training needs. Once completed, the Canine Unit Lieutenant shall be responsible for reviewing the administrative review and coordinating with the Watch Commander responsible for the incident to forward the administrative investigation via the chain-of-command.

Any unintended bite or injury caused by a canine, whether on- or off-duty, shall be promptly reported to the canine coordinator and the on-duty Watch Commander.

Accidental bite(s) by a canine should be documented in an incident report, not in a crime 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.

In all circumstances, video and/or photographs shall be retained in accordance with the department Record Retention Policy.

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).

310.7 CROSS TRAINING

Police canines may be trained to find articles, narcotics, explosives or any mission that promotes the safety of the public.

310.7.1 ARTICLE DETECTION

A canine trained to find objects or property related to a person or crime may be used to locate or identify articles. Canine handlers are responsible for conducting article searches in a manner that prevent unintended bites, injuries and preserve the integrity of evidence.

310.7.2 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.
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310.7.3 TRAINING AID AUDITS
Canine coordinators are responsible for conducting regular audits of training materials to ensure compliance with applicable State regulations governing the use of evidence. Audits may be conducted at any time by a coordinator and should be completed no less than twice per calendar year.

310.7.4 EXPLOSIVE DETECTION (ASSOCIATED WITH POLICY 416 RESPONSE TO BOMB CALLS)
A canine trained in the detection of explosives may be used in accordance with current law under circumstances, including:

(a) The search of places (residences, warehouses, storage facilities, businesses), public venues persons, vehicles (automobiles, trucks, boats, airplanes), and fixed objects for the detection of precursor ingredients, high explosives, low explosives, homemade explosives and bomb making materials on their own or that can be used in the manufacture of explosive devices.

(b) Unattended packages are items which under the totality of the circumstances, would normally be present in the environment in which is it found. May include the following factors

(c) Suspicious packages including items that based on the totality of the circumstances may not belong in the environment where they are located, appear abandoned, threats associated with an item, witness statement information indicating suspicious circumstances or behavior associated with the item, packaging, odors, visual indicators, oily stains, chemical indicators, wires and other factors identifiable as indicator(s) of the presence of ingredients used in explosives

1. In most circumstances, if a suspicious package incident results in the evacuation of an area, and/or if notification is made to a Bomb Disposal Unit (Bomb Squad) the incident should be handled as a potential bomb call and explosive detection canines (Vapor Wake or cross trained) should not be used to verify if the item(s) contain explosive material except for circumstances described in (2)

2. Given the great variability of investigations and our duty to protect the safety of the public, a decision may be made by a canine handler, based on the totality of the circumstances and with concurrence from their supervisor(s) and Bomb Disposal Technicians, to use a canine to detect the odor of an explosive material(s). This tactic should not be used in lieu of requesting the assistance of a Bomb Disposal Unit to investigate suspicious package or device incidents.

(d) Canine Detection Teams should be considered for call out and utilized for;

1. Assist the Watch or scene Incident Commander with explosive device best practices
2. Liaison with allied agencies including LASD or LAPD bomb squad technicians
3. Assist with coordinating additional incoming mutual aid canine teams
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4. Coordinate and complete secondary device sweeps consistent with ATF recommended bomb radius and evacuation distance guidelines (refer to ATF manual for reference)

5. Explosives sweep of potential command post location(s)

310.8 VAPOR WAKE DETECTION CANINE
A Vapor Wake Detection Canine (VWDC) is a canine detection team with enhanced ability and training to detect carried or body-worn explosive devices. VWDC teams are deployed to provide protection to the public and property. VWDC receive specialized training under the supervisor and at the direction of the Canine Unit Coordinator.

310.8.1 HANDLER RESPONSIBILITIES
Prior to each deployment or event, the VWDC handler, in coordination with the Canine Unit Supervisor, is responsible for briefing all members of the deployment interdiction team. During deployments the VWDC handler is responsible for notifying interdiction team members of any indication/alert. Ideally, interdiction teams and the VWDC team should train together to understand what the VWDC is doing at any given time during the deployment, and how to “interdict” suspected explosive suspect(s).

Explosive Detection K9 Handlers are required to maintain certifications for both the K9 and themselves. Incident response is a rapidly evolving subject matter as new ideologies and response techniques change as explosive incidents are studied. Training provided by allied public safety agencies including FEMA, DHS, ATF, TSA and others should be utilized to stay current about devices, response techniques, home-made devices and new bomb making materials learned from real world incidents and disposal.

310.9 TRAINING PROTOCOL
The Canine Coordinator or Unit Supervisor is responsible for the management, approval, administration and safety of all canine training sessions. The Coordinator or Unit Supervisor should not be an active participant or role player in any training scenario. The Coordinator or Unit Supervisor is the safety officer and is responsible for the assignment, removal, or modification of any portion of department canine training.

310.9.1 AGITATORS AND TRAINING PARTICIPANTS
Only people approved by the Canine Coordinator or Unit Supervisor may participate in canine training. All direct participants should attend and complete a canine agitator course, or other training that the (Chief Trainer or Canine Supervisor) determines is required.

310.9.2 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
All public requests for a canine team shall be submitted for review and approval 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
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protocols. Canine handlers shall not demonstrate any apprehension work unless authorized to do so by the canine coordinator.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Accessible Find.** A term used to define the location of a hidden criminal suspect or decoy, wherein the PSD has access to them.

**Accidental canine bite.** Any bite to a person that is not the intended consequence of the deployment and which is not a directed bite.

**Canine.** Term for an individual police service dog (PSD).

**Canine agitator (decoy).** A person skilled in the training of police or sport dogs, who dons protective equipment; used to teach dogs appropriate biting technique.

**Canine finds.** The result of a canine search wherein the PSD successfully locate an outstanding criminal suspect, regardless of whether the find results in a canine bite.

**Canine Manual.** The Department administrative manual, which governs the general non-operational guidelines and administrative procedures related to the canine unit including, reporting, administrative records, training and canine care/maintenance.

**Canine Policy.** Department policy that governs the operational guidelines of the canine unit and the deployment and use of a police canine (PSD), including the application of force and reporting requirements.

**Canine Supervisor (Coordinator).** The department supervisor (generally the rank of sergeant) assigned to oversee the canine unit, responsible for operational leadership and administrative oversight, including review of all canine activities, reports and all training related matters.

**Canine Team.** Certified Department PSD and an assigned handler (certified canine team).

**Canine recall.** A verbal command issued by the canine handler, wherein the PSD is called back to the handler.

**Contact bite.** A canine bite that occurs subsequent to a search and find when the suspect is in an accessible area; a contact bite is a use of force and will be documented consistent accordingly.

**Conventional police tactics.** Use of non-specialized police tactics and training, including the use of non-lethal and less-lethal force options or devices.

**Directed bite.** Direct deployment of a police canine as a force option to control and apprehend a suspect.

**Hard out.** The term utilized by canine handlers wherein they physically take control of the PSD, usually by the collar during an active bite, to facilitate removal of the PSD from the bite of a criminal suspect.

**Inaccessible Find.** The term used to define the location of a hidden criminal suspect or decoy wherein the PSD is unable to gain access to them.
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**Incident Commander (IC).** Individual with general authority and responsibility over an operational incident

**Out command.** The handler’s direction for the PSD to release the suspect from a bite with the requisite command

**Police Service Dog.** Term for an individual police canine (K9).

**Post Bite Assessment (PBA).** A formal review of each bite incident conducted by the canine supervisor to assess performance of the canine team and provide insight including the lessons learned for the canine unit, and recommendations regarding training needs for the involved canine team or canine unit.

**Serious crime.** Serious or violent felonies including offenses classified as Part 1 Crimes in the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program, except those categorized under Larceny-theft, or other Crime(s) where the suspect is reasonably believed to be armed based on the facts known to the officer(s) at the time.

**Self-deployment.** The process of handlers making an independent (initial) decision to respond to an incident outside of their jurisdiction, based on information received from outside their formal chain of command.
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311.1 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.

311.1.1 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.

311.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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.

311.3 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.

311.4 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.

(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 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.
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(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 Detective 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.
11. The social status, community status, or professional position of the victim or suspect.

311.4.1 IF A SUSPECT IS ARRESTED

If a suspect is arrested, officers should:
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(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.

311.4.2 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.

311.5 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.

(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).

311.6 DISPATCH ASSISTANCE
All calls of domestic violence, including incomplete 9-1-1 calls, should be dispatched as soon as practicable.
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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.

311.7 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).

311.8 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:

(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.

311.9 LEGAL MANDATES AND RELEVANT LAWS
California law provides for the following:
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311.9.1 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 his/her 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)
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
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§ 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).

311.9.2 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) At the request of the petitioner, an officer at the scene of a reported domestic violence incident shall serve a court order on a restrained person (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).

(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).

311.9.3 PUBLIC ACCESS TO POLICY

A copy of this domestic violence policy will be provided to members of the public upon request (Penal Code § 13701).

311.9.4 REPORTS AND RECORDS

(a) A written 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 as required by Penal Code § 13730.

(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
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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)).

311.9.5 RECORD-KEEPING AND DATA COLLECTION
This department shall maintain records of court orders related to domestic violence and the service status of each (Penal Code § 13710), as well as records 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 (Penal Code § 13730). This information is to be reported to the Attorney General monthly. It shall be the responsibility of the Records Manager to maintain and report this information as required.

311.9.6 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).

311.10 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).

311.11 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).
Search and Seizure

312.1 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 Redondo Beach Police Department personnel to consider when dealing with search and seizure issues.

312.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach 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.

312.3 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.
Search and Seizure

312.4 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.

312.5 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.
Temporary Custody of Juveniles

313.1 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 Redondo Beach Police Department (34 USC § 11133).

Guidance regarding contacting juveniles at schools or who may be victims is provided in the Child Abuse Policy.

313.1.1 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).

313.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach Police Department. Juveniles should be held in temporary custody only for as long as reasonably necessary for processing, transfer or release.

313.3 JUVENILES WHO SHOULD NOT BE HELD
Juveniles who exhibit any of the following conditions should not be held at the Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach 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).

313.3.1 **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).

313.3.2 **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 themselves, or any unusual behavior which may indicate the juvenile may harm themselves while in either secure or non-secure custody (15 CCR 1142).

313.4 **CUSTODY OF JUVENILES**

Officers should take custody of a juvenile and temporarily hold the juvenile at the Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach Police Department (34 USC § 11133; Welfare and Institutions Code § 207.1).

313.4.1 **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 Redondo Beach 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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313.4.2 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).

313.4.3 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS
Juvenile offenders should be held in non-secure custody while at the Redondo Beach 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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313.5 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).

313.6 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 Redondo Beach 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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313.7 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 Redondo Beach 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).

313.8 TEMPORARY CUSTODY REQUIREMENTS
Members and supervisors assigned to monitor or process any juvenile at the Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach Police Department more than four hours. This will enable the Watch Commander to ensure no juvenile is held at the Redondo Beach 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).

313.9 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 Redondo Beach 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).

313.10 PERSONAL PROPERTY
The officer taking custody of a juvenile offender or status offender at the Redondo Beach 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 container. The property should be inventoried in the juvenile’s presence and placed into the container. The property should be kept in a monitored or secure location until the juvenile is released from the custody of the Redondo Beach Police Department.
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313.11 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).

313.11.1 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.

313.12 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 Redondo Beach 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 within the same time frame (15 CCR 1046).

(h) A medical and operational review of deaths and suicide attempts pursuant to 15 CCR 1046.

(i) Evidence preservation.

313.13 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. The requirement to consult with legal counsel does not apply when (Welfare and Institutions Code § 625.6):
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(a) Information is necessary to protect life or property from an imminent threat.
(b) The questions are limited to what is reasonably necessary to obtain the information relating to the threat.

313.13.1 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.
(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).

313.14 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.
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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 Detective 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

313.15 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.

A copy of the current policy of the juvenile court concerning authorized release of information and appropriate acknowledgment forms shall be kept with copies of this procedure in the Redondo Beach Police Department Policy Manual. Such releases are authorized by Welfare and Institutions Code § 827.

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 Detective Bureau supervisors to ensure that personnel of those bureaus act within legal guidelines.

313.16 BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CERTIFICATION
The Operations Division Commander shall coordinate the procedures related to the custody of juveniles held at the Redondo Beach Police Department and ensure any required certification is maintained (Welfare and Institution Code § 210.2).

313.17 RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION
Juveniles have the right to the same religious accommodation as adults in temporary custody.

313.18 TRAINING
Department members should be trained on and familiar with this policy and any supplemental procedures.
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314.1 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 Redondo Beach Police Department members as required by law (Penal Code § 368.6).

The Redondo Beach 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).

314.1.1 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 his/her ability to carry out normal activities or to protect his/her 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

314.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach Police Department will investigate all reported incidents of alleged elder and dependent adult abuse and ensure proper reporting and notification as required by law.

314.2.1 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).

314.2.2 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)).

314.3 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)).

314.3.1 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)).

314.4 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.

314.5 MANDATORY NOTIFICATION

Members of the Redondo Beach 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 Detective 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)).

314.5.1 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.

314.6 INTERVIEWS

314.6.1 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.

314.6.2 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.

314.6.3 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).

314.7 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
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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.

314.7.1 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)).

314.7.2 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.

(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.

314.8 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.

314.8.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The Detective 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 adult abuse victims endangered by exposure to methamphetamine labs or the manufacture and trafficking of other drugs.
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(b) Activate any available interagency response when an officer notifies the Detective Bureau supervisor that he/she has responded to a drug lab or other narcotics crime scene where an adult abuse victim is present or where evidence indicates that an 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.

314.8.2 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 Detective Bureau supervisor so an interagency response can begin.

314.9 STATE MANDATES AND OTHER RELEVANT LAWS
California requires or permits the following:

314.9.1 RECORDS BUREAU RESPONSIBILITIES
The Records Bureau is responsible for:

(a) Providing a copy of the 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 adult abuse report with the initial case file.

314.10 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.

314.11 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)).
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(b) Retaining the original elder or dependent adult abuse report with the initial case file.

314.12 JURISDICTION
The Redondo Beach 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.

314.13 RELEVANT STATUTES
Penal Code § 288 (a) and Penal Code § 288 (b)(2)
(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 his or her 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.
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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:

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.
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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 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.
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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:
   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.

314.14 CHIEF OF POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES
The Chief of Police or the authorized designee responsibilities include but are not limited to (Penal Code § 368.6):
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(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 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.
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(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.

314.15 ELD ER 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.
Discriminatory Harassment

315.1 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.

315.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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.

315.3 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

315.3.1 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, 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.
Discriminatory Harassment

315.3.2 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.

315.3.3 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.

315.3.4 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.

315.3.5 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
Discrimination and 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 Fair Employment and Housing Council guidelines.

(b) Bona fide requests or demands by a supervisor that a member improve his/her 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.
315.4 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 and make the report to a higher-ranking supervisor or manager. Complaints may also be filed with the Chief of Police, the Assistant City Manager, 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.

315.4.1 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 Assistant City Manager in writing of the circumstances surrounding any reported allegations or observed acts of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation no later than the next business day.

315.4.2 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 Assistant City Manager, the City Manager, or the California Civil Rights Department for further information, direction, or clarification (Government Code § 12950).

315.5 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
Discriminatory Harassment

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.

315.5.1 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.

315.5.2 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 Assistant City Manager, or the City Manager.

315.5.3 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.

315.6 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 Assistant City Manager, depending on the ranks of the involved parties.
Discriminatory Harassment

(b) Maintained in accordance with the department's established records retention schedule.

315.7 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:

- Approved by the Chief of Police, the Assistant City Manager or City Manager or the H.R. Director if more appropriate
- Maintained for the period established in the City's records retention schedule

315.8 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.

315.8.1 STATE-REQUIRED TRAINING
The Personnel and Training 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 Personnel and Training should ensure that employees are provided the following website address to the training course: https://calcivilrights.ca.gov (Government Code § 12950; 2 CCR 11023).

315.8.2 TRAINING RECORDS
The Personnel and Training 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).
Discriminatory Harassment

315.9 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).
316.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the investigation of suspected child abuse. This policy also addresses when Redondo Beach Police Department members are required to notify the county Child Protective Services (CPS) of suspected child abuse.

316.1.1 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).

316.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach Police Department will investigate all reported incidents of alleged criminal child abuse and ensure CPS is notified as required by law.

316.3 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).
Child Abuse

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.

316.3.1 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.

316.4 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).

316.5 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.
Child Abuse

(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).

316.5.1 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).

316.5.2 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.
**Child Abuse**

### 316.6 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).
Child Abuse

A child taken into protective custody shall be delivered to CPS unless otherwise directed by court order.

316.6.1 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.

316.6.2 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.

316.7 INTERVIEWS

316.7.1 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.

316.7.2 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.
**Child Abuse**

316.7.3 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).

316.8 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.

316.9 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.

316.9.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Detective 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 Detective 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.

316.9.2 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:
Child Abuse

(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 Detective Bureau supervisor so an interagency response can begin.

316.10 STATE MANDATES AND OTHER RELEVANT LAWS
California requires or permits the following:

316.10.1 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).

316.10.2 REQUESTS FOR REMOVAL FROM THE CHILD ABUSE CENTRAL 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.

316.10.3 CACI HEARING OFFICER
The Detective 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.

316.10.4 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.

316.10.5 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).

316.11 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.
Missing Persons

317.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance for handling missing person investigations.

317.1.1 DEFINITIONS
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 his/her ordinary habits or behavior, and who may be in need of assistance (Penal Code § 14215).

Missing person networks - Databases or computer networks available to law enforcement and that are suitable for information related to missing persons investigations. These include the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETs), Missing Person System (MPS) and the Unidentified Persons System (UPS).

317.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach 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).

317.3 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 Persons

- 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

317.4 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).

317.5 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 for service 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.
(f) Complete the appropriate report forms accurately and completely and initiate a search as applicable under 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).
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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 his/her telecommunications carrier.

(i) Contact the appropriate agency if the report relates to a previously made missing person report and another agency is actively investigating that report. When this is not practical, 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.

317.6 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.

317.6.1 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.

317.6.2 RECORDS BUREAU RESPONSIBILITIES
The receiving member shall:

(a) As soon as reasonable under the circumstances, notify and forward a copy of the report to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the missing person’s residence in cases where the missing person is a resident of another jurisdiction (Penal Code § 14211).

(b) Notify and forward a copy of the report to the law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction the missing person was last seen (Penal Code § 14211).
**Missing Persons**

(c) Notify and forward a copy of the report to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the missing person’s intended or possible destination, if known.

(d) Forward a copy of the report to the Detective Bureau.

(e) Coordinate 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).

### 317.7 DETECTIVE BUREAU FOLLOW-UP

In addition to completing or continuing any actions listed above, the investigator assigned to a missing person investigation:

(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 regarding the notice as appropriate to stress the importance of including the notice in the child’s student file, along with 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 person and/or other witnesses within 30 days of the initial report and within 30 days thereafter to determine if any additional information has become available via the reporting party.

(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 previously been obtained and forward the photograph to California DOJ (Penal Code § 14210) and enter the photograph into applicable missing person networks (34 USC § 41308).

(j) Should consider making appropriate entries and searches in the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs).
Missing Persons

(k) 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).

317.8 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):

(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.

317.8.1 UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS
Department members investigating a case of an unidentified person who is deceased or a living person who cannot assist in identifying him/herself should:

(a) Obtain a complete description of the person.
(b) Enter the unidentified person’s description into the NCIC Unidentified Person File.
(c) Use available resources, such as those related to missing persons, to identify the person.

317.9 CASE CLOSURE
The Detective 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 Redondo Beach 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 inactivate 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.
**Missing Persons**

(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.

317.10 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, the Personnel and Training 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)
   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.
Public Alerts

318.1 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.

318.2 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.

318.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

318.3.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Members of the Redondo Beach Police Department should notify their supervisor, Watch Commander, or Detective 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.

318.3.2 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 Press 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

318.4 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.

318.4.1 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.

318.4.2 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 Press 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)

318.5 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.
Public Alerts

318.5.1 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.

318.5.2 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 Press 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

318.6 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).
Public Alerts

318.6.1 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.

318.6.2 PROCEDURE FOR SILVER ALERT
Requests for a Silver Alert shall be made through the California Highway Patrol (Government Code § 8594.10).

318.7 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).

318.7.1 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.

318.7.2 PROCEDURE
Public safety emergency alerts should be activated by following the guidelines issued by the Office of Emergency Services (Government Code § 8593.7).

318.8 YELLOW ALERT
A Yellow Alert may be issued when a person is killed due to a hit-and-run incident and the department has specified information concerning the suspect or the suspect's vehicle (Government Code § 8594.15).
318.8.1 CRITERIA FOR YELLOW ALERT
All of the following conditions must be met before activating a Yellow Alert (Government Code § 8594.15):

(a) A person has been killed due to a hit-and-run incident.
(b) There is an indication that a suspect has fled the scene utilizing the state highway system or is likely to be observed by the public on the state highway system.
(c) The department has additional information concerning the suspect or the suspect's vehicle including but not limited to the following:
   1. The complete license plate number of the suspect's vehicle.
   2. A partial license plate number and additional unique identifying characteristics, such as the make, model, and color of the suspect's vehicle, which could reasonably lead to the apprehension of a suspect.
   3. The identity of a suspect.
   4. Public dissemination of available information could either help avert further harm or accelerate apprehension of a suspect based on any factor, including but not limited to the time elapsed between a hit-and-run incident and the request or the likelihood that an activation would reasonably lead to the apprehension of a suspect.

318.8.2 PROCEDURE FOR YELLOW ALERT
Requests for a Yellow Alert shall be made through the California Highway Patrol (Government Code § 8594.15).

318.9 FEATHER ALERT
A Feather Alert may be issued when an indigenous person is reported missing under unexplained or suspicious circumstances (Government Code § 8594.13).

318.9.1 PROCEDURE FOR FEATHER ALERT
Requests for a Feather Alert shall be made through the California Highway Patrol (Government Code § 8594.13).

318.9.2 CRITERIA FOR FEATHER ALERT
All of the following conditions must be met before activating a Feather Alert (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 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
Public Alerts

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.

318.10 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).

318.10.1 PROCEDURE FOR ENDANGERED MISSING ADVISORIES
Requests for an endangered missing advisory shall be made through the California Highway Patrol (Government Code § 8594.11).

318.10.2 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.

(e) There is information available that, if disseminated to the public, could assist in the safe recovery of the missing person.

318.11 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).

318.11.1 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.
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(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.

318.11.2 PROCEDURE FOR EBONY ALERT
Requests for an Ebony Alert shall be made through the California Highway Patrol (Government Code § 8594.14).
Victim and Witness Assistance

319.1 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.

319.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach Police Department is committed to providing guidance and assistance to the victims and witnesses of crime. The members of the Redondo Beach 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.

319.3 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 Redondo Beach 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.

319.3.1 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 Redondo Beach Police Department jurisdiction (Penal Code § 680.2).
Victim and Witness Assistance

(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).

319.4 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.

319.4.1 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).

319.5 VICTIM INFORMATION
The Administrative Services 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.
Victim and Witness Assistance

(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).

319.6 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.
Hate Crimes

320.1 PREVENTION AND PREPARATION
While it is recognized that not all crime can be prevented, this department is committed to taking a proactive approach to preventing and preparing for likely hate crimes by, among other things:

(a) Make an affirmative effort to establish contact with persons and groups within the community who are likely targets of hate crimes and forming networks that address prevention and response.

(b) Accessing assistance by, among other things, activating the California Department of Justice Hate Crime Rapid Response Protocol when necessary.

(c) Providing victim assistance and community follow-up as outlined below.

(d) Educating community and civic groups about hate crime laws.

(e) Establishing a community relations liaison to work with community organizations and leaders to coordinate public meetings, local group meetings and school assemblies on recognizing, preparing for and preventing hate crimes.

320.1.1 INVESTIGATIONS RESPONSIBILITY
If a case is assigned to the Investigations Division, the assigned Detective will be responsible for following up on the reported hate crime as follows:

(a) Coordinate further investigation with the District Attorney and other appropriate law enforcement agencies, as appropriate;

(b) Maintain contact with the victim(s) and other involved individuals as needed.

320.1.2 RECORDS RESPONSIBILITY
Maintain statistical data on suspected hate crimes and tracking as indicated.

320.2 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.
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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.

320.3 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 Redondo Beach 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).

320.3.1 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.

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.
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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:

1. Disability
2. Gender
3. Nationality
4. Race or ethnicity
5. Religion
6. Sexual orientation
7. Association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics:
   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
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- 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.

**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
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- Office
- Meeting hall
- Person
- Place of worship
- Private institution
- Public agency
- Library
- Other victim or intended victim of the offense

320.4 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.

320.4.1 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.
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(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 and Muslim 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 Personnel and Training 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 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.

(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.

320.4.2 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.
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(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.

320.5 RESPONSE, VICTIM ASSISTANCE, AND FOLLOW-UP

320.5.1 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.
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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.
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).


320.5.2 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).
**Hate Crimes**

(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.
   2. Identity of witnesses, including those no longer at the scene.
   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.
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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).


(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.

320.5.3 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.

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).
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(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.

320.6 TRAINING
All members of this department will receive POST-approved training on hate crime recognition and investigation as provided by 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.

320.7 APPENDIX
See attachments:

Statutes and Legal Requirements.pdf
Hate Crime Checklist.pdf
Supplemental Hate Crime Report.pdf
Standards of Conduct

321.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes standards of conduct that are consistent with the values and mission of the Redondo Beach 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.

321.2 POLICY
The continued employment or appointment of every member of the Redondo Beach 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.

321.3 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.

321.3.1 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, as soon as practical, notify, in writing, the person issuing the original order, and the Watch Commander, indicating the action taken and the reason.

321.3.2 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.

321.4 GENERAL STANDARDS
Members shall conduct themselves, whether on- or off-duty, in accordance with the United States and California Constitutions, all applicable laws, ordinances and rules enacted or established pursuant to legal authority and this policy.

Members shall familiarize themselves with all policies and procedures set forth in this manual and are responsible for compliance with each. Members shall seek clarification and guidance from supervisors in the event of any perceived ambiguity or uncertainty.

Discipline may be initiated for 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.

321.5 CAUSES FOR DISCIPLINE
The following are illustrative only of possible 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:

321.5.1 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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321.5.2 ETHICS

(a) Using or disclosing one’s status as a member of the Redondo Beach 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, 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.

321.5.3 DISCRIMINATION, OPPRESSION OR FAVORITISM

Discriminating against, oppressing or providing favoritism to any person because of age, race, color, creed, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, national origin, ancestry, marital status, physical or mental disability, medical condition, pregnancy, genetic information, military and veteran status or other classification 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.

321.5.4 RELATIONSHIPS

(a) Unwelcome solicitation of a personal or sexual relationship while on duty 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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321.5.5 ATTENDANCE

(a) Leaving the job to which the member is assigned during duty hours without reasonable excuse and prior to 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 place of assignment at time specified and fully prepared to perform duties without reasonable excuse.

321.5.6 UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS, DISCLOSURE OR USE

(a) Unauthorized release of confidential or protected information, materials, data, forms or reports obtained as a result of the member’s position with this department.

1. 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 information related to an active investigation.

(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 Redondo Beach Police Department badge, uniform, identification card or department property for personal use, personal gain or any other improper or unauthorized use or purpose without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(e) Using department resources in association with any portion of an independent civil action without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee. These resources include, but are not limited to, personnel, vehicles, equipment and nonsubpoenaed records.

321.5.7 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, contact telephone numbers or marital status.
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321.5.8 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 departmentrelated 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, gambling or betting under any of the following conditions:
   1. While on department premises.
   2. At any work site, while on duty 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 on duty at official legislative or political sessions.
   2. Solicitations, speeches or distribution of campaign literature for or against any political candidate or position while on duty 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 off duty that brings, or may be reasonably understood as having the potential to bring discredit to this department.

321.5.9 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 on duty 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, or failure to report any such observed or reported conduct by any other member.

(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.

321.5.10 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.

321.5.11 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.
Information Technology Use

322.1 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.

322.1.1 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 City of Redondo Beach 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, pagers, 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. 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.

322.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach 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.

322.3 PRIVACY EXPECTATION
Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to emails, texts or anything published, shared, transmitted or maintained through file-sharing software, thumb/flash drives or any Internet site that is accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed on any department computer system or the city's wifi network.

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 wifi 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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However, the Department may not require a member to disclose a personal username or password or open personal social media, except when access is reasonably believed to be relevant to the investigation of allegations of work-related misconduct (Labor Code § 980).

322.4 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.

322.4.1 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.

322.4.2 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.
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322.4.3 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 exceptions may be permitted with the express approval of a supervisor as a function of a member’s assignment.

Downloaded information shall be limited to messages, mail and data files.

322.4.4 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.

322.5 PROTECTION OF AGENCY 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.

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.

322.6 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
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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.

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.

322.7 CITY COMPUTER POLICY
All members shall abide by the City of Redondo Beach Administrative Policies and Procedures related to computer and Internet usages and those rules incorporated herein.
Report Preparation

323.1 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 an 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.

323.1.1 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.

Employees shall attempt to obtain a suspect's statement for the crime report of all criminal offenses. The preparing employee shall document all suspect, victim and witness statements in the report. The preparing employee shall document the facts and circumstances if a suspect statement was not obtained (i.e. the suspect refused to make a statement, the suspect was unconscious or physically unable to speak).

323.2 REQUIRED REPORTING
Written reports are required in all of the following situations on the appropriate department approved form unless otherwise approved by a supervisor.

323.2.1 CRIMINAL ACTIVITY REPORTING
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 may have occurred, the member is required to document the activity. The fact that a victim is not desirous of prosecution is not an exception to documenting with a report. The following are examples of required documentation:

(a) In every instance where a felony is alleged or has occurred, the documentation shall take the form of a written crime report;
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(b) In every instance where a misdemeanor crime has occurred and the victim desires a report, the documentation shall take the form of a written crime report. If the victim does not desire a report, the incident will be recorded in the CAD system;

(c) In every case where any force is used against any person by police personnel;

(d) All incidents involving domestic violence;

(e) All arrests;

(f) Released Not Booked/Detention Only: Officers shall complete a Pre-Booking review Form (RBPD Form 298) and a detention Certificate (RBPD Form 264) whenever a subject is arrested and subsequently released prior to booking. A narrative explaining and documenting the contact and release will be written using an Incident Report Format, and attached to the detention certificate and Pre-booking form. In addition, the officer will notify the duty jail CSO, who will document the contact and release in the jail log. This policy shall pertain to station releases and conditions of exigent circumstances;

(g) Incidents of significant detention where subjects are handcuffed for the purposes of continued investigation. The handcuffing officer shall be responsible for documentation in these instances unless another officer sufficiently describes the handcuffing event in a related report.

323.2.2 NON-CRIMINAL ACTIVITY
The following incidents shall be documented using the appropriate approved report:

(a) Any use of force against any person by a member of this department (see the Use of Force Policy)

(b) Any firearm discharge (see the Shooting Policy)

(c) Anytime a person is reported missing, regardless of jurisdiction (see the Missing Persons Reporting Policy)

(d) Any found property or found evidence

(e) Any traffic collisions above the minimum reporting level (see Traffic Collision Reporting Policy)

(f) Suspicious incidents that may indicate a potential for crimes against children or that a child's safety is in jeopardy

(g) All protective custody detentions

(h) Suspicious incidents that may place the public or others at risk

(i) Whenever the employee believes the circumstances should be documented or at the direction of a supervisor
323.2.3 DEATH CASES
Death investigations require specific investigation methods depending on circumstances and should be handled in accordance with Policy § 335 Death Investigations. After obtaining preliminary information, an officer handling a potential or confirmed death investigation shall 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.

323.2.4 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.

323.2.5 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;
(e) Any incident that an officer or supervisor believes prudent to document.

The above reporting requirements are not intended to be all-inclusive. A supervisor may direct a member to document any incident he/she deems necessary.

323.2.6 ALTERNATE REPORTING FOR VICTIMS
Reports that may be submitted by the public via online or other self-completed reporting processes include:

(a) Lost property.
(b) Misdemeanor thefts of property, other than firearms or materials that threaten public safety, when there is no suspect information, serial number or ability to trace the item.
   1. Misdemeanor thefts of cellular telephones may be reported even though they have a serial number.
(c) Misdemeanor vandalism with no suspect information and no hate crime implications.
(d) Vehicle burglaries with no suspect information or evidence.
(e) Stolen vehicle attempts with no suspect information or evidence.
(f) Annoying telephone calls with no suspect information.
(g) Identity theft without an identifiable suspect.
(h) Online or email fraud solicitations without an identifiable suspect and if the financial loss classifies the crime as a misdemeanor.
(i) Hit-and-run vehicle collisions with no suspect or suspect vehicle.
(j) Supplemental property lists.

Members at the scene of one of the above incidents should not refer the reporting party to an alternate means of reporting without authorization from a supervisor. Members may refer victims to online victim assistance programs (e.g., Federal Communications Commission (FCC) website for identity theft, Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) website for computer crimes).

323.3 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. Incomplete reports, 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.

323.3.1 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 departmental consistency.

323.3.2 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.

323.4 REPORT CORRECTIONS
Supervisors shall review all reports for content and accuracy. If a correction is necessary, the reviewing supervisor will return the report to Mark43 Records Management System and provide guidance to address the issue and improve the report writer's knowledge in whatever area is identified as deficient. The original report and the correction form are returned to the reporting member for 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. All "in custody" related reports shall be corrected and completed prior to the end of the work day unless otherwise directed by a supervisor.
Report Preparation

Any reports needing corrections or additions after approval and submittal to the Records Unit shall be corrected by way of a supplemental report. Under no circumstances shall approved original reports be modified once they have been filed in the Records Unit.

323.5 REPORT CHANGES OR ALTERATIONS
Reports that have been approved by a supervisor and submitted to the Records Unit 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 Unit may be corrected or modified by the authoring officer only with the knowledge and authorization of the reviewing supervisor.

323.6 MAIL-OUT REPORTS
Department personnel will accept mail-out reports, when the following criteria are met:

(a) The citizen is reporting a violation of malicious mischief, petty theft, bicycle theft, or lost property.

(b) No suspect information is available.

323.6.1 PROCEDURE
When Communications receives a call from a citizen that meets the criteria of a mail-out report, the call will be entered into the computer complaint format using the appropriate code, such as 594R. The appropriate disposition code will be entered into the disposition field to reflect the issuance of a mail-out report. Communications personnel will advise the citizen that a report form will be mailed to them. Communications personnel will explain that the citizen will be required to complete the form and either mail or deliver it to the department.

A citizen may come to the Records Unit counter to file a report that meets the mail-out report criteria.

Police officers may carry mail-out reports. An officer may provide the form to a citizen to report an incident that meets the mail-out report criteria. The officer shall explain to the citizen how to complete the report. If the citizen needs assistance in completing the report, the officer shall assist in the completion of the report. The officer will advise the citizen that the report may be mailed or personally delivered to the department.

When the mail-out report form is received by the department, a report number will be assigned. A copy of the report will be given/mailed to the citizen. The original of the report will be forwarded to the Patrol Sergeant for review and approval. The report will be logged and filed in the Records Unit.

323.7 ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES
The Redondo Beach Police Department has established an electronic signature procedure for use by all employees of the Redondo Beach Police Department. The Operations 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
Report Preparation

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.
MEDIA RECORD

324.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
For purposes of this policy "MEDIA RECORD" refers to all information created by personnel investigating or documenting any incident, regardless of physical form, which includes but is not limited to; any form of audio, video, photographic, electronic data, or electronic control device (Taser) dataport downloads - regardless of physical form- used to verify events.

324.1.1 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach Police Department that official statements and written reports should be prepared with the goal of factual accuracy and thoroughness. The review of media records relating to an incident may correct and enhance the reliability of an officer's recollection of events and more accurately document those events in subsequent reports or statements. Therefore, in preparing written reports and in preparation for giving statements, officers will review evidence known to exist to achieve optimal accuracy prior to giving statements and/or preparing reports.

Officers should keep in mind when preparing reports or giving statements that media records, while helpful in preparing reports and documenting events, are rarely a complete reproduction of the events. Furthermore, media records do not typically document important concerns such as an officer's state of mind during the events or the context in which the events were occurring.

Officers will assure that the original media record is maintained in a secure location and is not altered in any manner during the review process. Officers will request assistance from supervisors in obtaining access to any existing media where the officer is unfamiliar with the secure manner of retrieval of the particular record. Supervisors will assist the officer in obtaining access to such items and in maintaining the integrity of the media evidence. Note, that where specific policy exists with regard to access or operation of technology or equipment, officers and supervisors shall follow the specific policy relevant to the use of such technology or equipment.

A supervisor may decide to delay officer review of media records in circumstances that raise concerns regarding access to the evidence. In such circumstances a command level officer will be consulted promptly to discuss any potential concerns and will make a determination as to the appropriateness of the media review.

When an officer submits a report containing documentation of their actions or observations based on the review of available media records, officers will list in their report all of the media records which have been reviewed. In circumstances where an officer has previously prepared and submitted a report about the events to a supervisor prior to reviewing any media records determined to exist, the original report will be maintained and any additional or varying observation and information will be submitted in a supplemental report. During recorded interviews regarding any event, the interviewer should establish what media if any the officer being interviewed has reviewed.

Members shall submit all media records into evidence in accordance with existing evidence policy.
Media Relations

325.1 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.

325.2 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 Press Information Officers (PIOs) may prepare and release information to the media in accordance with this policy and the applicable laws regarding confidentiality.

325.2.1 MEDIA REQUEST
Any media request for information or access to a law enforcement situation shall be referred to the designated department media representative, or if unavailable, to the first available supervisor. Prior to releasing any information to the media, employees shall consider the following:

(a) At no time shall any employee of this department make any comment or release any official information to the media without prior approval from a supervisor or the designated department media representative.

(b) In situations involving multiple law enforcement agencies, 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.

325.3 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.
**Media Relations**

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.

### 325.3.1 PROVIDING ADVANCE INFORMATION

To protect the safety and rights of officers 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 news 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 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.

### 325.3.2 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).

### 325.3.3 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.

### 325.4 SCOPE OF INFORMATION SUBJECT TO RELEASE

The Department will maintain a daily information log of significant law enforcement activities that shall be made available, upon request, to media representatives through the Watch Commander. This log will generally contain the following information:
**Media Relations**

(a) The date, time, location, case number, type of crime, extent of injury or loss, and names of individuals (except confidential informants) 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.

(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.

(c) The time and location of other significant law enforcement activities or requests for service with a brief summary of the incident subject to the restrictions of this policy and applicable law.

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 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's Office.

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 (Government Code § 6250, et seq.).

325.4.1 RESTRICTED INFORMATION

It shall be the responsibility of the authorized employee dealing with media requests to ensure that restricted information is not inappropriately released to the media by this department. When in doubt, authorized and available legal counsel should be obtained.

325.4.2 INFORMATION TO BE RELEASED

The Department will maintain information about significant law enforcement activities that shall be made available, upon request, to media representatives through the Sergeants. This information will generally include the following information:

(a) The full name, current address and occupation of every person arrested by the agency, except for juveniles;

(b) The arrestee's physical description including: date of birth, color of eyes and hair, sex, height and weight;

(c) Date and time of arrest;

(d) Date and time of booking;
Media Relations

(e) Location of arrest;
(f) Factual circumstances surrounding arrest;
(g) Amount of bail set;
(h) Time and manner of release or location where the arrestee is being held;
(i) All charges that the subject is being held on including outstanding warrants and probation/parole holds.

Incident Information:
(a) Time, date and location of occurrence;
(b) Time and date of the report;
(c) Name, age and current address of victim (except in the case of sexual offenses) except as prohibited by statutory law;
(d) The factual circumstances surrounding the crime or incident.

General description of:
(a) Any injuries involved;
(b) Weapons involved;
(c) Property involved.

The before-mentioned information is considered to be public information and shall be released to the public, except to the extent that disclosure of a particular item of information would endanger the safety of a person involved or would endanger the successful completion of the Investigation.

At no time shall identifying information pertaining to a juvenile detainee, victim or witness be publicly released without prior approval of a competent court.

Information concerning incidents involving certain sex crimes and other offenses set forth in Government Code § 6254(f) shall be restricted in accordance with applicable statutory provisions.

Identifying information concerning deceased individuals shall not be released to the media until notification of next of kin or otherwise cleared through the Coroner's Office.

Any requests for copies of related reports or additional information shall be referred to the designated Press Information officer(s) media representative, the custodian of records or, if unavailable, to the Watch Sergeant. Such requests will generally be processed in accordance with the provisions of the Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250, et. seq.)

325.4.3 INFORMATION REQUIRING SPECIAL APPROVAL FOR RELEASE

The following information shall only be released with approval of the Chief of Police:
(a) Information related to Redondo Beach Unified School District or students' safety when it occurs at school or it is likely to impact the School District. Nothing in this section
precludes the dissemination of pertinent information to school personnel, parents or guardians when student safety may be affected regarding incidents that are in progress or incidents that just occurred.

(b) Statements of policy expressing official positions of the department;

(c) Official responses to criticism of the department;

(d) Statements pertaining to internal Investigations or discipline;

(e) Statistical requests or comments.

325.5 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO) NOTIFICATION

The Public Information Officer, whether on or off duty, shall be contacted immediately by the Patrol Supervisor and shall assume responsibility for dissemination of information in the following circumstances:

(a) Homicides;

(b) Officer-involved shootings;

(c) SWAT Call-outs;

(d) Crimes and/or events likely to induce significant media attention.

The Patrol Supervisor shall provide the Public Information Officer with a brief synopsis of what is known about the incident at the time. After conferring with the Patrol Supervisor, if the Public Information Officer determines the circumstances do not warrant his response, he may direct the Patrol Supervisor to release the appropriate information about the incident to the press.

325.6 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

When releasing oral information to the press or media, an e-mail shall be sent to the Command Staff.

Absent exigent circumstances, any person issuing written information to the media shall make the following notifications immediately, or as soon as practical by sending a copy of the press release to:

(a) All Sergeants;

(b) Mayor and City Council;

(c) The designated Press Information Officer;

(d) Chief and Command Staff members;

(e) Records Unit;

(f) Records Administrative Coordinator;

(g) Communications Unit;

(h) Crime Analysis Unit;
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(i) Bulletin Board and Briefing Board/Book;
(ii) Executive Assistant to the Chief of Police;
(k) Suggested Distribution with the Sergeant's Log.

This shall be accomplished by the issuance of an e-mail. This e-mail should include an attachment of the press release as well as which media outlet received the information and when it will appear in print or be aired if known.

Paper copies should be placed on the patrol sergeant's desk, Records desks and in the Communications Supervisor mailbox.

A copy of this information will be retained by the office of the Chief of Police.

325.7 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.

325.7.1 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 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).
Media Relations

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).

325.8 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 Records policies). When in doubt, authorized and available legal counsel should be consulted prior to releasing any information.

325.8.1 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.
Public Activities

326.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to define the Redondo Beach Police Department's policy and procedures relating to a member's conduct while engaging in public activities.

326.2 PROFESSIONAL JOURNAL PUBLICATION POLICY
It is the policy of this department to encourage its members to share their professional knowledge and experience by means of publication of articles in professional journals.

Written material proposed for publication in professional journals may be submitted to the office of the Chief of Police, if the writer desires assistance in language usage, checking the accuracy of facts, and possible legal effects. The writer may ask to have the article reviewed by qualified persons in or out of the department. The office of the Chief of Police shall make all reasonable attempts to arrange for such a review and to maintain the anonymity of all parties concerned.

It is not mandatory that written material be submitted for review, and the decision not to submit such material shall not in itself be a cause for disciplinary action to be taken against the member. However, in line with this department's obligation to the community which it serves, and in order to preserve the department's efficiency and integrity, no member may publish any material or make such material available to unauthorized persons, which:

(a) Impairs, in any manner, the efficiency of the department or the operation or administration thereof;
(b) Breaches the right of privacy of either private citizens or members of the department;
(c) Impairs or impedes pending investigations;
(d) Violates any law, official rule, regulation, or policy of the department;
(e) Denigrates the management of the department.

If the article is found to conform to the above listed standards, the Chief of Police may issue to the writer a letter so stating, and the writer shall then be free to seek publication. If the article is deemed to contain material which falls within any of the restrictions listed above, this material shall be pointed out to the writer, who will then have the opportunity to make appropriate changes or corrections.

The office of the Chief of Police may offer to the writer all possible assistance in achieving publication, but cannot guarantee the acceptance of any article which has not previously been contracted for.

The only exception to the above shall be those articles which are a direct result of an assignment made by the department and intended for use by the department. All such articles must first be submitted to the Chief of Police for permission to publish.
Public Activities

326.3 PUBLICITY
Members shall not seek personal publicity by any means other than through publication in professional journals.

326.4 COMMERCIAL TESTIMONIALS
Members shall not permit their names or photographs to be used to endorse any product or service which is in any way connected with law enforcement without the permission of the Chief of Police, or allow their names or photographs to be used in any commercial testimonial which alludes to their position or employment with the department.

326.5 APPEARANCES

326.5.1 PUBLIC APPEARANCE AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT
The office of the Chief of Police shall be notified of all requests for public appearances, speeches, and demonstrations. Such information shall contain the name of the requesting party or organization, location, date, time, subject matter, and police personnel to be involved.

326.5.2 PUBLIC APPEARANCE AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT OUTSIDE THE CITY
Under no circumstances will members of the department agree to speak or to appear in any demonstration before any organization outside the City of Redondo Beach without express permission from the Chief of Police. Participation in a law enforcement conference outside the City of Redondo Beach is permissible.
Subpoenas and Court Appearances

327.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes the guidelines for department members who must appear in court. It will allow the Redondo Beach Police Department to cover any related work absences and keep the Department informed about relevant legal matters.

327.2 POLICY
Redondo Beach Police Department members will respond appropriately to all subpoenas and any other court-ordered appearances.

327.3 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)).

327.3.1 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.
Subpoenas and Court Appearances

(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 Redondo Beach Police Department.

(e) Any personnel or disciplinary matter when called to testify or to provide information by a government entity other than the Redondo Beach 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.

327.3.2 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 may seek reimbursement for the member’s compensation through the civil attorney of record who subpoenaed the member.

327.3.3 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.

327.4 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.

327.5 ON-CALL SUBPOENAS
To facilitate on-call agreements, members are required to provide and maintain current information on their addresses and contact telephone numbers with the Department.

If a member on-call 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-call until released by the court or the party that issued the subpoena.

327.6 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.
Subpoenas and Court Appearances

(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.

327.6.1 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.
Reserve Officers

328.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Redondo Beach 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.

328.2 SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF POLICE RESERVE OFFICERS
The Redondo Beach 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.

328.2.1 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.

328.2.2 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.

328.2.3 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.

328.2.4 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 Human Resources Department prior to an employee serving in a reserve or volunteer capacity (29 CFR 553.30).

328.3 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 Operations 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.
328.3.1 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.

328.3.2 RESERVE OFFICER ASSIGNMENTS
All reserve officers will be assigned to duties by the Reserve Coordinator or his/her designee.

328.3.3 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

328.4 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.

328.5 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.

328.5.1 SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS
Reserve officers certified as Level I may, with prior authorization of the Reserve Coordinator and on approval of the Chief of Police, 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.
Reserve Officers

The Chief of Police 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.

Only retired full-time Police officers may be appointed to the position of Level I Reserve by the Chief of Police. The Chief of Police shall have sole discretion to appoint and assign Level I Reserves based on organizational need.

328.5.2 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.

328.5.3 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.

328.5.4 UNIFORM
All Police Reserve Officers shall conform to the Department's uniform regulations as per this Policy Manual.

328.5.5 INVESTIGATIONS AND COMPLAINTS
If a reserve officer has a complaint made against him/her or becomes involved in an internal investigation, that complaint or internal investigation may be investigated by the Reserve Coordinator, at the discretion of the Operations Division Commander.

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.

328.5.6 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.

328.6 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.
Reserve Officers

328.6.1 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 to-and-from duty.

328.6.2 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 Redondo Beach Police Department.

328.6.3 RESERVE OFFICER FIREARM TRAINING  
All Police 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.

328.7 EMERGENCY CALL-OUT FOR RESERVE PERSONNEL  
The Reserve Coordinator shall develop a plan outlining an emergency call-out procedure for reserve personnel.
Outside Agency Assistance

329.1 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.

329.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach 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.

All requests for mutual aid assistance are governed by the Mutual Aid and Joint Powers Agreement as approved by the South Bay Association of Chiefs of Police.

329.3 ASSISTING OUTSIDE AGENCIES
Four conditions shall apply to the implementation of mutual aid requests:

(a) All requests for a response under this plan shall be made by the Patrol Supervisor or Commander.

(b) The initiating jurisdiction's highest-ranking officer or their designee present at the scene shall be responsible for deployment of all assisting agency personnel.

(c) If appropriate, communication needs for responding units shall be coordinated over the Los Angeles County Regional Tactical Communications System.

(d) Through common agreement, mutual aid support is provided without reimbursement unless expressly provided for a duly proclaimed state of extreme emergency or disaster.

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.

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.
Outside Agency Assistance

When transportation assistance is rendered, a report shall be prepared and submitted by the handling member unless otherwise directed by a supervisor.

329.3.1 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 Redondo Beach Police Department shall notify his/her supervisor or the Watch Commander and the Communications Center as soon as practicable. This requirement does not apply to special enforcement details or multi-agency units that regularly work in multiple jurisdictions.

329.4 REQUESTING OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE
All requests for mutual aid assistance, either sending or receiving, shall be reported through the chain of command to the Chief of Police in the appropriate Sergeants’ Log. This documentation shall include time of request, number of units assigned, unit call signs, and officer(s) name and serial number.

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.

329.4.1 RESPONSE TO OUTSIDE AGENCY MUTUAL AID REQUESTS
Generally, calls for assistance from other agencies are directed to the Patrol Supervisor. When an authorized member of an outside agency requests the assistance of this Department, available officers shall respond. Officers will not respond to any request for mutual aid assistance without the approval of a Patrol Supervisor, other Sergeant or a Command Officer. If an officer receives a request in the field for assistance, that officer shall notify a supervisor.

Arrestees may be temporarily detained by our agency until arrangements for transportation are made by the outside agency. Only in exceptional circumstances, as approved by a supervisor, will this Department provide transportation of arrestees for outside agencies.

When such assistance is rendered, the assisting department member shall prepare an Incident Report to document action taken by Redondo Beach Police personnel.

When Redondo Beach Police personnel respond to assist an outside agency, members shall adhere to the policies and procedures set forth in the Redondo Beach Police Policy Manual.

It is absolutely necessary that adequate law enforcement services to the community be maintained. Therefore, in considering the amount of resources to be committed to any request for mutual aid, the Patrol Supervisor shall take into consideration existing and anticipated local community demands for service first.
Outside Agency Assistance

As a rule, no more than 50% of the existing field resources should be committed to any outside request for mutual aid.

329.4.2 REQUESTING FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
The Sergeant or Command Officer has the authority to request emergency assistance from local federal law enforcement agencies by telephone or through emergency communication systems. The federal law enforcement agencies may respond with available units and personnel to emergency situations in support of local agencies where life and property are threatened.

329.4.3 REQUESTING NATIONAL GUARD ASSISTANCE
The California Office of Emergency Services will dispatch the National Guard only for a declared local emergency and after local mutual aid efforts have proven to be insufficient to handle the emergency incident. Requests for National Guard assistance are coordinated through the local sheriff's office, in the case of Redondo Beach, through the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Lomita Station. The City Council must pass a resolution requesting the Governor of California to declare a state of emergency. A copy of the resolution is sent to the State Director of the Office of Emergency Services.

Upon acceptance of this resolution and declaration of a state of emergency, the local Director of Emergency Services (City Manager or his/her alternate) may request that the National Guard be asked to assist local law enforcement efforts.

329.5 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.

329.6 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 Administrative Services Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The documentation should include:

(a) The conditions relative to sharing.

(b) The training requirements for:
   1. The use of the supplies and equipment.
   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 the Communications Center and the Watch Commander to ensure use of the equipment and supplies is in compliance with the applicable sharing agreements.

The Personnel and Training should maintain documentation that the appropriate members have received the required training.
Agency Jurisdiction

330.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this General Order is to establish the jurisdictional boundaries of the department and to establish the responsibilities of agencies that have concurrent jurisdiction in the City of Redondo Beach.

330.2 DEFINITIONS
Concurrent Jurisdiction - A parcel of property upon which the department and another law enforcement agency have full jurisdiction.

Exclusive Jurisdiction - A parcel of property upon which a single law enforcement agency has jurisdiction.

330.3 JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES
The geographical and jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Redondo Beach have been established and are identifiable in the Redondo Beach Police Department Map Book that is issued to all sworn personnel.

All addresses and locations that are within the City are geo-coded into the department's Computer Assisted Dispatch (CAD) System. This information allows Communications Unit personnel to verify whether an address or location is to be served by the department.

The CAD System is updated continuously as new addresses and street names are established or changed. The issued map book is updated and revised as necessary.

330.4 CONCURRENT JURISDICTIONS
The department is responsible for providing all law enforcement services within the City of Redondo Beach. Although the department has jurisdiction in the City, there are concurrent (overlapping) jurisdictions with county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.

The Los Angeles County Sheriffs Department has concurrent jurisdiction and may provide services such as forensic science (crime scene investigation and lab analysis), homicide investigation, bomb disposal, and helicopter patrol/support at the request of the department.

The California Highway Patrol has concurrent jurisdiction for traffic related activity on the freeway, including on-ramps and off-ramps, that are located within the City. The Redondo Beach Police Department is responsible for all criminal activity that occurs on the freeway system within the boundaries of Redondo Beach and is available to assist the California Highway Patrol as needed.

The department has established concurrent jurisdictional relationships with state and federal law enforcement agencies that have the authority to conduct investigations within the City. Agents and representatives of these agencies have been requested to notify the Patrol Division Commander or the on-duty Patrol Supervisor when they plan to conduct a law enforcement activity in Redondo Beach. In return, the department will provide available resources, as requested, for the joint investigation of such activity.
Agency Jurisdiction

330.5 COMMUNICATION CAPABILITY
When appropriate, communication needs for any inter-agency law enforcement activity may be facilitated through the Los Angeles County Regional Tactical Communications System. The department has mobile and base radio station capabilities on this system.

330.6 RECIPROCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGREEMENTS
Penal Code § 830.1(a)(2) provides: "Where the Police officer has the prior consent of the chief of Police or person authorized by him or her to give consent, if the place is within a City or of the sheriff, or person authorized by him or her to give consent, if the place is within a county."

The department has reciprocal law enforcement agreements with all law enforcement agencies in Los Angeles County and surrounding areas. These documents are on file with the office of the Chief of Police.
Registered Offender Information

331.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes guidelines by which the Redondo Beach 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.

331.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach 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.

331.3 REGISTRATION
The Investigation Division Lieutenant or designee 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. Employees 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 (Health and Safety Code § 11594; 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.

331.3.1 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 (Health and Safety Code § 11594; Penal Code § 457.1; Penal Code § 290 et seq.).

331.3.2 TELEPHONE INQUIRIES
As a general rule, information may not be given over the telephone. Members of the public may access detailed sexual offender information by way of their personal computer at the Megan's Law Web site maintained by DOJ (www.meganslaw.ca.gov).

331.4 MONITORING OF REGISTERED OFFENDERS
The Investigation Division Lieutenant or designee 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:
Registered Offender Information

(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.

The Investigation Division Lieutenant or designee should also establish a procedure to routinely disseminate information regarding registered offenders to Redondo Beach Police Department personnel, including timely updates regarding new or relocated registrants.

331.5 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 Redondo Beach Police Department's website. Information on sex registrants placed on the Redondo Beach 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).

331.5.1 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
Registered Offender Information

(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).

331.5.2 RELEASE NOTIFICATIONS

Registrant information that is released should include notification that:

(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).
Unusual Occurrence Response

332.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this General Order is to identify the assignment and responsibilities for planning and executing a response to unusual occurrences.

An unusual occurrence (critical incident) is defined as an event involving potential or actual injury, death or property damage requiring exceptional emergency response. This term includes natural disasters (floods, earthquakes, major fires, storms) and human-caused emergencies (acts of war against the United States of America, terrorism, violent civil disobedience or riots, hazardous material spills, large aircraft, train or watercraft disasters). These require extensive pre-planning and commitment of resources to ensure public safety.

332.2 RESPONSIBILITY FOR PUBLIC SAFETY
In times of disaster, the Police Department is the first line of response in evaluating loss of life and property, maintaining order and enforcing the law. The Department is responsible to the citizens of the City of Redondo Beach as well as to mutual aid contracts throughout Los Angeles County and the State of California. Department sworn and non-sworn members share the responsibilities for ensuring the public safety and aiding the relief efforts in the time of disaster and exceptional emergency response.

Natural disasters or events threatening life and/or property, on such a widespread scale, require the response of all members of the Department.

332.3 POLICY/PROCEDURE
As with all significant events, the on-duty Patrol Supervisor is charged with the responsibility for ensuring all appropriate notifications are made to the duty commander as well as to county, state and federal authorities.

In cases of major natural disasters, members will make notification of their status and availability to the Critical Incident Commander within two (2) hours of the critical incident. After the beginning of the incident, if a member is unable to contact the Critical Incident Commander, or the Patrol Supervisor, within a two hour period, the member will respond to the Department for duty assignment without further notification or request. Members will remain on duty until they are relieved. The cooperation of members in responding to service ensures an orderly rotation of duty that affords all members the opportunity to care for themselves and their families.

As the significant or emergency incident develops, the member is required to respond to the Department whether or not the Department contacts the member. Personnel are to respond in the regular uniform, with the following exceptions:

(a) Officers assigned in an undercover capacity shall report in raid jackets equipped with "Sam Browne" or nylon utility belts.
Unusual Occurrence Response

(b) Platoon officers shall respond in the "Platoon" uniform with all accompanying and issued equipment.

Should a Department-wide response be necessary, personnel are assigned to either "A" Shift or "B" Shift deployment, per the Critical Incident Response memorandum.

332.4 CRITICAL INCIDENT MANAGER’S DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES
The Chief of Police shall designate the Critical Incident Commander. The Critical Incident Commander shall be responsible for command and control over all civil law enforcement resources committed to an unusual occurrence as defined herein. In addition, the Critical Incident Commander shall be responsible for the coordination of responses to all unusual occurrences, planned or unplanned. Any requests for mutual aid (local, county, state or federal) must strictly follow and adhere to the guidelines set forth in the General Order § 352 for Mutual Aid.

332.5 DRILLS AND REHEARSALS
The Critical Incident Manager shall be responsible for liaison with the Fire Department for the purpose of coordinating police involvement in unusual occurrence drills, exercises or rehearsals. The Fire Department is the lead agency responsible for conducting unusual occurrence drills such as responses to floods, fires, earthquakes and hazardous material spills.

The S.W.A.T. (Special Weapons and Tactics) Team conducts drills, exercises, rehearsals and other state-of-readiness training concerning riots, terrorists' acts and barricaded situations. These exercises, along with inspections of emergency equipment, are coordinated by the S.W.A.T. Team Commander.

The South Bay Platoon conducts drills, exercises, rehearsals and other state-of-readiness training concerning riots, civil unrest demonstrations, crowd control, rescue/evacuation measures in disasters and terrorists' acts. The Platoon Commander coordinates these exercises in conjunction with other law enforcement agencies of the South Bay Platoon Area "G," through the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Emergency Operations Bureau (EOB). The Platoon Commander also conducts inspections of emergency equipment for Platoon members.

It is the responsibility of the Critical Incident Commander to review and revise the Critical Incident Manual at least once every calendar year.
Major Incident Notification

333.1 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.

333.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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.

333.3 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 Redondo Beach official
- Arrest of a department employee or prominent Redondo Beach official
- Aircraft crash with major damage and/or injury or death
- In-custody deaths

333.4 WATCH SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITY
The Watch Sergeant is responsible for making the appropriate notifications. The Watch Sergeant shall make reasonable attempts to obtain as much information on the incident as possible before notification. The Watch Sergeant shall attempt to make the notifications as soon as practicable. Notification should be made by calling the department issued cellular telephone number, home telephone number and then by any other available contact numbers.

333.4.1 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.

333.4.2 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.
Major Incident Notification

333.4.3 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. The Traffic Sergeant will notify the Traffic Lieutenant.

333.4.4 PRESS INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)
The Press 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.
Succession of Command

334.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this General Order is to establish a succession of command for the police department in the absence of the Chief of Police.

When the Chief of Police is absent from his office, he will designate an Acting Chief of Police.

334.2 DUTY COMMANDER
Duty Commanders are assigned to strengthen communications and ensure support for field operations. The basic concept of the Duty Commander system is to have command personnel available 24-hours per day, 7-days per week, to respond to special needs and concerns of operating field personnel. This would include, but not be limited to, situations that arise, such as:

- Major unusual occurrences
- Homicides
- Fatal and/or serious traffic accidents
- Hostage situations
- Major robberies or burglaries
- Arrests of dignitaries
- Officer involved shootings
- Pursuits of an unusual nature
- A member seriously injured on or off-duty
- Sensitive personnel investigations
- Barricaded suspects
- Lost children when foul play may be involved or the subject is under 11 years of age
- Conflicts or disputes with the media
- Contacts with the Mayor or City Council members concerning department operations
- Serious injury to City Manager, Mayor, Council Members or a member of their family

A Sergeant or senior officer on duty may use the Duty Command Roster to contact a command officer whenever he deems it appropriate and advisable. It is better to error in favor of over-notification than risk non-notification regarding an important matter.

334.2.1 DUTY COMMAND ROSTER/RESPONSIBILITIES
The Duty Command Roster will be comprised of Captains and Lieutenants who will rotate the responsibility and be on-call 24-hours per day for weekly intervals. It shall be the responsibility of the Duty Command Officer to make scheduled inspections of the station facilities and field
Succession of Command

operations and to report their findings to the office of the Chief of Police. The Duty Command and Control Checklist (RBPD Form 322) may be found in the appendix.

When a Duty Commander responds to the scene of an unusual occurrence or major event and/or investigation of a major crime, he is responsible for command and control over department personnel, if necessary.

334.2.2 DUTY COMMAND CALENDAR
The Duty Command Calendar will be prepared by the Administrative Services Division Commander on a monthly basis and will be made available to the following for appropriate distribution:

- Support Services Bureau Commander
- Operations Bureau Commander
- Administrative Services Division Commander
- Patrol Division Commanders
- Investigations Division Commander
- Management Services Division Administrator
- Communications Sergeant
- Front Desk Position
- Sergeant's Office

334.2.3 ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY
In the absence of the Chief of Police and the regularly designated commanding officer of bureaus, divisions, or units the on-duty senior ranking Patrol Sergeant shall be designated as the ranking authority of the department. This authority is not limited or confined to the Operations Bureau, but shall include functional supervision over and responsibility for all personnel in the department on duty at the time.
Death Investigation

335.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The investigations of cases involving death include those ranging from natural cause to homicide. 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 cannot be emphasized enough.

335.2 INVESTIGATION CONSIDERATIONS
Death investigation cases require certain actions be taken. Paramedics shall be called in all suspected death cases unless the death is obvious (e.g., decapitated, decomposed). A supervisor shall be notified in all death investigations and unless otherwise unable to do so, shall respond to all scenes involving a death investigation to gather information regarding the circumstances.

335.2.1 CORONER REQUEST
Government Code § 27491 and Health & 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. 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.

(c) Physician unable to state the cause of death. Unwillingness does not apply. 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.

(f) Involving any criminal action or suspicion of a criminal act. Includes child and dependent adult negligence and abuse.

(g) Related to or following known or suspected self-induced or criminal abortion.

(h) Associated with a known or alleged rape or crime against nature.

(i) Following an accident or injury (primary or contributory). Deaths known or suspected as resulting (in whole or in part) from or related to accident or injury, either old or recent.

(j) Drowning, fire, hanging, gunshot, stabbing, cutting, starvation, exposure, alcoholism, drug addiction, strangulation or aspiration.
Death Investigation

(k) Accidental poisoning (food, chemical, drug, therapeutic agents).
(l) Occupational diseases or occupational hazards.
(m) 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) In prison or while under sentence. 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. Includes patients 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.

335.2.2 SEARCHING DEAD BODIES
The Coroner or Deputy Coroner 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 (Government Code § 27491.3). If such a donor card is located, the Coroner or a designee shall be promptly notified. Should exigent circumstances indicate to an officer that any search of a known dead body is warranted prior to the arrival of the Coroner or a designee; the investigating officer shall first obtain verbal consent from the Coroner or a designee (Government Code § 27491.2).

Whenever possible, a witness, preferably a relative to the deceased or a member of the household, should be requested to remain at the scene with 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. 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.

335.2.3 DEATH NOTIFICATION
When practical, 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 the relatives live outside this county, the Coroner may be requested to make the notification. The Coroner needs to know if notification has been made. Assigned detectives may need to talk to the next-of-kin.
Death Investigation

335.2.4 UNIDENTIFIED DEAD BODIES
If the identity of a dead body cannot be established after the Coroner arrives, the Coroner’s office will issue a “John Doe” or “Jane Doe” number for the report.

335.2.5 DEATH INVESTIGATION REPORTING
All incidents involving a death shall be documented on the appropriate form.

335.2.6 SUSPECTED HOMICIDE
If the initially assigned officer suspects that the death involves a homicide or other suspicious circumstances, the investigations division shall be notified to determine the possible need for a detective to respond to the scene for further immediate investigation.
Identity Theft

336.1 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.

336.2 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.
Private Persons Arrests

337.1 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.

337.2 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 affect 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.

337.3 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.

NOTE: 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.

337.4 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.
Private Persons Arrests

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 with a supervisor’s approval;
3. Release the individual pursuant to Penal Code § 849 with a supervisor’s approval.

337.5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
In all circumstances in which a private person is claiming to have made an arrest, the individual must complete and sign under penalty of perjury a department misdemeanor complaint form.

In addition to the misdemeanor complaint form (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.
Limited English Proficiency Services

338.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance to members when communicating with individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) (42 USC § 2000d).

338.1.1 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 Redondo Beach 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).

338.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach 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.

338.3 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 Support Services Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the LEP Coordinator include, but are not limited to:
Limited English Proficiency Services

(a) Coordinating and implementing all aspects of the Redondo Beach 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 Sergeant, Communications Supervisor, and all of support services. 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.

338.4 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:
Limited English Proficiency Services

(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.

338.5 TYPES OF LEP ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE
Redondo Beach 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.

338.6 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.

338.7 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.

338.8 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.
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.

338.9  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.

338.9.1  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.
338.9.2 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.

338.10 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.

338.11 RECEIVING AND RESPONDING TO REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

The Redondo Beach Police Department will take reasonable steps and will work with the Human Resources Department to develop in-house language capacity by hiring or appointing qualified members proficient in languages representative of the community being served.

338.11.1 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 the Communications Center, 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.
Limited English Proficiency Services

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.

338.12 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.

338.13 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.
Limited English Proficiency Services

338.14 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.

338.15 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.

338.16 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.

338.17 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.

338.18 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.
**Limited English Proficiency Services**

The Support Services Bureau Commander 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 Support Services Bureau Commander 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.

**338.18.1 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 Support Services Bureau Commander or their designee shall be responsible for coordinating the annual refresher training and will maintain a record of all training the interpreters have received.
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

339.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance to members when communicating with individuals with disabilities, including those who are deaf or hard of hearing, have impaired speech or vision, or are blind.

339.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Auxiliary aids** - Tools used to communicate with people who have a disability or impairment. 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; qualified readers; or a qualified interpreter.

**Disability or impairment** - A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, including hearing or seeing, regardless of whether the disabled person uses assistive or adaptive devices or auxiliary aids. Individuals who wear ordinary eyeglasses or contact lenses are not considered to have a disability (42 USC § 12102).

**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, translators, sign language interpreters and intermediary interpreters.

339.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach Police Department to reasonably ensure that people with disabilities, including victims, witnesses, suspects and arrestees have equal access to law enforcement services, programs and activities. Members must make efforts to communicate effectively with individuals with disabilities.

The Department will not discriminate against or deny any individual access to services, rights or programs based upon disabilities.

339.3 AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES (ADA) COORDINATOR
The Chief of Police shall delegate certain responsibilities to an ADA Coordinator (28 CFR 35.107). The ADA Coordinator shall be appointed by, and directly responsible, to the Operations Division Commander or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the ADA Coordinator shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) Working with the City ADA coordinator regarding the Redondo Beach Police Department’s efforts to ensure equal access to services, programs and activities.

(b) Developing reports, new procedures, or recommending modifications to this policy.
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

(c) Acting as a liaison with local disability advocacy groups or other disability groups regarding access to department services, programs and activities.

(d) Ensuring that a list of qualified interpreter services is maintained and available to each Watch Commander and Communications Manager. The list should include information regarding the following:
   1. Contact information
   2. Availability

(e) Developing procedures that will enable members to access auxiliary aids or services, including qualified interpreters, and ensure the procedures are available to all members.

(f) Ensuring signage is posted in appropriate areas, indicating that auxiliary aids are available free of charge to people with disabilities.

(g) 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.

339.4 FACTORS TO CONSIDER
Because the nature of any law enforcement contact may vary substantially from one situation to the next, members of this department should consider all information reasonably available to them when determining how to communicate with an individual with a disability. Members should carefully balance all known factors in an effort to reasonably ensure people who are disabled have equal access to services, programs and activities. These factors may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Members should not always assume that effective communication is being achieved. The fact that an individual appears to be nodding in agreement does not always mean he/she completely understands the message. When there is any doubt, members should ask the individual to communicate back or otherwise demonstrate their understanding.

(b) The nature of the disability (e.g., deafness or blindness vs. hard of hearing or low vision).

(c) The nature of the law enforcement contact (e.g., emergency vs. non-emergency, custodial vs. consensual contact).

(d) The availability of auxiliary aids. The fact that a particular aid is not available does not eliminate the obligation to reasonably ensure access. However, in an emergency, availability may factor into the type of aid used.

339.5 INITIAL AND IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATIONS
Recognizing that various law enforcement encounters may be potentially volatile and/or emotionally charged, members should remain alert to the possibility of communication problems.
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

Members should exercise special care in the use of all gestures, and verbal and written communication to minimize initial confusion and misunderstanding when dealing with any individual with known or suspected disabilities.

In a non-emergency situation, when a member knows or suspects an individual requires assistance to effectively communicate, the member shall identify the individual’s choice of auxiliary aid or service.

The individual's preferred communication method must 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 is 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.

In emergency situations involving an imminent threat to the safety or welfare of any person, members may use whatever auxiliary aids and services that reasonably appear effective under the circumstances. This may include, for example, 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 or another appropriate auxiliary aid or service. Once the emergency has ended, the continued method of communication should be reconsidered. The member should inquire as to the individual's preference and give primary consideration to that preference.

If an individual who is deaf, hard of hearing or has impaired speech must be handcuffed while in the custody of the Redondo Beach Police Department, consideration should be given, safety permitting, to placing the handcuffs in the front of the body to facilitate communication using sign language or writing.

339.6 TYPES OF ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE

Redondo Beach Police Department members shall never refuse to assist an individual with disabilities who is requesting assistance. The Department will not charge anyone to receive auxiliary aids, nor shall they require anyone to furnish their own auxiliary aid or service as a condition for receiving assistance. The Department will make every reasonable effort to provide equal access and timely assistance to individuals who are disabled through a variety of services.

A person who is disabled may choose to accept department-provided auxiliary aids or services or they may choose to provide their own.

Department-provided auxiliary aids or services may include, but are not limited to, the assistance methods described in this policy.
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

339.7 AUDIO RECORDINGS AND ENLARGED PRINT
The Department may develop audio recordings to assist people who are blind or have a visual impairment with accessing important information. If such a recording is not available, members may read aloud from the appropriate form, for example a personnel complaint form, or provide forms with enlarged print.

339.8 QUALIFIED INTERPRETERS
A qualified interpreter may be needed in lengthy or complex transactions (e.g., interviewing a victim, witness, suspect or arrestee), if the individual to be interviewed normally relies on sign language or speechreading (lip-reading) to understand what others are saying. The qualified interpreter should not be a person with an interest in the case or investigation involving the disabled individual. A person providing interpretation services may be required to establish the accuracy and trustworthiness of the interpretation in a court proceeding.

Qualified interpreters should be:

(a) Available within a reasonable amount of time but in no event longer than one hour if requested.

(b) Experienced in providing interpretation services related to law enforcement matters.

(c) Familiar with the use of VRS and/or video remote interpreting services.

(d) Certified in either American Sign Language (ASL) or Signed English (SE).

(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.

Members should use department-approved procedures to request a qualified interpreter at the earliest reasonable opportunity, and generally not more than 15 minutes after a request for an interpreter has been made or it is reasonably apparent that an interpreter is needed. No individual who is disabled shall be required to provide his/her own interpreter (28 CFR 35.160).

339.9 TTY AND RELAY SERVICES
In situations where an individual without a disability would have access to a telephone (e.g., booking or attorney contacts), members must also provide those who are deaf, hard of hearing or have impaired speech the opportunity to place calls using an available TTY (also known as a telecommunications device for deaf people, or TDD). Members shall provide additional time, as needed, for effective communication due to the slower nature of TTY and TDD communications.

The Department will accept all TTY or TDD calls placed by those who are deaf or hard of hearing and received via a telecommunications relay service (28 CFR 35.162).

Note that relay services translate verbatim, so the conversation must be conducted as if speaking directly to the caller.
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

339.10 COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS
Interpreter services may be available from community volunteers who have demonstrated competence in communication services, such as ASL or SE, and have been approved by the Department to provide interpreter services.

Where qualified 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 individual with the disability and the volunteer to ensure that the volunteer can provide neutral and unbiased assistance.

339.11 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 contact and relationship between the individual with the disability and the person offering services must be carefully considered (e.g., victim/suspect).

Children shall not be relied upon except in emergency or critical situations when there is no qualified interpreter reasonably available.

Adults may be relied upon when (28 CFR 35.160):

(a) There is an emergency or critical situation and there is no qualified interpreter reasonably available.

(b) The person with the disability requests that the adult interpret or facilitate communication and the adult agrees to provide such assistance, and reliance on that adult for such assistance is reasonable under the circumstances.

339.12 REPORTING
Whenever any member of this department is required to complete a report or other documentation, and communication assistance has been provided, such services should be noted in the related report. Members should document the type of communication services utilized and whether the individual elected to use services provided by the Department or some other identified source. If the individual’s express preference is not honored, the member must document why another method of communication was used.

All written communications exchanged in a criminal case shall be attached to the report or placed into evidence.

339.13 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 individuals with disabilities. The scope and nature of these activities and contacts will inevitably vary.
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

The Department recognizes that it would be virtually impossible to provide immediate access to complete communication services to every member of this department. Members and/or supervisors must assess each situation and consider the length, complexity and importance of the communication, as well as the individual’s preferred method of communication, when determining the type of resources to use and whether a qualified interpreter is needed.

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 verbally request consent to search if the officer is unable to effectively communicate with an individual who is deaf or hard of hearing and requires communications assistance.

If available, officers should obtain the assistance of a qualified interpreter before placing an individual with a disability under arrest. 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.

339.13.1 FIELD RESOURCES
Examples of methods that may be sufficient for transactions, such as checking a license or giving directions to a location or for urgent situations such as responding to a violent crime in progress, may, depending on the circumstances, include such simple things as:

(a) Hand gestures or visual aids with an individual who is deaf, hard of hearing or has impaired speech.

(b) Exchange of written notes or communications.

(c) Verbal communication with an individual who can speechread by facing the individual and speaking slowly and clearly.

(d) Use of computer, word processing, personal communication device or similar device to exchange texts or notes.

(e) Slowly and clearly speaking or reading simple terms to individuals who have a visual or mental impairment.

Members should be aware that these techniques may not provide effective communication as required by law and this policy depending on the circumstances.

339.14 CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS
In an effort to ensure that the rights of individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing or have speech impairment are protected during a custodial interrogation, this department will provide interpreter services before beginning an interrogation, unless exigent circumstances exist or the individual has made a clear indication that he/she understands the process and desires to proceed without an interpreter. The use of a video remote interpreting service should be considered, where appropriate, if a live interpreter is not available. Miranda warnings shall be provided to suspects who are deaf or hard of hearing by a qualified interpreter or by providing a written Miranda warning card.
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

In order to ensure that communications during custodial investigations 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.

339.15 ARREST AND BOOKINGS
If an individual with speech or hearing disabilities is arrested, the arresting officer shall use department-approved procedures to provide a qualified interpreter at the place of arrest or booking as soon as reasonably practicable, unless the individual indicates that he/she prefers a different auxiliary aid or service or the officer reasonably determines another effective method of communication exists under the circumstances.

When gathering information during the booking process, members should remain alert to the impediments that often exist when communicating with those who are deaf, hard of hearing, who have impaired speech or vision, are blind, or have other disabilities. 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. If necessary, members should seek the assistance of a qualified interpreter whenever there is concern that accurate information cannot be obtained or that booking instructions may not be properly understood by the individual.

Individuals who require and possess personally owned communication aids (e.g., hearing aids, cochlear processors) should be permitted to retain them while in custody.

339.16 COMPLAINTS
The Department shall ensure that individuals with disabilities who wish to file a complaint regarding members of this department are able to do so. The Department may provide a qualified interpreter or forms in enlarged print, as appropriate. Complaints will be referred to the department ADA Coordinator.

Investigations into such complaints shall be handled in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy. Qualified interpreters used during the investigation of a complaint should not be members of this Department.

339.17 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.

339.18 TRAINING
To ensure that all members who may have contact with individuals who are disabled are properly trained, the Department will provide periodic training that should include:

(a) Awareness and understanding of this policy and related procedures, related forms and available resources.
Communications with Persons with Disabilities

(b) Procedures for accessing qualified interpreters and other available resources.

(c) Working with in-person and telephone interpreters and related equipment.

The Support Services Bureau Commander or the authorized designee shall be responsible for ensuring new members receive training related to interacting with individuals who have disabilities, including individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, who have impaired speech or vision, or are blind. Those who may have contact with such individuals should receive refresher training at least once every two years thereafter. The Support Services Bureau Commander or the authorized designee shall maintain records of all training provided, and will retain a copy in each member's training file in accordance with established records retention schedules.

339.18.1 CALL-TAKER TRAINING
Emergency call-takers shall be trained in the use of TTY equipment protocols for communicating with individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing or who have speech impairments. 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 TTY or TDD calls, including the importance of recognizing silent TTY or TDD calls, using proper syntax, abbreviations and protocol when responding to TTY or TDD calls.

(d) Hands-on experience in TTY and TDD communications, including identification of TTY or TDD tones.

Training should be mandatory for all Redondo Beach Police department members who may have contact with individuals from the public who are deaf, hard of hearing or have impaired speech. Refresher training should occur every six months.
Mandatory Employer Notification

340.1 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.

340.2 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.

340.2.1 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).

340.2.2 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).

340.2.3 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).

340.2.4 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
Mandatory Employer Notification

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).

340.3 POLICY
The Redondo Beach Police Department will meet the reporting requirements of California law to minimize the risks to children and others.

340.4 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).
Biological Samples

341.1 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.

341.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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.

341.3 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.

341.4 PROCEDURE
When an individual is required to provide a biological sample, a trained employee shall obtain the sample in accordance with this policy.

341.4.1 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.

341.5 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
**Biological Samples**

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.

341.5.1 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).

341.5.2 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).

341.6 LEGAL MANDATES AND RELEVANT LAWS

California law provides for the following:

341.6.1 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.

341.6.2 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.

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)).

341.6.3 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.
Chaplains

342.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes the guidelines for Redondo Beach Police Department chaplains to provide counseling or emotional support to members of the Department, their families and members of the public.

342.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach Police Department shall ensure that department chaplains are properly appointed, trained and supervised to carry out their responsibilities without financial compensation.

342.3 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.

342.4 RECRUITMENT, SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT
The Redondo Beach 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.

342.4.1 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.
Chaplains

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.

342.5 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 Redondo Beach Police Department identification cards, which must be carried at all times while on-duty. The identification cards will be the standard Redondo Beach 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.

342.6 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 Administrative Services 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.
Chaplains

(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.

342.7 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Chaplains assist the Department, its members and the community, as needed. Assignments of chaplains will usually be to augment the Operations 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 Redondo Beach Police Department.

342.7.1 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.

342.7.2 OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

(a) Chaplains will be scheduled to be on-call for a period of one month

(b) Generally, each chaplain will serve with Redondo Beach Police Department personnel a minimum of eight hours per month.

(c) At the end of six months 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 Redondo Beach 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.
Chaplains shall serve only within the jurisdiction of the Redondo Beach Police Department unless otherwise authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

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.

### 342.7.3 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.

### 342.7.4 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.

### 342.7.5 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.
Chaplains

(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.

342.7.6 CHAPLAIN MEETINGS
All chaplains are required to attend scheduled meetings. Any absences must be satisfactorily explained to the chaplain coordinator.

342.8 PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS
No person who provides chaplain services to members of the Department may work or volunteer for the Redondo Beach Police Department in any capacity other than that of chaplain.

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 Redondo Beach Police Department member concerning an incident personally witnessed by the chaplain or concerning an incident involving the chaplain.

342.9 TRAINING
The Department will establish a minimum number of training hours and standards for department chaplains. The training, as approved by the Personnel and Training, 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
Chaplains

- Officer injury or death
- Sensitivity and diversity
Public Safety Camera System

343.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The City of Redondo Beach operates a public safety camera system for the purpose of creating a safer environment for all those who live, work and visit the City. This policy explains the purpose of the cameras and provides guidelines for their operation and for the storage of captured images.

343.2 POLICY
Cameras may be placed in strategic locations throughout the City at the direction or with the approval of the Chief of Police. These cameras can be used for detecting and deterring crime, to help safeguard against potential threats to the public, to help manage emergency response situations during natural and man-made disasters and to assist City officials in providing services to the community.

343.3 PROCEDURE
The following procedures have been established for the effective operation of the public safety camera system.

343.3.1 MONITORING
Images from each camera may be recorded. These images may be transmitted to monitors installed in areas designated by the Chief of Police. When activity warranting further investigation is reported or detected at any camera location, authorized operators may selectively view the appropriate camera and relay any available information to responding units. The authorized person shall adjust the cameras to more effectively view a particular area for any legitimate public safety purpose.

The Chief of Police may authorize video feeds from the public safety camera system to locations for monitoring by other personnel when the provision of such access is in furtherance of this policy.

Recorded images may be used for a variety of purposes, including criminal investigations and monitoring of activity around high value or high threat areas. In addition, the public safety camera system may be useful for the following purposes:

(a) To assist in identifying, apprehending and prosecuting offenders.
(b) To assist in gathering evidence for criminal and civil court actions.
(c) To help emergency services personnel maintain public order.
(d) To monitor pedestrian and vehicle traffic activity.
(e) To help improve the general environment on the public streets.
(f) To assist in providing effective public services.

343.3.2 TRAINING
Personnel involved in video monitoring will be appropriately trained and supervised.
Public Safety Camera System

343.3.3 PROHIBITED ACTIVITY
Video monitoring will be conducted in a professional, ethical and legal manner. The public safety camera system will not be used to look into private areas or areas where the reasonable expectation of privacy exists. All reasonable efforts will be taken to protect these rights. Video monitoring shall only be used to for legitimate public safety purposes.

343.3.4 CAMERA MARKINGS
Except in the case of covert operations or confidential investigations, public areas that are monitored by public safety cameras may be marked with appropriate signs to inform the public that the area is under police surveillance.

343.4 MEDIA STORAGE
All media will be stored in a secure area with access restricted to authorized persons.

Recordings not otherwise needed for official reasons shall be retained for a period of not less than one year and thereafter should be erased with the written consent of the City Attorney. Any recordings needed as evidence in a criminal or civil proceeding shall be copied to a suitable medium and booked into evidence in accordance with current evidence procedures (Government Code § 34090.6).

343.5 STORAGE AND RETENTION OF MEDIA
All downloaded media shall be stored in a secure area with access restricted to authorized persons. A recording needed as evidence shall be copied to a suitable medium and booked into evidence in accordance with established evidence procedures. All actions taken with respect to retention of media shall be appropriately documented.

The type of video surveillance technology employed and the manner in which recordings are used and stored will affect retention periods. The recordings should be stored and retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule and for a minimum of one year. Prior to destruction, written consent shall be obtained from the City Attorney. If recordings are evidence in any claim filed or any pending litigation, they shall be preserved until pending litigation is resolved (Government Code § 34090.6).

Any recordings needed as evidence in a criminal or civil proceeding shall be copied to a suitable medium and booked into evidence in accordance with current evidence procedures.

343.5.1 PUBLIC AND OTHER AGENCY REQUESTS
Routine requests for recorded video images from other government agencies or by the submission of a court order or subpoena shall be promptly submitted to the Support Services Bureau or their designee, who will promptly research the request and make a determination as to its release. Every reasonable effort should be made to preserve the data requested until the request has been fully processed.

Video images captured by public safety cameras that are requested by the public or media will be made available only to the extent required by law. Except as required by a valid court order or
Public Safety Camera System

other lawful process, video images requested under the Public Records Act will generally not be disclosed to the public when such video images are evidence in an ongoing criminal investigation in which a disposition has not been reached.

343.6 ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY CAMERA SYSTEM
The Chief of Police or his/her designee will conduct an annual review of the public safety camera system. The annual review will include an inventory of video monitoring installations, date of installation, summary of the purpose, adherence to this policy and any proposed policy changes. The results of each review will be documented and maintained by the Chief of Police or his/her designee and other applicable advisory bodies. Any concerns or deviations from this policy will be addressed promptly and effectively.
Child and Dependent Adult Safety

344.1 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 Adult Abuse policies.

344.2 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 Redondo Beach 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.

344.3 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.
Child and Dependent Adult Safety

344.3.1 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. 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.
   2. 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.

(b) Provide for the immediate supervision of children or dependent adults until an appropriate caregiver arrives.

(c) Notify Child Protective Services or the Division of Aging and Adult Services, if appropriate.

(d) 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.

344.3.2 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)).

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.
344.3.3 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

344.3.4 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.

344.4 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.

Under no circumstances should a child or dependent adult be left unattended or without appropriate care.

344.5 TRAINING
The Administrative Services Division Lieutenant is responsible to ensure that all personnel of this department who may be involved in arrests affecting children or dependent adults receive
Child and Dependent Adult Safety

approved POST-approved training on effective safety measures when a parent, guardian or caregiver is arrested (Penal Code § 13517.7).
Service Animals

345.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide the guidelines necessary to ensure 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 of 1990 (ADA).

345.1.1 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; 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)).

345.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach Police Department to provide services and access to persons with service animals in the same manner as those without service animals. Department members shall protect the rights of persons assisted by service animals in accordance with state and federal law.

345.3 IDENTIFICATION AND USE OF SERVICE ANIMALS
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.
• 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.
Service Animals

- 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.

345.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
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 Redondo Beach Police Department affords to all members of the public (28 CFR 35.136).

345.4.1 INQUIRY
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 his/her disability nor should the person be asked to provide any license, certification or identification card for the service animal.

345.4.2 CONTACT
Service animals are not pets. Department members should not interfere with the important work performed by a service animal by talking to, petting or otherwise initiating contact with a service animal.

345.4.3 REMOVAL
If a service animal is not housebroken or exhibits vicious behavior, poses a direct threat to the health of others, or unreasonably disrupts or interferes with normal business operations, an officer 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)).

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 service to an individual with disabilities. Members of this department are expected to provide all services as are reasonably available to an individual with a disability, with or without a service animal.
Service Animals

345.4.4 COMPLAINTS
When handling calls of a complaint regarding a service animal, members of this department 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).

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).
Citizen's Academy

346.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of the Redondo Beach Police Department Citizen's Academy is to develop an enhanced partnership between the Redondo Beach Police Department and members of the community. The Citizen's Academy provides an opportunity for members of the community to learn about the Redondo Beach Police Department and for members of the Police Department to better understand the concerns of the community.

346.2 RECRUITMENT
Members of the Community Services Unit will solicit interest in the Citizen's Academy from local businesses, professional organizations and community residents. Examples of Citizen's Academy candidates include, but are not limited to; business association members, Chamber of Commerce representatives, City employees and Neighborhood Watch volunteers.

346.3 SELECTION
Due to the sensitive nature of the information provided to students during the Citizen's Academy, applicants for the Citizen's Academy will be subject to a background investigation as prescribed by the Chief of Police. The Redondo Beach Police Department reserves the right to refuse enrollment to the Citizen's Academy by any person who fails to meet the established standards. Applicants who have been convicted of a felony offense are ineligible to attend the program. Applicants who have been arrested for a misdemeanor within one year of application or who have a pending criminal case will not be considered. Applicants who have been arrested for a felony, or have been arrested or convicted of a misdemeanor offense, will be evaluated for acceptance on a case by case basis. The final approval for acceptance will rest with the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

346.4 RESPONSIBILITIES
The Community Services Unit (CSU) supervisor shall be responsible for the development, coordination and facilitation of the Citizen's Academy. The CSU supervisor's responsibilities include, but are not limited to; developing content of course curriculum, determining the duration of classes and identifying course instructors and associated support staff.
Volunteer Program

347.1 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 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 departmental 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.

347.1.1 DEFINITION OF VOLUNTEER
A 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 law enforcement events, among others.

347.1.2 ACTIVE VOLUNTEERING
"Active Volunteering" means any volunteer who serves the required hours of volunteer time designated for that position each calendar year. Only time assigned by the department shall qualify as official volunteer service time.

347.2 VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT

347.2.1 VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR
The Volunteer Coordinator shall be appointed by the Chief of Police or his/her designee. The function of the Volunteer Coordinator is to provide a central coordinating point for effective volunteer management within the Department, and to direct and assist staff and volunteer efforts to jointly provide more productive services. The Volunteer Coordinator shall work with other Department staff on an ongoing basis to assist in the development and implementation of volunteer-staffed positions.

The Volunteer Coordinator, or his/her designee, shall be responsible for the following:

(a) Recruiting, selecting and training qualified volunteers for various positions.
(b) Facilitating the implementation of new volunteer activities and assignments.
(c) Maintaining records for each volunteer.
(d) Tracking and evaluating the contribution of volunteers.
(e) Maintaining the volunteer handbook and outlining expectations, policies and responsibilities for all volunteers.
(f) Maintaining a record of volunteer schedules and work hours.
**Volunteer Program**

(g) Completing and disseminating as appropriate of all necessary paperwork and information.

(h) Planning periodic recognition events.

(i) Administering discipline when warranted.

(j) Maintaining liaison with other volunteer-utilizing programs in the community and assisting in community-wide efforts to recognize and promote volunteering.

(k) Reviewing volunteer position descriptions periodically to ensure that they accurately reflect the duties and responsibilities of the volunteer position.

347.2.2 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 shall 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.

347.2.3 SCREENING
All prospective volunteers shall complete the volunteer application form. The Volunteer Coordinator or designee will conduct oral boards or face-to-face interviews with applicants under consideration.

A documented background investigation shall be completed on each volunteer applicant and shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

(a) Traffic and criminal background check. Fingerprints shall be obtained from all applicants and processed through the California Criminal Information Index and FBI databases.

(b) Employment

(c) References

(d) Credit check may be required for some positions

(e) A polygraph exam may be required of each applicant depending on the type of assignment.

347.2.4 SELECTION AND PLACEMENT

(a) Volunteers shall complete all required screening and enrollment paperwork.
Volunteer Program

(b) Service as a volunteer with the Department shall begin with an official notice of acceptance or appointment to a volunteer position by the Chief of Police or authorized designee. Notice may only be given by the Chief of Police or authorized designee.

(c) Volunteers shall sign a Volunteer Agreement.

(d) Volunteers shall receive a copy of the Volunteer Handbook.

(e) Volunteers shall be placed only in assignments or programs that are consistent with their knowledge, skills, abilities and the needs of the department.

(f) Volunteers shall receive a comprehensive written description of the duties of their position.

347.2.5 TRAINING
Volunteers shall:

(a) 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;

(b) Receive position-specific training to ensure they have adequate knowledge and skills to complete tasks required by the position.

(c) Receive periodic ongoing training as deemed appropriate by their supervisor or the Volunteer Coordinator.

(d) Receive training to reinforce 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.

(e) Comply with the rules of conduct and with all orders and directives, either oral or written, issued by the Department.

347.2.6 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

All volunteers shall adhere to the guidelines set forth by this department regarding drug and alcohol use.
Volunteer Program

347.2.7 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.

(a) Volunteers shall conform to department-approved dress consistent with their duty assignment.

(b) Uniforms authorized for volunteers should be readily distinguishable from those worn by sworn officers.

(c) 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.

(d) Volunteers shall be required to return any issued uniform, badge or department property at the termination of service.

347.3 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.

(d) Ensure the volunteer receives appropriate and adequate training for the assigned tasks.

347.4 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 departmental policy, all information shall be considered confidential. Only that information specifically identified and approved by authorized personnel shall be released. Confidential
Volunteer Program

Information shall be given only to persons who have a need and a right to know as determined by departmental policy and supervisory personnel.

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 Chief of Police or authorized designee.

347.5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

(a) Volunteers will be issued an identification card that must be worn at all times while on-duty and not in a uniformed assignment.

(b) Any fixed and portable equipment issued by the Department shall be for official and authorized use only.

(c) Any property or equipment issued to a volunteer shall remain the property of the Department and shall be returned at the termination of service.

347.5.1 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.

(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.

347.5.2 RADIO AND MDC USAGE

Volunteers shall successfully complete CLETS and radio procedures training prior to using the police radio and comply with all related provisions. The Volunteer Coordinator should ensure that radio and CLETS training is provided for volunteers whenever necessary.
Volunteer Program

347.6 DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES/TERMINATION
A volunteer may be removed from the volunteer program at the discretion of the Chief of Police or authorized designee. 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.

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.

347.6.1 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.

347.7 EVALUATION
An evaluation of the overall volunteer program will be conducted on an annual basis by the Volunteer Coordinator. Regular evaluations of the Volunteer Program 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.

347.7.1 ANNUAL AUDIT
The Volunteer Coordinator shall coordinate with the unit supervisors to audit each volunteer annually to ensure that the volunteer:

   (a) Meets minimum requirements.
   (b) Has completed all required training.
   (c) Is actively volunteering.

347.7.2 ACTIVE/INACTIVE STATUS
Volunteers shall meet the annual minimum requirements for hours of service and training.

   (a) Any volunteer who does not meet the minimum requirements may be separated from the program at the direction of the Chief of Police or a designee.
   (b) The Chief of Police may grant a temporary leave of absence and inactive status on a case by case basis.
   (c) Any volunteer who does not meet the minimum requirements as an active volunteer shall be placed in "inactive" status.
Volunteer Program

(d) The Volunteer Coordinator shall recover the volunteer ID card and any other department property if the volunteer is inactive for more than three months. Volunteers shall complete all missed required training before returning to active status.

347.8 INTERNSHIPS

Internships with the City of Redondo Beach Police Department offer students an array of opportunities that complement academic studies, enhance career growth, and foster personal development. They bridge the gap between school and the world of work and offer students an environment in which to network with professionals who are dedicated to making a positive difference with the Redondo Beach Police Department. Interns assist managers and professional staff with special projects, research and analytical assignments, community outreach, and day-to-day activities. Interns do not displace or replace employees, but work under close supervision of existing staff.

An important component of the internship experience is the partnership that exists between the intern, the academic institution and the supervisor. The internship links the world of work to the academic setting. The basis of the partnership is the shared goal of offering students/recent graduates an opportunity to broaden their knowledge and enhance their skills. Therefore, it is important to maintain a learning component throughout the internship and have staff available to guide, coach and/or mentor the student/recent graduate.

Internship opportunities provide students with professionally-oriented activities that enable them to experience work similar to that of a new entrant in the field. Assignments often relate to the intern’s academic major or to a professional field where that academic knowledge can be applied. Through internships, students utilize knowledge gained in the classroom and are offered opportunities for hands-on experience.

347.8.1 INTERNSHIP EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Those applying for an internship with the Redondo Beach Police Department are expected to have completed their third year at an accredited college or university prior to the start date of the internship. Suggested areas of study may be Administration of Justice, Social/Criminal Justice, Forensic Science, Criminology, Criminal Justice Crime Mapping and Data Analysis, Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Communications, Corrections and Case Management.

Other areas of study as applicable may be accepted.

a) Those applying for the Crime Analysis Internship Program are required to be currently enrolled in a Crime and Intelligence Analysis Program.

347.8.2 INTERNSHIP APPLICATION PROCESS

The application process starts with a submission of a resume, cover letter or letter of interest and unofficial transcripts. All documents should be submitted via email. Selected candidates will be interviewed by the project leader(s) and intern coordinator for placement.
Volunteer Program

The cover letter is an opportunity for applicants to describe career and academic goals and to elaborate upon personal interests/accomplishments related to the internship. Prospective interns shall include their GPA (must be a minimum of 2.5), preferred start and end dates for the internship along with alternate dates, number of hours that can be scheduled on a weekly basis and days/times available to schedule internship hours. In addition, the resume must include relevant education, work experience and community involvement.

Cover letters or letters of interest, resumes, and unofficial transcripts will assist in matching applicants with projects as they become available for internship placement.

347.8.3 BACKGROUND SCREENING FOR INTERNSHIP
Background Investigations will be conducted on applicants who have successfully interviewed for the internship and wish to pursue placement.

The background investigation shall include a background interview that requires an intensive in-person interview and LiveScan fingerprinting.

The following documents must be completed by qualified applicants during the background investigation:

- Personal History form (includes employment history and arrest record)
- Notarized Authorization to Release Information form

As part of the background investigation, applicants will be required to provide five to ten references along with original copies of the following documents:

- Birth certificate (original or certified copy) or if applicable, naturalization certificate/resident card
- Valid, state issued driver’s license
- High school and college diplomas and official transcripts (must be sealed and in unopened envelope)
- Proof of current automobile liability insurance coverage (listing applicant as insured driver)

An intern orientation will be conducted by the division supervisor before the intern reports to the department. The orientation program will cover program goals, intern expectations, City policies, overview of local government structure, and resources available to them for a successful internship experience. The following policies/agreements will be reviewed and signed acknowledgements will be required during orientation:

- Anti-harassment Policy
- Drug and Alcohol Policy
- Communication and Information Technology Usage Policy
- Social Media Policy
- Confidentiality Agreement
Volunteer Program

347.8.4  INTERN EXPECTATIONS
The following will serve as a guide for the internship program:

Schedule/Attendance
Interns will coordinate weekly working hours with their supervisor. All interns are responsible for arriving on time for their scheduled commitments. In the event that an intern will be late or absent, the supervisor must be notified in advance. The department may determine how this is to be reported. If the supervisor cannot be reached, the intern should report absence or tardiness to the on-duty watch commander.

Tracking/Reporting Hours
Interns are responsible for tracking and reporting their volunteer hours. Intern managers will set up an account for the interns and monitor hours.

Proper Attire/Grooming
Interns are responsible for presenting a professional image to the public. Interns should dress appropriately for the conditions and performance of their duties as well as maintain good hygiene and grooming while working. Certain positions require specific attire/grooming requirements which are left to the reasonable discretion of the Department and/or are covered previously in this policy.

Social Media/E-mail Communications
If an intern is posting communication on social media, he/she must conduct himself/herself at all times as a City representative. Please be mindful that if an intern is associated with the Police Department in his/her profile, he/she may be perceived as a Police Department representative. Interns must maintain a professional and respectful tone in all communications.

Confidentiality
In the course of their internship, interns may have access to confidential information. Any information and contact interns may encounter that is confidential shall not discussed or disclosed with anyone other than for the purpose of their assignment at the Police Department.

Facility Usage
Interns are prohibited from taking or using Police Department or City of Redondo Beach supplies, materials, equipment or facilities for personal use. City computer and telephone usage for personal reasons will be subject to the discretion of the Departments. Interns are not authorized to drive Department vehicles.

Drugs/Alcohol Use
The City of Redondo Beach is committed to providing a safe and drug/alcohol-free environment for volunteers, the staff and the public. Any intern who reports for duty under the influence of, or whose performance is impaired by, the use of alcohol, prescription or non-prescription drugs will be relieved of his/her volunteer intern duties. The use of illegal substances will not be tolerated.
Volunteer Program

Anti-Harassment
Harassment based upon actual or perceived race, religious creed, sex, national origin, ancestry, disability, medical condition, marital status, age or sexual orientation will not be sanctioned or tolerated. Harassment of any person is strictly prohibited, whether directed at an intern or citizen. An intern who experiences harassment should report the incident immediately to the supervisor.

Safety
Interns are expected to use safe work practices and immediately report unsafe conditions that exist in the workplace to their supervisor.

Time Commitment
Internships are primarily offered over the summer months and require a minimum of 20 hours per week for two or more months. Schedules may vary, depending on specific tasks and intern availability. Typically, hours can be scheduled between 8 am and 5 pm, Monday through Fridays.

Applicants able to schedule the minimum hours/duration listed for the internship typically gain a more in-depth experience.

a) Interns assigned specifically to the Crime Analysis Internship Program are required to complete 400 hours to successfully complete the Crime and Intelligence Analysis Program practicum.

b) Interns assigned to the Crime Analysis Internship Program must work a minimum of 40 hours per month and the 400-hour practicum must be completed within twelve months.

Benefits Available to Intern
The internship program is an unpaid internship that does not lead to permanent employment or include employee benefits. However, the position offers participants an excellent experience in working within a 24 hour police facility. It also provides an opportunity for interns to explore career options, gain knowledge and skills that complement their academic studies, build resumes and network with law enforcement professionals.

Cause for Dismissal
Interns who do not adhere to City and Department policies and procedures, or who fail to satisfactorily perform their assignments are subject to dismissal. Departments must not hesitate to immediately release any intern whose actions or behavior may be dangerous to others or a liability to the City. When an intern is dismissed, no reason for the separation should be stated or recorded other than that the intern’s services are no longer needed.
Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions

348.1 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 Redondo Beach Police Department with respect to taking law enforcement action while off-duty.

348.2 POLICY
Initiating law enforcement action while off-duty is generally discouraged. Officers should not attempt to initiate enforcement action when witnessing minor crimes. Such 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.

348.3 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 identification.

Officers should refrain from carrying firearms when they are under the influence of an intoxicating beverage or drug that would tend to adversely affect the officer’s senses or judgment.

348.4 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.
(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.
Off-Duty Law Enforcement Actions

(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.

348.4.1 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 a Redondo Beach Police Department officer until acknowledged. Official identification should also be displayed.

348.4.2 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.

348.4.3 NON-SWORN RESPONSIBILITIES
Non-sworn 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.

348.4.4 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.

348.5 REPORTING
Any off-duty officer who engages in any law enforcement activity, regardless of jurisdiction, shall notify the Watch Sergeant as soon as practicable. The Watch Sergeant 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.
Gun Violence Restraining Orders

349.1 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).

349.1.1 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).

349.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach 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.

349.3 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).

349.3.1 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 domestic disturbance where the residence 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 or possesses a firearm.
Gun Violence Restraining Orders

(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.

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 themselves or another person by having custody or control of a firearm (see the Mental Illness Commitments Policy) (Penal Code § 18108).

349.4 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.

349.4.1 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.
349.5 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.

349.6 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).
Gun Violence Restraining Orders

349.7 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.

349.8 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 returned to the restrained person upon the expiration of the order and in accordance with Penal Code § 18120 and the Property and Evidence Policy.

349.9 GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDER COORDINATOR
The Support Services Captain or their authorized designee will act as the department’s 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.
(b) Developing and maintaining factors to consider when assessing the need to seek an order, including:
   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.
   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.
### Gun Violence Restraining Orders

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.

(d) Coordinating with the Personnel and Training 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 (Penal Code § 18108).

### 349.10 RENEWAL OF GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

The Detective Bureau supervisor is responsible for the review of a gun violence restraining order obtained by the Department to determine if renewal should be requested within the time prescribed by law (Penal Code § 18190).

### 349.11 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).
Gun Violence Restraining Orders

349.12 TRAINING
The Personnel and Training should ensure that members receive periodic training on the requirements of this policy (Penal Code § 18108).
Chapter 4 - Patrol Operations
Patrol Function

400.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to define the functions of the Patrol Division of the Department.

400.1.1 FUNCTION
Officers will generally patrol in clearly marked police vehicles, patrol assigned geographic areas within the City of Redondo Beach, respond to citizen calls for assistance, act as a deterrent to crime, enforce local ordinances as well as state laws, and respond to emergencies 24 hours a day seven days a week. The Patrol Division will generally provide the following services within the limits of available resources:

(a) Patrol that is directed at the prevention of criminal acts, traffic violations and collisions, the maintenance of public order, and the discovery of hazardous situations or conditions;

(b) Crime prevention activities such as residential inspections, business inspections, community presentations, etc.;

(c) Calls for service, both routine and emergency in nature;

(d) Investigation of both criminal and non-criminal acts;

(e) The apprehension of criminal offenders;

(f) Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving activities such as citizen assists and individual citizen contacts of a positive nature;

(g) The sharing of information between the Patrol Division and other divisions within the department, as well as outside and other governmental agencies;

(h) The application of resources to specific problems or situations within the community, which may be improved or resolved by Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving strategies;

(i) Traffic direction and control.

400.1.2 TERRORISM
It is the goal of the Redondo Beach Police Department to make every reasonable effort to accurately and appropriately gather and report any information that may relate to either foreign or domestic terrorism. Officers should advise a supervisor as soon as practicable of any activity believed to be terrorism related and should document such incidents with a written report or Field Interview (FI). The supervisor should ensure that all terrorism related reports and FIs are forwarded to the Investigation Division Lieutenant in a timely fashion.

400.2 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
Patrol Function

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. 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.

400.2.1 CAMPUS LIAISON
When applicable, colleges/universities that provide satellite courses in the city of Redondo Beach will designate a liaison between our department and students exercising rights guaranteed by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, a similar provision of the California Constitution or both (Education Code § 66303). The designated department staff member will work with this liaison regarding relevant issues, scheduled events, training and crowd control.
Bias-Based Policing

401.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance to department members that affirms the Redondo Beach 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).

401.1.1 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).

401.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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.

401.3 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.

401.3.1 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.
Bias-Based Policing

(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.

401.4 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.

401.4.1 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.

401.4.2 DISCLOSURE AND DOCUMENTATION OF TRAFFIC OR PEDESTRIAN STOP
An officer conducting a traffic or pedestrian stop shall state the reason for the stop prior to questioning the individual related to a criminal investigation or traffic violation unless the officer reasonably believes that withholding the reason for the stop is necessary to protect life or property from imminent threat, including but not limited to cases of terrorism or kidnapping (Vehicle Code § 2806.5).

Officers shall document the reason for the stop on any citation or report (Vehicle Code § 2806.5).

401.5 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 his/her supervisor in a timely manner.

1. Supervisors should document these discussions, in the prescribed manner.

(b) Supervisors should periodically review MAV recordings, portable audio/video recordings, Mobile Digital Computer (MDC) data and any other 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.
Bias-Based Policing

(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.

401.6 ADMINISTRATION
Each year, the Operations Division 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 annual report should not contain any identifying information about any specific complaint, member of the public or officers. 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.

401.7 TRAINING
Training on fair and objective policing and review of this policy should be conducted annually and include:

(a) Explicit and implicit biases.

(b) Avoiding improper profiling.

401.7.1 ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS
Training should be conducted as directed by the Personnel and Training.

(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)).

401.8 REPORTING TO CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
The Professional Standards Unit will provide a report, upon request, to the Chief of Police or designee confirming all data required by the California Department of Justice (DOJ) pursuant to RIPA (AB 953) has been properly submitted. Any discrepancies will be reviewed and investigated if necessary.
Bias-Based Policing

401.8.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Department members are responsible for submitting all Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) data entries no later than 48 hours from the time of the reportable contact in accordance with the process established by the department unless authorized by the Chief of Police or their designee.

401.8.2 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITY
Watch Patrol Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that department members complete all RIPA data entries.
Briefing Training

402.1 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 Departmental Directives or changes in Departmental Directives
(d) Reviewing recent incidents for training purposes
(e) Providing training on a variety of subjects

402.2 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.
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 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).

403.3 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach 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.

403.4 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.

403.5 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.
Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity

403.6 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 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.

403.6.1 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.
Special Weapons and Tactics and Crisis Negotiations Teams

404.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT) and Crisis Negotiations Team (CNT) have been established to provide specialized support in handling critical field operations where intense negotiations and special tactical deployment methods are required.

404.1.1 OPERATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY
The Policy Manual sections pertaining to the SWAT Team and CNT are divided into Administrative and Operational Policy and Procedures. Since situations that necessitate 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-the-scene decision-making. The Administrative Procedures, however, are more restrictive and few exceptions should be taken.

404.2 MANAGEMENT/SUPERVISION OF SWAT AND CNT
The Commander of the SWAT Team and the Commander of the CNT shall be selected by the Chief of Police upon recommendation of staff.

404.2.1 PRIMARY UNIT MANAGER
Under the direction of the Chief of Police, through the Operations Bureau Commander, the SWAT Team and CNT shall each be managed by a lieutenant.

404.2.2 TEAM SUPERVISORS
The Crisis Negotiations Team and each Special Weapons and Tactics Team will be supervised by a sergeant(s).

The team supervisors shall be selected by the Chief of Police or designee upon specific recommendation by staff and the SWAT Commander/CNT Commander as appropriate.

The following represent the supervisor responsibilities for the SWAT Team and CNT.

(a) The CNT supervisors’ primary responsibilities are to supervise the operations of the CNT which will include deployment, training, first line participation, and other duties as directed by the CNT Commander.

(b) The SWAT supervisors’ primary responsibilities are to supervise the operations of the SWAT Team, which will include deployment, training, first line participation, and other duties as directed by the SWAT Commander.

404.3 CRISIS NEGOTIATION TEAM ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES
The Crisis Negotiation Team has been established to provide skilled verbal communicators to de-escalate and effect surrender in critical situations where suspects have taken hostages, barricaded themselves, have suicidal tendencies or when deemed reasonable to utilize.
Special Weapons and Tactics and Crisis Negotiations Teams

The following procedures serve as directives for the administrative operation of the Crisis Negotiation Team.

404.3.1 CNT SELECTION PROCESS
Interested sworn personnel, who are off probation, shall submit a memorandum of interest to the CNT Commander. Qualified applicants may be invited to an oral interview. The oral board will consist of the CNT Commander, the CNT supervisor, and a third person to be approved by the CNT Commander. Interested personnel shall be evaluated by the following criteria:

(a) Recognized competence and ability as evidenced by performance;
(b) Demonstrated good judgment and understanding of the critical role of the 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.
(f) Upon completion of the CNT selection process, the CNT Commander will forward recommendations for final selection to the Chief of Police or designee via the chain of command.

404.3.2 CNT TRAINING
Those officers selected as members of the CNT 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 should 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 CNT who performs or functions at a level less than satisfactory shall be dismissed from the unit.

404.4 SWAT POLICY
The Special Weapons and Tactics team has been established to provide specifically trained and equipped officers 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. As a matter of department policy, this 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.
The following procedures serve as directives for the administrative operation of the Special Weapons and Tactics team.

404.4.1 SELECTION OF SWAT TEAM PERSONNEL
Interested sworn personnel who are off probation shall submit a memo of interest to the SWAT Commander. Applicants will then be invited to participate in the testing process. The order of the tests will be given at the discretion of the SWAT Commander. The testing process may consist of an oral board, physical agility, SWAT handgun and shoulder fired weapon(s) firearms proficiency test, and team evaluation.

(a) Oral board: The oral board will consist of personnel approved by the SWAT 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 SWAT Commander. A minimum qualifying score shall be attained by the applicant to be considered for the position.

(c) SWAT Firearms Proficiency Tests: Candidates will be invited to shoot the Redondo Beach SWAT Qualification Course for the handgun and shoulder fired weapon(s). A minimum qualifying score of 80% 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 and will forward that information to the SWAT Commander for consideration.

(e) Upon completion of the SWAT selection process, the SWAT Commander will submit recommendations for final selection to the Chief of Police or designee via the chain of command.

(f) Those officers selected as members of the SWAT team should attend a Basic SWAT Course as approved by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) prior to primary use in an actual deployment or crisis situation. Untrained SWAT team members should be used in a support or training capacity.

404.4.2 TRAINING AND EVALUATION
Training shall be coordinated by the SWAT Commander and SWAT Supervisors. In addition to specialized training, the SWAT Commander may conduct monthly training exercises, to include
Special Weapons and Tactics and Crisis Negotiations Teams

a review and critique of personnel and their performance in the exercise. Training shall consist of the following:

(a) Each SWAT member shall perform the SWAT physical fitness test semi-annually. A minimum qualifying score must be attained by each team member.

(b) Any SWAT team officer failing to attain the minimum physical fitness qualification score will be notified of the requirement to retest and attain a qualifying score. Within 30 days of the previous physical fitness test date, the officer required to qualify shall report to a team supervisor and complete the entire physical fitness test. Failure to qualify after a second attempt may result in dismissal from the team.

(c) Those officers who are on vacation, ill, or are on light duty status with a doctor’s note of approval on the test date, shall be responsible for reporting to a team supervisor and taking the test within 30 days of their return to regular duty. Any member who fails to arrange for and perform the physical fitness test within the 30-day period, shall be considered as having failed to attain a qualifying score for that test period.

(d) Semi-annually, each SWAT team member shall perform the SWAT handgun and shoulder fired weapon(s) qualification course. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team firearms instructor approved by the SWAT 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.

(e) Semi-annually, each SWAT team member shall complete the SWAT qualification course for any specialty weapon issued to, or used by, the team member during SWAT operations. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team firearms instructor approved by the SWAT Commander. Team members who fail to qualify on their specialty weapon may not utilize the specialty weapon on SWAT operations until qualified.

(f) 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 SWAT 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 dismissed from the team.

The SWAT 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).

404.5 OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR THE SWAT TEAM AND CNT
The following procedures serve as guidelines for the operational deployment of the SWAT Team and the CNT. Generally, the SWAT Team and the CNT 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 CNT such as dignitary protection. This shall be at the discretion of the SWAT Commander.
Special Weapons and Tactics and Crisis Negotiations Teams

404.5.1 ON-SCENE DETERMINATION
The supervisor in charge on the scene of a particular event will assess whether the SWAT/CNT Team(s) is to be requested. Upon final determination by the supervisor in charge on the scene, he/she will notify the SWAT/CNT Commander or their designee if SWAT or CNT activation is requested.

404.5.2 APPROPRIATE SITUATIONS FOR USE OF SWAT
The following are incidents that may indicate the need for activation of the SWAT/CNT Team(s):

(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) Dignitary protection;
(g) High risk warrant service.

404.5.3 OUTSIDE AGENCY REQUESTS
Requests by field personnel for assistance from outside agency crisis units must be approved by Command Staff. Requests by other agencies for the Redondo Beach SWAT Team and/or the CNT must be authorized by a Bureau Commander or their designee.

404.5.4 MOBILIZATION
Upon activation of SWAT and/or CNT the incident commander will notify the Operations Bureau Commander as soon as practical.

The Incident Commander should advise the SWAT/CNT Commander(s) as follows:

(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; and
(h) Any other important facts critical to the immediate situation and whether the suspect has refused an order to surrender.
Special Weapons and Tactics and Crisis Negotiations Teams

404.5.5 FIELD UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES
While waiting for the SWAT/CNT Team(s), 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 / rescue 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;

(f) Be prepared to brief the SWAT Commander/ the CNT Commander on the situation; and

(g) Plan for, and stage, anticipated resources.

404.5.6 ON SCENE COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon arrival of the SWAT Team at the scene, the Incident Commander shall brief the SWAT Commander and team supervisors about the situation. Upon review, it will be the Incident Commander's decision, with input from the SWAT Commander, whether to deploy the SWAT Team. Once the Incident Commander authorizes deployment, the SWAT Commander 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 SWAT Team. The Incident Commander and the SWAT/CNT Commanders (or their designee) shall maintain communications throughout the incident.

404.5.7 COMMUNICATION WITH SWAT/CNT PERSONNEL
All of those persons who are non-SWAT/CNT personnel should refrain from any 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 Crisis Team personnel directly. All such communications shall be channeled through the CNT Sergeant or his or her designee.
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 Redondo Beach 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 times and days of the week, with certain exceptions established by the Patrol Division Commander.

405.2 PROCEDURE TO REQUEST A RIDE-ALONG
Generally, ride-along requests will be scheduled by the Watch Commander. 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 Watch Commander 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 members of the Department and others with approval of the Patrol Sergeant.
Ride-Along Policy

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 Policy Manual §1048, "Police Cadet Program."

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 Redondo Beach 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 this location. The ride-along may be continued or terminated at this time.

The Patrol Sergeant is responsible for maintaining and scheduling ride-alongs. Upon completion of the ride-along, the ride-along form shall be returned to the Patrol Sergeant with any "comments" which may be offered by the officer.

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
Ride-Along Policy

(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

(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
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.
**Hazardous Material Response**

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.
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 Redondo Beach 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,
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 Section 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.
Hostage and Barricade Incidents

(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 non-injured 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 Press Information Officer.

(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).
Hostage and Barricade Incidents

(f) Provide responding emergency personnel with a safe arrival route to the location.

(g) Evacuate non-injured persons in the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so.

(h) Coordinate pursuit or surveillance vehicles and control of travel routes.

(i) Attempt or 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 Press Information Officer.

(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 Negotiations Team (SWAT) response if appropriate and apprising the SWAT 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
Hostage and Barricade Incidents

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.

(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 the Communications Center.

(i) Identify a media staging area outside the outer perimeter and have the department Press 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 CRISIS RESPONSE UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES
The Incident Commander will decide, with input from the SWAT Commander, whether to deploy the SWAT Team during a hostage or barricade situation. Once the Incident Commander authorizes deployment, the SWAT 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 SWAT Team and CNT. The Incident Commander and the SWAT 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.
Response to Bomb Calls

408.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to assist members of the Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach 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 REDONDO BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT FACILITY
If the bomb threat is against the Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach 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.
Response to Bomb Calls

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 Redondo Beach, 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.
Response to Bomb Calls

(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:
   1. The time of discovery.
Response to Bomb Calls

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
Response to Bomb Calls

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.
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 Redondo Beach 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, he/she 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) If at any point the person changes his/her mind regarding voluntary evaluation, officers should proceed with the 5150 commitment, if appropriate.
(c) Document the circumstances surrounding the individual’s desire to pursue voluntary evaluation and/or admission.

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:
Mental Illness Commitments

(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
When transporting any individual for a 5150 commitment, the transporting officer should have the Communications Center 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.

Officers may transport individuals in a patrol unit and shall secure them in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy. Should the detainee require transport in a medical transport vehicle and the safety of any person, including the detainee, requires the presence of an officer during the transport, Watch Commander approval is required before transport commences.

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 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.

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.
Mental Illness Commitments

(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.

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 Institute § 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 Property and Evidence 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 Detective 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.
Mental Illness Commitments

409.10 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.
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 Redondo Beach Police Department to release all persons arrested on misdemeanor or other qualifying charges on a citation, with the approval of a Sergeant, 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
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.
Cite and Release Policy

(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.
Cite and Release Policy

(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 JUVENILE CITATIONS
Completion of criminal citations for juveniles is generally not appropriate with the following exceptions:

- Misdemeanor traffic violations of the Vehicle Code
- Violations of the Redondo Beach City codes

All other misdemeanor violations for juveniles shall be documented with a case number and the case should be referred to the Detective Bureau for further action including diversion.

410.7 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.
Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

411.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines to ensure that members of the Redondo Beach Police Department extend appropriate privileges and immunities to foreign diplomatic and consular representatives in accordance with international law.

411.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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:
Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

(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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Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives - 349
### Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Arrested or Detained</th>
<th>Enter Residence Subject to Ordinary Procedures</th>
<th>Issued Traffic Citation</th>
<th>Subpoenaed as Witness</th>
<th>Prosecuted</th>
<th>Recognized Family Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diplomatic Agent</td>
<td>No (note b)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Same as sponsor (full immunity &amp; inviolability)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member of Admin and Tech Staff</td>
<td>No (note b)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Same as sponsor (full immunity &amp; inviolability)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Staff</td>
<td>Yes (note a)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note a)</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability (note a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Career Consul Officer</td>
<td>Yes if for a felony and pursuant to a warrant (note a)</td>
<td>Yes (note d))</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No for official acts. Testimony may not be compelled in any case</td>
<td>No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note a)</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorable Consul Officer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No for official acts. Yes otherwise.</td>
<td>No for official acts. Yes otherwise</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulate Employees</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No for official acts. Yes otherwise.</td>
<td>No for official acts. Yes otherwise</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability (note a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int’l Org Staff (note b))</td>
<td>Yes (note c)</td>
<td>Yes (note c))</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (note c))</td>
<td>No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note c)</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplomatic-Level Staff of Missions to Int’l Org</td>
<td>No (note b)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Same as sponsor (full immunity &amp; inviolability)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Staff of Missions to Int’l Orgs</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No for official acts. Yes otherwise</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes for diplomatic immunity table:
Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

(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.
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 Redondo Beach 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.
Rapid Response and Deployment

(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 Operations Bureau Commander or designee 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.
Rapid Response and Deployment

(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 Personnel and Training 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).
Reporting Police Activity Outside of Jurisdiction

413.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides general guidelines for reporting police activity while on or off-duty and occurring outside the City of Redondo Beach.

413.1.1 ASSISTANCE TO AGENCIES OUTSIDE THE CITY
When an officer is on-duty and responds to participate in police activity outside the city limits of Redondo Beach, he/she shall notify the Communications Center. The Communications Center will notify the Patrol Supervisor as soon as practical.

413.1.2 LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY OUTSIDE THE CITY
Any officer, on-duty or off-duty, who engages in law enforcement activities of any type outside the jurisdiction of Redondo Beach shall notify the Patrol Supervisor at the earliest possible opportunity. The supervisor shall determine if documentation is required. All documentation shall be forwarded to the officer's Bureau Commander.
Immigration Violations

414.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to members of the Redondo Beach Police Department relating to immigration and interacting with federal immigration officials.

414.1.1 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.

414.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach 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.

414.3 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.

414.4 IMMIGRATION INQUIRIES PROHIBITED
Officers shall not inquire into an individual’s immigration status for immigration enforcement purposes (Government Code § 7284.6).

414.4.1 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).
Immigration Violations

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).

414.4.2 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).

414.5 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).

414.5.1 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.

414.6 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.).
Immigration Violations

414.7 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.

414.7.1 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.

414.7.2 ICE INTERVIEWS
Before any interview regarding civil immigration violations takes place between ICE personnel and an individual in custody, the Redondo Beach 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.

414.7.3 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
Immigration Violations

information as to whether the Redondo Beach Police Department intends to comply with the request (Government Code § 7283.1).

If the Redondo Beach 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).

414.7.4 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.

414.7.5 REPORTING TO CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
The Detective 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).

414.8 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 Detective Bureau supervisor assigned to oversee the handling of any related case. The Detective 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.
Immigration Violations

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.

414.8.1 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.

414.8.2 REPORTING TO LEGISLATURE
The Detective 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).
Immigration Violations

414.8.3 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).

414.9 TRAINING
The Personnel and Training 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.).
Emergency Utility Service

415.1 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.

415.1.1 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. California Water Service can only turn off the valve at the meter. The citizen can normally accomplish this themselves.

If a break occurs on the city side of the meter, emergency personnel should be called as soon as practical by a police dispatcher.

415.1.2 ELECTRICAL LINES
City Public Works does maintain electrical lines to street light poles. Public Works or Southern California Edison should be promptly notified as appropriate.

415.1.3 RESERVOIRS, PUMPS, WELLS, ETC.
Public Works maintains the City 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.

415.1.4 EMERGENCY NUMBERS
Police dispatchers will maintain a current list of emergency personnel who are to be called for municipal utility emergencies.

415.2 TRAFFIC SIGNAL MAINTENANCE
The City of Redondo Beach contracts with Peek Signal Maintenance Inc., of Redondo Beach to furnish maintenance for all traffic signals within the city, other than those maintained by the State of California.

415.2.1 OFFICER’S RESPONSIBILITY
Upon observing a damaged or malfunctioning signal, the officer will advise the police dispatcher of the location and problem with the signal. The dispatcher should make the necessary notification to the proper maintenance agency.
Aircraft Accidents

416.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy describes situations involving aircraft accidents including responsibilities of personnel, making proper notification, and documentation.

416.2 RESPONSIBILITIES
In the event of an aircraft crash the member’s responsibilities are as follows:

416.2.1 POLICE OFFICER DUTIES
Officers should treat an aircraft crash site as a crime scene until it is determined that such is not the case. If a military aircraft is involved, additional dangers, such as live ordnance or hazardous materials, may be present. The scene may require additional security due to the potential presence of confidential equipment or information. The duties of the field officer at the scene of an aircraft accident include the following:

(a) Determine the nature and extent of the accident.

(b) Request additional personnel and other resources to respond as needed.

(c) Provide assistance for the injured parties until the arrival of Fire Department personnel and/or other emergency personnel.

(d) Once emergency medical assistance is established by the fire department, seal off the area and contain it for the on-scene investigation.

(e) Provide crowd control and other assistance until directed otherwise by a supervisor.

(f) Ensure the Coroner’s office is notified if a death occurs.

Entering an aircraft or tampering with parts or debris is only permissible for the purpose of removing injured or trapped occupants, protecting the wreckage from further damage or protecting the public from danger. If possible, the investigating authority should first be consulted before entering or moving any aircraft or any crash debris. Photographs or sketches of the original positions should be made whenever feasible.

The Fire Department will be responsible for control of the accident scene until the injured parties are cared for and the accident scene has been rendered safe for containment. Thereafter, police personnel will be responsible for preserving the scene until relieved by the investigating authority. Once the scene is relinquished to the investigating authority, personnel from this agency may assist in containment of the scene until the investigation is completed or assistance is no longer needed. An airport service worker or the airport manager may respond to the scene to assist the on-scene commander with the technical expertise, should it be needed during the operation.

maintains control of the accident scene until the injured parties are cared for and the accident scene has been rendered safe for containment. Police personnel will then maintain control of the scene until the arrival of the detectives charged with determining the cause of the accident. Once
Aircraft Accidents

the scene is relinquished to the investigating authority, police personnel may assist in containment of the scene until the investigation is completed or assistance is no longer needed.

416.2.2 FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (F.A.A.)
The F.A.A. has the ultimate authority for the scene of an aircraft crash. The F.A.A. is concerned with several aspects of a crash as described in this section.

Every effort should be made by officers at the scene of an injury or fatality to preserve all crash debris in its original condition and location until examined by personnel charged with determining the cause of the accident. Officers present at the location of such accident should treat the situation as a crime scene until it is determined that such is not the case. Once the injured parties are removed from danger, control of the accident scene is the responsibility of the Police Department until the arrival of F.A.A. personnel who will conduct the investigation into the cause of the accident.

Entering an aircraft or tampering with parts or debris is only permissible for the purpose of removing injured or trapped occupants and protecting the public from further danger. If possible, any intentions to tamper with, or move an aircraft involved in an accident, should be cleared with the F.A.A. investigator in advance.

Military personnel will respond to take charge of any military aircraft involved, whether or not injuries or deaths have occurred.

If no injury or death results and the F.A.A. elects not to respond, the pilot or owner may assume control of the aircraft.

Removal of the wreckage shall be done under the guidance of the F.A.A. or military authorities, or at the discretion of the pilot or the owner, if the F.A.A. is not responding for an on-site investigation.

416.2.3 DISPATCHER
Dispatchers are responsible to make notifications as directed 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. Generally, the dispatcher will need to notify the following agencies or individuals when an aircraft accident has occurred.

(a) Redondo Beach Fire Department.
(b) Airport Tower.
(c) Airport Manager.
(d) Closest military base if a military aircraft is involved.
(e) Ambulances or other assistance as required.

Most aircraft accidents will be reported to the Police Department by citizen observation and by the Air Traffic Controller(s) at the airport. Upon confirmation of an aircraft incident, the dispatcher should notify the F.A.A. Regional Duty Officer, (310) 725-3300. The F.A.A. will contact the N.T.S.B., if appropriate.
Aircraft Accidents

The Airport Manager should be notified as soon as practical. Notification may be accomplished through airport employees.

416.2.4 RECORDS SUPERVISOR
The Records Supervisor is responsible for the following:

(a) Forward and maintain an approved copy of the accident report to the California Department of Aeronautics;

(b) Forward a copy of the report to the Chief of Police via chain of Command.

416.2.5 PRESS INFORMATION OFFICER
The Police Department Press Information Officer is responsible for the following:

(a) Obtain information for a press release from the on-scene commander or his or her designee;

(b) When practical, the Department Press Information Officer should coordinate with the F.A.A. Press Information Officer to prepare a press release for distribution to the media.

Information released to the press regarding any aircraft accident should be handled by the Press Information Officer of the police department, in accordance with existing policy. Release of such information should be coordinated with the Department Press Information Officer and F.A.A. Press Information Officer.

416.3 DOCUMENTATION
Any aircraft incident within the city, regardless of whether injuries or deaths occur, shall be documented.
Field Training Officer Program

417.1 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 Redondo Beach 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.

417.2 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.

417.2.1 SELECTION PROCESS
FTO's will be selected based on the following requirements:

(a) Desire to be an FTO;
(b) Minimum of three (3) years of patrol experience, including the successful completion of probation;
(c) Demonstrated ability as a positive role model;
(d) At the discretion of the Chief of Police, participate and pass an internal oral interview selection process;
(e) Evaluation by supervisors and current FTO's;
(f) Possess a POST Basic certificate.

417.2.2 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.

417.3 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER PROGRAM SUPERVISOR
The FTO Program supervisor should be selected from the rank of sergeant or above by the Operations 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:
Field Training Officer Program

(a) Assignment of trainees to FTOs
(b) Conduct FTO meetings
(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)).

417.4 TRAINEE DEFINED
Any entry level or lateral police officer newly appointed to the Redondo Beach Police Department who has successfully completed a POST approved Basic Academy.

417.5 REQUIRED TRAINING
Entry level officers and laterals will be required to successfully complete the Field Training Program, consisting of a minimum of 10 weeks.

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.

417.5.1 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 Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach Police Department.

417.6 EVALUATIONS
Evaluations are an important component of the training process and shall be completed as outlined below.

417.6.1 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER
   (a) Complete and submit a written evaluation on the performance of his/her assigned trainee to the FTO Supervisor on a daily basis.
Field Training Officer Program

(b) Review the Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations with the trainee each day.

(c) Complete a Third Week Progress report on his/her assigned trainee at the end of the third week 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.

417.6.2 IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR
The immediate supervisor shall review and approve the Daily Observation Report and forward them to the Field Training Supervisor.

417.6.3 FIELD TRAINING ADMINISTRATOR
The FTO Program Supervisor will be selected from the rank of Sergeant by the Chief of Police or his/her designee. The FTO Program Supervisor should possess a POST Supervisory Certificate or may be appointed at the discretion of the Chief of Police.

The FTO Program Supervisor will review and approve the Daily Observation Reports submitted by the FTO through his/her immediate supervisor.

The FTO Program Supervisor shall have the responsibility of, but not be limited to the following:

(a) Assignment of trainees to FTO's.

(b) Conduct FTO meetings.

(c) Maintain, update and issue the FTO training manual to each trainee.

(d) Maintain and ensure FTO/Trainee performance evaluations are completed.

(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 FTO's.

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 (11CCR § 1004 (c)).

417.6.4 TRAINEE
At the conclusion of each phase of training, the Daily Observation Reports shall be reviewed by the Field Training Program Commander and Field Training Supervisor.

417.6.5 TRAINEE
At the completion of the Field Training Program, the trainee shall submit a confidential performance evaluation on each of their FTO's and on the Field Training Program.
Field Training Officer Program

417.7 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 Observation Reports;

(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.
Obtaining Air Support

418.1 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.

418.2 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.

418.2.1 REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE FROM ANOTHER AGENCY
After consideration and approval of the request for a helicopter, the Patrol Supervisor, or his/her designee, will call the closest agency having helicopter support available. The Patrol Supervisor on duty will apprise that agency of the specific details of the incident prompting the request.

418.2.2 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.
Contacts and Temporary Detentions

419.1 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.

419.1.1 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.

419.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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.
Contacts and Temporary Detentions

419.2.1 PHOTOS TAKEN WITH CONSENT
Field photographs may be taken when the subject of the photograph knowingly and voluntarily gives consent in writing. When taking a consensual photograph, the officer should have the individual read and sign the appropriate form accompanying the photograph.

419.2.2 PHOTOS TAKEN WITHOUT CONSENT
Field photographs may be taken without consent only if the photograph is taken during a detention based upon reasonable suspicion of criminal activity, and:

(a) The photograph must serve some legitimate law enforcement purpose related to the detention. Knowledge or suspicion of gang membership or affiliation, without more, is not a sufficient justification for a photograph taken without consent. There must be some facts that reasonably indicate that the subject was involved in or about to become involved in criminal conduct.

(b) If, prior to taking a photograph, the officer’s reasonable suspicion of criminal activity has been dispelled, a non-custodial photograph shall not be taken. Further, no detention shall be prolonged for the sole purpose of taking a photograph.

(c) The officer can articulate a reasonable suspicion that the individual is somehow involved in criminal activity.

419.2.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY
While it is recognized that field photographs often become valuable investigative tools, supervisors should monitor such practices in view of the above listed considerations and the ever increasing cost factor. This is not to imply that supervisor approval is required before each photograph. Access to field interview photographs shall be strictly limited to law enforcement purposes.

419.3 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 Redondo Beach Police Department to strengthen community involvement, community awareness, and problem identification.

419.3.1 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
Contacts and Temporary Detentions

(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

419.4 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.
(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 officer should be positioned to ensure safety and should not be involved in the search.

419.5 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.

419.5.1 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.

419.5.2 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.

419.5.3 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.

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.

419.5.4 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.
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420.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to ensure that the Redondo Beach Police Department appropriately utilizes criminal intelligence systems and temporary information files to support investigations of criminal organizations and enterprises.

420.1.1 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.

420.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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.

420.3 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.

420.3.1 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.

420.3.2 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.

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).

420.4  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.

420.4.1  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 Property and Evidence Section, but should be copies of, or references to, retained documents such as copies of reports, FI forms, the Communications Center 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.

420.4.2  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 or entered in an authorized criminal intelligence system, as applicable.

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.

420.5  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:
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(a) Gang indicia associated with a person or residence.
(b) Information related to a drug-trafficking operation.
(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 Personnel and Training to train members to identify information that may be particularly relevant for inclusion.

420.6 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.

420.7 CRIMINAL STREET GANGS
The Detective 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.
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420.8 TRAINING
The Investigations Division Commander 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:

(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.

420.8.1 SHARED GANG DATABASE TRAINING
The Personnel and Training 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).
Watch Commanders

421.1 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 heads each watch.

421.2 DESIGNATION OF WATCH COMMANDER
A sergeant shall be the designated Watch Commander, unless appropriately relieved by a lieutenant or senior ranking officer. Refer to Policy Section 106.32, Watch Commander.

The Watch Commander shall be identified by the radio designation "6 William 1." The Department shall always staff this position which will be tracked in the CAD system by Communications.

The Watch Commander will remain on duty until properly relieved. The outgoing Watch Commander shall provide Communications with the name of the new Watch Commander.

The Watch Commander telephone line will be continuously monitored. At the direction of the Watch Commander, Communications will Call Forward the Watch Commander telephone line to a cell phone, that the Watch Commander provides.

Call Forward status will be reviewed during the process of the changing of the Watch Command.

The Watch Commander line is an unpublished line intended for internal use only.
Mobile Digital Computer Use

422.1 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 the Communications Center.

422.2 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).

422.3 POLICY
Redondo Beach 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.

422.4 RESTRICTED ACCESS AND USE
MDC use is subject to the Information Technology Use and Protected Information 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 and 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 his/her 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.

422.4.1 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.
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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.

422.5 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.

422.5.1 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.

422.5.2 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.

422.6 EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

422.6.1 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 the Communications Center. It shall be the responsibility of the [dispatcher to document all information that will then be transmitted verbally over the police radio.
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422.6.2 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.
Portable Audio/Video Recorders

423.1 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 Redondo Beach Police Department facility, authorized undercover operations, wiretaps or eavesdropping (concealed listening devices).

423.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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.

423.3 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.

423.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Prior to going into service, each uniformed Personnel (Except as authorized by the Chief of Police), will be responsible for making sure that he/ she is equipped with a portable recorder (when available) 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.

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.

When using a portable recorder, the assigned member shall record his/her name, employee 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.

Members SHALL 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.
423.4.1 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).

423.5 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.

All uniformed personnel equipped with a recorder SHALL record contacts, whether self-initiated or in response to a dispatch call, in the following circumstances unless articulable and reasonable factors are present to warrant not recording.

(a) When conducting traffic stops or other field enforcement activity wherein members of the public members of the public or suspects are being contacted.

(b) When handling domestic violence incidents or other incidents where violence is alleged to be occurring or to have just occurred.

(c) When handling emotionally charged incidents or incidents where violent reactions of the involved party is likely.

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.

450.5 (a) Axon Signal Vehicle

Upon activating phase two and/or phase three of the patrol vehicles light bar system, Axon Signal Vehicle will automatically trigger the activation of all Axon Body Worn Cameras with 30 feet of the patrol vehicle barring signal interference.

423.5.1 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.
Portable Audio/Video Recorders

423.5.2 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).

423.5.3 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.

423.5.4 NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC OF RECORDING
Members are encouraged to inform individuals that they are being recorded when feasible. Members, however, are not required to obtain consent from members of the public when the member is lawfully in the area where the recording takes place. For example, a member who lawfully enters a business or residence shall record any enforcement or investigative activity, as set forth above, and is not required to obtain consent from members of the public who may also be present. In addition, members are not required to play back recordings to allow members of the public to review the video footage.

423.5.5 TRAINING REQUIRED
Members who are assigned a portable audio/video recording device must complete Department-approved training in the proper use and maintenance of the devices before deploying to the field.

423.5.6 PROHIBITION AGAINST MODIFICATION OF RECORDINGS
Members shall not copy, edit, alter, erase, or otherwise modify in any manner portable audio/video recorder recordings except as authorized by law or Department policy. Any violation of this provision is considered serious misconduct and subject to disciplinary action.

423.6 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 Division Commander. Any member who uses a personally owned
record 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.

Any member who may have questions regarding the application of this policy is encouraged to seek clarification from supervisory personnel.

423.6.1 PROHIBITED USE OF BIOMETRIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
The installation, activation, or use of biometric surveillance systems, including facial recognition, in connection with portable recorders is prohibited (Penal Code § 832.19).

423.7 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.
(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.

423.8 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. Supervisors shall indicate in the reference field the specific justification (reason) for the search for recordings that are not covered under section a-d below.

Recorded files may also be reviewed:
Portable Audio/Video Recorders

(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.

423.9 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.

(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.

(h) System evaluation

(i) Policy and procedure review and evaluation

423.10 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 Redondo Beach Police Department
Portable Audio/Video Recorders

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).

423.10.1 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.
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).
Medical Marijuana

424.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach 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.
Medical Marijuana

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.
Medical Marijuana

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, the climate, etc.

(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 are provided a defense under the MMP (Health and Safety Code § 11362.775; Business and Professions Code § 26032).

(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.
Medical Marijuana

(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 PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE SECTION SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The Property and Evidence Section 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 Property and Evidence Section 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 Property and Evidence Section 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 Property and Evidence Section supervisor may release marijuana to federal law enforcement authorities upon presentation of a valid court order or by a written order of the Detective Bureau supervisor.
Maritime Enforcement Unit Program

425.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes guidelines for the Maritime Enforcement Unit and the operation of the Police Boat.

425.2 POLICY
The Police Boat will be operated and maintained by the Maritime Enforcement Unit to provide law enforcement duties along the coastline, harbor area, and adjacent waterways.

The function of the Maritime Enforcement Unit 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, respond to emergencies and provide mutual aid and assistance to other agencies for emergency and law enforcement-related activities.

The Maritime Enforcement Unit Supervisor shall coordinate requests for specific deployment of the Police Boat.

425.3 TRAINING
Only personnel who have successfully completed a Department approved training may operate the Police Boat.

Upon assignment to the Maritime Enforcement Unit, personnel shall complete a Basic Maritime Officer course.

Upon reaching eligible hours and as soon as practicable, personnel should complete an approved United States Coast Guard Captain (USCG) course and obtain a USCG Captain License.

425.4 UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Personnel shall wear a department approved uniform and safety equipment while operating the Police Boat. Uniforms may be adjusted for particular operations, such as dive operations, water rescues, training.

Safety equipment includes a department approved life preserver.

The police boat uniform shall consist of any Department uniform authorized by the Chief of Police.

425.5 MARITIME ENFORCEMENT UNIT SUPERVISOR
The Operations Bureau Commander or his/her designee will appoint the Maritime Enforcement Unit Supervisor.

The Maritime Enforcement Unit Supervisor shall be responsible for the following:

(a) Organizing maritime training;

(b) Inspecting and maintaining inventory of the Police Boat and related equipment;

(c) Scheduling maintenance and repairs for the Police Boat;
Maritime Enforcement Unit Program

(d) Notifying the Operations Bureau Commander of safety related issues with the assigned crew and the Police Boat;

(e) Notifying the Operations Bureau Commander of maintenance / repair requests;

(f) Making requests to the Operations Bureau Commander for any significant modifications that affects the operation of the vessel;

(g) Coordinating activities with other divisions and agencies.

425.6 USE GUIDELINES

Use guidelines are as follows:

(a) Personnel shall use good judgment while operating the Police Boat;

(b) Personnel shall inspect the Police Boat both prior to, and after use, to ensure proper working order of the equipment;

(c) Absent exigent circumstances, the Police Boat shall not be left unattended (out of sight) without removing the keys;

(d) Personnel shall not modify the Police Boat, remove, modify or add components except with the prior approval of the Maritime Enforcement Unit Supervisor, or in the case of an emergency.

425.7 DOCUMENTATION OF DAMAGE

If damage to the Police Boat is discovered prior to or after use, or damage occurs during the operation of the Police Boat, then the following reporting procedures shall be followed:

(a) If damage is discovered before or after use, and the damage did not occur during the operation of the Police Boat, the Officer/Operator shall notify the Maritime Enforcement Unit Supervisor as soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the shift. If the Maritime Enforcement Unit Supervisor is not available, the Officer/Operator shall notify the patrol Watch Commander. The incident shall be documented in the appropriate format, memo, crime report, or California Boating Accident Report (DBW-BAR1), documenting the discovery and the damage found, and shall be forwarded to the Maritime Enforcement Unit Supervisor.

(b) If damage to the Police Boat occurs during operation while the operator is subject to boating rules, the operator shall document the incident, including damage and/ or injuries sustained, on California Boating Accident Report (DBW-BAR1) for submittal to the Chief of Police via the chain of command.
Bicycle Patrol Program

426.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes guidelines for the safe and effective operation of the patrol bicycle.

426.2 POLICY
Patrol bicycles may be used for regular patrol duty, parking control or special events.

Bicycles may be deployed to any part of the city at all hours of the day or night.

The Patrol Division Commander shall coordinate requests for specific deployment of the bicycles. The Patrol Sergeants may deploy regular bicycle patrols as department needs and staffing levels allow.

426.3 SELECTION OF PERSONNEL
Only personnel who have successfully completed a Department approved bicycle patrol training course may operate the patrol bicycles. A refresher class as approved by the department will be required once every three years.

426.4 TRAINING
Personnel shall wear the departmentally approved uniform and safety equipment while operating patrol bicycles.

Safety equipment includes a departmentally approved helmet and approved footwear.

The bicycle patrol uniform shall consist of any Department uniform authorized by the Chief of Police.

426.5 UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Officers shall wear the department-approved uniform and safety equipment while operating the department bicycle. Safety equipment includes department-approved helmet, riding gloves, protective eyewear and approved footwear.

The bicycle patrol unit uniform consists of the standard short-sleeve uniform shirt or other department-approved shirt with department badge and patches, and department-approved bicycle patrol pants or shorts.

Optional equipment includes a radio head set and microphone, and jackets in colder weather. Turtleneck shirts or sweaters are permitted when worn under the uniform shirt.

Bicycle patrol officers shall carry the same equipment on the bicycle patrol duty belt as they would on a regular patrol assignment.

Officers will be responsible for obtaining the necessary forms, citation books and other department equipment needed while on bicycle patrol.


**Bicycle Patrol Program**

### 426.6 CARE AND USE OF PATROL BICYCLES

Personnel shall operate the patrol bicycles consistent with the guidelines outlined in the training. Some of those guidelines are as follows:

(a) Personnel shall use good judgment while operating the patrol bicycles, follow all safety protocol addressed in the patrol bicycle training class, and observe the rules of the road.

(b) Personnel shall inspect the patrol bicycle both prior to, and after use, to ensure proper working order of the equipment.

(c) Absent exigent circumstances, the patrol bicycles shall not be left unattended (out of sight) without securing it with a locking device.

(d) Personnel shall not use the patrol bicycles during hours of darkness without using a functional illumination device that meets vehicle code requirements attached to it. Personnel may operate the patrol bicycles without an illumination device if it appears reasonably necessary for officer safety and tactical considerations.

(e) Personnel shall not modify the patrol bicycles, remove, modify or add components except with the prior approval of the Patrol Bicycle Program Supervisor, or in the case of an emergency.

### 426.7 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY

If damage to a patrol bicycle is discovered prior to or after use, or damage occurs during the operation of the patrol bicycle, the following reporting procedures shall be followed:

(a) If damage is discovered before or after use, and the damage did not occur during the operation of the patrol bicycle, the Officer/Operator shall notify the Patrol Bicycle Program Supervisor as soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the shift. If the patrol Bicycle Program Supervisor is not available, the Officer/Operator shall notify the patrol supervisor.

   1. A memo shall document the discovery and the damage found, and shall be forwarded to the Patrol Bicycle Program Supervisor.

(b) Only the Bicycle Patrol Program supervisor or his/her designee shall authorize repair of the bicycles and shall direct it to be done by an approved technician.

(c) If damage to the patrol bicycle occurs during operation while the operator is subject to the rules of the vehicle code, the operator shall document the incident, including damage and/or injuries sustained, on a CHP Form 555 for submittal to the Chief of Police via the chain of command.

(d) If damage to the patrol bicycle occurs during operation but the damage is incurred at a time that the operator is not subject to the rules of the Vehicle Code, the operator shall document the incident, including damage and/or injuries sustained, in the form of an incident report for submittal to the Chief of Police via the chain of command.
Segway Human Transporter

427.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes guidelines for the operation of the Segway Human Transporter (Segway).

427.2 POLICY
Segways may be used for regular patrol duty, parking control or special events. Segways may be deployed to any part of the city at all hours of the day or night. The Operations Bureau Commander shall coordinate requests for specific deployment of the Segway.

427.3 TRAINING
Only personnel who have successfully completed a Department approved Segway training course may operate the Segway.

427.4 UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT
Personnel shall wear the departmentally approved uniform and safety equipment while operating the Segway.

Safety equipment includes a departmentally approved helmet and approved footwear. The Segway uniform shall consist of any Department uniform authorized by the Chief of Police to be utilized in the course of Patrol or Pier/Harbor related duties.

427.5 SEGWAY PROGRAM SUPERVISOR
The Operations Bureau Commander or his/her designee will designate The Segway Program supervisor.

The Segway Program Supervisor shall be responsible for the following:

(a) Organizing departmentally approved Segway training;
(b) Inspecting and maintaining inventory of the Segways and related equipment;
(c) Scheduling maintenance and repairs for the Segways.

427.6 USE GUIDELINES
Personnel shall operate the Segway Human Transporter consistent with the guidelines outlined in the training. Some of those guidelines are as follows:

(a) Personnel shall use good judgment while operating the Segway, follow all safety protocol addressed in the Segway training class, and observe the rules of the road.

(b) Personnel shall inspect the Segway both prior to, and after use, to ensure proper working order of the equipment.
Segway Human Transporter

(c) Personnel using the Segway shall be in physical control of the keys at all times. Personnel shall not leave the keys on the Segway while it is in use.

(d) Absent exigent circumstances, the Segway shall not be left unattended (out of sight) without securing it with the equipped locking device.

(e) Personnel shall not use the Segway during hours of darkness without using a functional illumination device that meets vehicle code requirements attached to it. Personnel may operate the Segway without an illumination device if it appears reasonably necessary for officer safety and tactical considerations.

(f) Personnel shall not modify the Segway, remove, modify or add components except with the prior approval of the Segway Program Supervisor, or in the case of an emergency.

(g) Personnel shall not allow members of the public or untrained department personnel to operate the Segway.

(h) Personnel shall not operate the Segway on the west sidewalk of the Esplanade from Knob Hill to the southern border of the City of Redondo Beach.

427.7 DOCUMENTATION OF DAMAGE
If damage to the Segway is discovered prior to or after use, or damage occurs during the operation of the Segway, the following reporting procedures shall be followed:

(a) If damage is discovered before or after use, and the damage did not occur during the operation of the Segway, the officer/Operator shall notify the Segway Program Supervisor as soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the shift. If the Segway Program Supervisor is not available, the officer/Operator shall notify the patrol supervisor. A memo shall document the discovery and the damage found, and shall be forwarded to the Segway Program Supervisor.

(b) If damage to the Segway occurs during operation, the operator shall document the incident, including damage and/or injuries sustained, on a CHP Form 555 for submittal to the Chief of Police via the chain of command. The person submitting the Form 555 shall write at the top of the form "DO NOT SUBMIT TO SWITRS".
ATV Patrol Program

428.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes guidelines for the safe and effective operation of the ATV.

428.2 POLICY
The ATV's will most frequently be used and maintained by the Pier Unit.

ATV's may be used to patrol the beach and harbor area.

ATV's may be used to patrol other areas as directed by the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

The Patrol Division Commander shall coordinate requests for specific deployment of the ATV's.

Pier Unit personnel may deploy regular ATV patrols as needed.

428.3 TRAINING
Only personnel who have successfully completed a Department approved ATV rider course may operate the ATV's. A refresher class as approved by the department will be required once every three years.

428.4 UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Personnel shall wear the departmentally approved uniform and safety equipment while operating Department ATV's.

Safety equipment includes a departmentally approved helmet and approved footwear.

The ATV patrol uniform shall consist of any Department uniform authorized by the Chief of Police.

428.5 ATV PROGRAM SUPERVISOR
The Operations Bureau Commander or his/her designee will designate The ATV Program supervisor.

The ATV Program Supervisor shall be responsible for the following:

(a) Organizing departmentally approved ATV training;
(b) Inspecting and maintaining inventory of the ATVs and related equipment;
(c) Scheduling maintenance and repairs for the Department ATVs;
(d) Coordinating activities with the Patrol Division;
(e) Ensuring that the ATVs shall be cleaned, fueled and properly stored at the end of an ATV shift.

428.6 USE GUIDELINES
Personnel shall operate the Department ATVs consistent with the guidelines outlined in the training. Some of those guidelines are as follows:
ATV Patrol Program

(a) Personnel shall use good judgment while operating the ATV, and follow all safety protocol addressed in the ATV training class;

(b) Personnel shall inspect the ATV both prior to, and after use, to ensure proper working order of the equipment;

(c) Absent exigent circumstances, the ATVs shall not be left unattended (out of sight) without removing the keys;

(d) Personnel shall not use the ATVs during hours of darkness without using a functional illumination device. Personnel may operate the ATVs without an illumination device if it appears reasonably necessary for officer safety and tactical considerations;

(e) Personnel shall not modify the Department ATVs, remove, modify or add components except with the prior approval of the ATV Program Supervisor, or in the case of an emergency.

428.7 DOCUMENTATION OF DAMAGE
If damage to an ATV is discovered prior to or after use, or damage occurs during the operation of the ATV, the following reporting procedures shall be followed:

(a) If damage is discovered before or after use, and the damage did not occur during the operation of the ATV, the Officer/Operator shall notify the ATV Program Supervisor as soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the shift. If the ATV Program Supervisor is not available, the Officer/Operator shall notify the patrol supervisor. A memo shall document the discovery and the damage found, and shall be forwarded to the ATV Program Supervisor.

(b) Only the ATV Program supervisor or his/her designee shall authorize repair of the ATVs and shall direct it to be done by an approved technician.

(c) If damage to the ATV occurs during operation while the operator is subject to the rules of the vehicle code, the operator shall document the incident, including damage and/or injuries sustained, on a CHP Form 555 for submittal to the Chief of Police via the chain of command.

(d) If damage to the ATV occurs during operation but the damage is incurred at a time that the operator is not subject to the rules of the Vehicle Code, the operator shall document the incident, including damage and/or injuries sustained, in the form of an incident report for submittal to the Chief of Police via the chain of command.
T-3 Motion Electric Personal Mobility Vehicle

429.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes guidelines for the operation of the T-3 Motion Electric Personal Mobility Vehicle (T-3 Motion).

429.2 POLICY
The T-3 Motion may be used for parking enforcement duties or special events and details.
The T-3 Motion may be deployed to any part of the city at all hours of the day or night.
The Municipal Enforcement Supervisor will determine the deployment of the T-3 Motion by Parking Enforcement personnel.
All other requests for deployment of the T-3 Motion shall be coordinated by the Patrol "A" Division Commander.

429.3 TRAINING
Only personnel who have successfully completed a Department approved T-3 Motion training course may operate the T-3 Motion.

429.4 UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT
Personnel shall wear the departmentally approved uniform and safety equipment while operating the T-3 Motion.
Safety equipment includes a departmentally approved helmet and approved footwear.
The T-3 Motion uniform shall consist of any Department uniform authorized by the Chief of Police in the course of patrol or municipal enforcement related duties.

429.5 T-3 MOTION PROGRAM SUPERVISOR
The Patrol "A" Division Commander or his/her designee will designate the T-3 Motion Program Supervisor.
The T-3 Motion Program Supervisor shall be responsible for the following:
(a) Organizing departmentally approved T-3 Motion training;
(b) Inspecting and maintaining inventory of the T-3 Motion and related equipment;
(c) Scheduling maintenance and repairs for the T-3 Motion.

429.6 USE GUIDELINES
Personnel shall operate the T-3 Motion consistent with the guidelines outlined in the training. Some of those guidelines are as follows:
(a) Personnel shall use good judgment while operating the T-3 Motion, follow all safety protocols addressed in the T-3 Motion training class, and observe the rules of the road;
T-3 Motion Electric Personal Mobility Vehicle

(b) Personnel shall inspect the T-3 Motion both prior to, and after use, to ensure proper working order of the equipment;

(c) During enforcement activities personnel may leave the keys in the vehicle, but must remain in close proximity to the T-3 Motion. Anytime personnel are at such a distance that they are unable to quickly attend to the T-3 Motion, or are unable to visually monitor it, they shall maintain personal possession of the keys;

(d) Absent exigent circumstances, the T-3 Motion shall not be left unattended (out of sight) without securing it with the equipped locking device;

(e) The T-3 Motion shall not be operated during hours of darkness without the use of the standard lighting equipment on the T-3 Motion. Personnel may operate the T-3 Motion without an illumination device if it appears reasonably necessary for officer safety and tactical considerations;

(f) Personnel shall not modify the T-3 Motion, remove, modify or add components except with the prior approval of the T-3 Motion Program Supervisor, or in the case of an emergency;

(g) Personnel shall not allow members of the public or untrained department personnel to operate the T-3 Motion;

(h) Personnel shall not operate the T-3 Motion on the west sidewalk of the Esplanade from Knob Hill to the southern border of the City of Redondo Beach.

429.7 DOCUMENTATION OF DAMAGE

If damage to the T-3 Motion is discovered prior to or after use, or damage occurs during the operation of the T-3 Motion, the following reporting procedures shall be followed:

(a) If damage is discovered before or after use, and the damage did not occur during the operation of the T-3 Motion, the officer/operator shall notify the T-3 Motion Program Supervisor as soon as practicable, but no later than the end of shift. If the T-3 Motion Program Supervisor is not available, the officer/operator shall notify the department’s patrol supervisor. A memo shall document the discovery of the damage found, and shall be forwarded to the T-3 Motion Program Supervisor.

(b) If damage to the T-3 Motion occurs during operation, the operator shall document the incident, including damage and/or injuries sustained, on a CHP Form 555 for submittal to the Chief of Police via the chain of command. The person submitting the Form 555 shall write at the top of the form, "DO NOT SUBMIT TO SWITRS".
Foot Pursuits

430.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines to assist officers in making the decision to initiate or continue the pursuit of suspects on foot.

430.2 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.
Foot Pursuits

430.3 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.
Foot Pursuits

430.4 RESPONSIBILITIES IN FOOT PURSUITS

430.4.1 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.

430.4.2 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.

430.4.3 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.
Foot Pursuits

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.

430.4.4 THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER 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.

430.5 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.
(j) Name of the supervisor at the scene or who handled the incident.

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.
Foot Pursuits

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.

430.6   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.
Automated Vehicle Locating System (AVL)

431.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines and procedures for the implementation and use of the Automatic Vehicle Locating (AVL) System. The system is designed to increase officer safety by providing the ability to locate personnel who have lost contact with dispatch or other officers. It is also allows for coordination and resource management during tactical situations, assists in improving response times to radio calls and situational awareness for all employees.

AVL allows Communications and other department members to easily see the real-time locations of all AVL-equipped units on properly equipped monitoring devices. Knowing which units are in the vicinity of an active service call enables Communications and supervisors to make more informed decisions.

431.2 PERMISSIONS
Disciplinary action is not the focus or intended use of the AVL system. The AVL system will not be utilized or otherwise accessed to audit or monitor officers on an ongoing basis. The stored or archived data of the AVL system may be accessed to determine past location(s) and other corollary information if an administrative complaint has been made in advance of the access and the access is reasonably necessary to investigate the complaint. Consistent with this policy, the system data may be used as an aid in any existing criminal and/or administrative investigation. The AVL Playback software accessed by the Chief of Police or his designee may be used as a tool in the complaint process as one part of the fact-finding procedure. AVL may also be used in review of critical incidents such as officer involved accidents, pursuits, or other vehicle operations.

The authority to access the AVL system via the AVL Playback Program is to improve situational awareness, response times, analyze and improve patrol tactics and improve officer safety. AVL data may also be reviewed pursuant to lawful process or by court personnel who are otherwise authorized to review evidence in a related case, by media personnel with permission of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, or in compliance with a public records request, if permitted, and in accordance with the Release of Records and Information Policy.

All AVL data downloaded to the server shall be stored for a minimum of one hundred days (Government Code § 34090.6). Thereafter, AVL data shall be purged or permanently deleted 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 shall be downloaded from the server onto portable media and booked into evidence. In that circumstance, the data will only be purged or deleted when the case is finally disposed.

431.3 USE
Employees will not make any attempt to disable the AVL system in any way. Employees who are operating vehicles equipped with AVL technology may not disable, re-configure or otherwise tamper with its settings, without authorization from the Chief of Police or his designee. Employees
Automated Vehicle Locating System (AVL)

experiencing difficulty using AVL technology should report any problems to the Watch Commander and place the vehicle out of service until it is fully functional. Communications will immediately notify officers and their on-duty patrol supervisors when an AVL unit is not functioning.

431.4 AUDITS
The Chief of Police or his designee may authorize audits as needed to ensure system integrity and functionality. The audit log shall record the login ID of any user accessing the data, which records were accessed, and the date and time they were accessed.
Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs)

432.1 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.

432.2 ADMINISTRATION
The ALPR technology, also known as License Plate Recognition (LPR), allows for the automated detection of license plates. It is used by the 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.

The Chief of Police shall designate an ALPR Program Manager (Program Manager) to coordinate installation and maintenance of ALPR equipment. ALPR data retention and access, shall be managed in cooperation with the City of Redondo Beach's Information Technology Department. The Program Manager will assign members to work as ALPR users under his/her command to administer the day-to-day operation of the ALPR equipment and data.

The Program Manager is responsible for developing guidelines and procedures to comply with the requirements of Civil Code § 1798.90.5 et seq.

432.3 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.

(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.

432.4 DATA COLLECTION AND RETENTION
The Support Services Bureau 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 a server maintained by the department 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.

432.5 ACCOUNTABILITY
All data will be closely safeguarded and protected by both procedural and technological means. The Redondo Beach 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.

(d) Such ALPR data may be released to other authorized and verified law enforcement officials and agencies at any time for legitimate law enforcement purposes.

(e) All public records requests for access to stored ALPR data shall be referred to the Records Manager and processed in accordance with the California Public Records Act and the Department's record Maintenance and Release Policy (Civil Code §1798.90.55).

For security or data breaches, see the Records Release and Maintenance Policy.

432.6 TRAINING
The Personnel and Training 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).
Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs)

432.7 POLICY
The policy of the Redondo Beach 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.

432.8 RELEASING ALPR DATA
The ALPR data may be shared only with other law enforcement or prosecutorial agencies for official law enforcement purposes or as otherwise permitted by law, using the following procedures:

(a) The agency makes a 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 Support Services Bureau 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-law enforcement or non-prosecutorial agencies will be processed as provided in the Records Maintenance and Release Policy (Civil Code § 1798.90.55).

432.9 QUALITY ASSURANCE
The Department will investigate in a timely manner alleged errors and deficiencies (or will refer them to the originating agency) in order to correct, or refrain from using protected information found to be erroneous or deficient. Original data will not be altered, changed, or modified in order to protect the integrity of the data.

The Department will make every reasonable effort to ensure that information retained is derived from dependable and trustworthy sources which convey accurate, current, and complete information, including the relevant context in which the information was sought or received.

The labeling of retained information will be evaluated by the Department or referred to the originating agency when new information is gathered that may impact the reliability (content validity / software misread) of previously retained information.

The Department will conduct periodic data quality reviews of information it originates and make every reasonable effort to ensure that the information from the ALPR System is correct.

432.10 CUSTODIAN OF ALPR SYSTEM AND RECORDS
Primary responsibility for the maintenance and operation of the ALPR database and coordination of personnel and agencies receiving, seeking, and evaluating the information as well as quality, analysis, destruction, sharing, disclosure, or dissemination of further information will be assigned
Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs)

to the ALPR Program Manager, in cooperation with the City of Redondo Beach’s Information Technology Department. The ALPR Program Manager, in cooperation with the City of Redondo Beach’s Information Technology Department will serve as the Department’s custodian of records for the ALPR System and data, as appropriate to control:

(a) The information to which a particular group or class of users can have access based on the group or class.

(b) The information a class of users can access, including specific sites and/or data being utilized in

(c) Sharing capabilities with other law enforcement agencies.

(d) Any administrative or functional access required to maintain, control, administer, audit, or otherwise manage the data or equipment.
Homeless Persons

433.1 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 Redondo Beach Police Department recognizes that members of the homeless community are often in need of special protection and services. The Redondo Beach 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.

433.1.1 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach 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.

433.2 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.
433.3 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.

433.3.1 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.

433.4 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
Homeless Persons

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.

433.5 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.

433.6 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.
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 Redondo Beach 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 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
Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

evidence is to transmit a copy of the recording from a device to a department-owned device.

Recording devices and media that are seized will be submitted within the guidelines of the Property and Evidence Policy.
Crisis Intervention Incidents

435.1 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.

435.1.1 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.

435.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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.

435.3 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.
435.4 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.

435.5 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.
Crisis Intervention Incidents

435.6 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.

435.7 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.

435.8 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.
Crisis Intervention Incidents

(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.

(e) Conduct an after-action tactical and operational debriefing, and prepare an after-action evaluation of the incident to be forwarded to the Division Commander.

Evaluate whether a critical incident stress management debriefing for involved members is warranted.

435.9 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.

435.9.1 DIVERSION
Individuals who are not being arrested should be processed in accordance with the Mental Illness Commitments Policy.

435.10 NON-SWORN INTERACTION WITH PEOPLE IN CRISIS
Non-sworn 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.

435.11 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
Crisis Intervention Incidents

these incidents is conducted annually. The report will not include identifying information pertaining to any involved individuals, officers or incidents and will be submitted to the Chief of Police through the chain of command.

435.12 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).
Medical Aid and Response

436.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy recognizes that members often encounter persons who appear to be in need of medical aid and establishes a law enforcement response to such situations.

436.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach Police Department that all officers and other designated members be trained to provide emergency medical aid and to facilitate an emergency medical response.

436.3 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 the Communications Center 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 the Communications Center 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.
Medical Aid and Response

436.4 TRANSPORTING ILL AND INJURED PERSONS
Except in extraordinary cases where alternatives are not reasonably available, members should not transport persons who are unconscious, who have serious injuries or who may be seriously ill. EMS personnel should be called to handle patient transportation.

Officers should search any person who is in custody before releasing that person to EMS for transport.

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 supervisor.

In General, members should not provide emergency escort for medical transport or civilian vehicles.

436.5 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 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 and shall contact the watch commander before accepting financial responsibility for treatment.

436.5.1 SICK OR INJURED ARRESTEE
If an arrestee appears ill or injured, or claims illness or injury, he/she should be medically cleared prior to booking. If the officer has reason to believe the arrestee is feigning injury or illness, the officer shall 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.
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Arrestees who appear to have a serious medical issue should be transported by ambulance. Officers should not transport an arrestee to a hospital without a supervisor’s approval.

436.6 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.

436.7 AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR (AED) USE
The use of Automated External Defibrillators (AED) by officers in the field can aid life-saving efforts when officers are first on-scene during a cardiac arrest emergency.

A member may use an AED only after receiving appropriate training from an approved public safety first aid and CPR course (22 CCR 100014; 22 CCR 100017; 22 CCR 100018).

DEPLOYMENT. Department personnel trained in the use of an AED are authorized to deploy it.

GENERAL PROCEDURES. Officers arriving first on-scene, prior to Fire Department and Emergency Medical Services personnel, where a person is not breathing and has no pulse may use an AED during rescue when:

(a) The officer is currently certified in Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), and has completed the required AED skills proficiency demonstration at least once annually; and

(b) The officer follows the protocols established by the Department; the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services EMS Agency; and Title 22, Division 9, Chapter 1.5 of the California Code of Regulations.

AED Equipment Check. Members who are issued AEDs for use in department vehicles should check the AED at the beginning of the shift to ensure it is properly charged and functioning. Members should notify their immediate supervisor whenever any unusual condition is noted (i.e., audible chirp is sounding; intermittent green, indicator light is not being displayed; accessory supplies kit is not attached).

Patrol Unit AED. AED’s are trunk-mounted in select Patrol units for field use as appropriate.

436.7.1 AED PROCEDURE FOR ADULTS
Officers responding to an adult in cardiac arrest shall immediately advise Communications and request Emergency Medical Services (EMS). When a responding officer takes medical action in advance of EMS arrival, he/she shall render aid to an adult or a non-breathing child aged 8 or older and weighing more than 55lbs. in accordance with the following sequence of procedures:

(a) Check the scene for safety.

(b) Confirm that the person needs help, obtain consent when possible prior to rendering aid, and advise Communications that the officer is rendering medical aid and requests an AED if one is not already on scene.
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AED UNAVAILABLE. When a Department AED is not available, the responding officer shall ensure the person is lying on a firm/flat surface and administer CPR until an AED is on scene and ready for use (i.e., the AED is powered ON, electrode pads are applied, and the AED is ready to analyze heart rhythm), if the person displays symptoms of cardiac arrest indicated by:

(a) Unconsciousness; and
(b) Absence of normal breathing; and
(c) Absence of a pulse.

AED AVAILABLE. When a Department AED is on scene, the responding officer shall deploy the AED as follows:

(a) Open the AED kit and don the protective gloves included with kit as needed.
(b) Place the AED on the ground next to the patient with the lid facing up.
(c) Press the GREEN on/off button and follow voice prompts accordingly.
(d) Remove ALL clothes from the person’s chest to expose their bare chest using the AED kit scissors as needed.
(e) Remove electrode pads from the carry case inner lid.
(f) Clean and dry the person’s chest including any needed clipping or shaving of excessive chest hair using the AED kit razor and paper towel as needed.
(g) Apply electrode pads as depicted and press firmly onto the person’s bare skin to facilitate AED analysis of the person’s heart rhythm. Ensure no one touches the person during analysis.
(h) Deliver a shock. Once it’s confirmed the area is clear and no one is touching the person, press the flashing orange shock button.
(i) Restart CPR if still no obvious signs of life. If CPR coaching is desired, press the blue i-button within the first 30 seconds.

436.7.2 AED PROCEDURE FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN

Officers responding to a cardiac arrest emergency in an infant or child shall immediately advise Communications and request Emergency Medical Services (EMS). When a responding officer takes medical action in advance of EMS arrival, he/she shall render aid in accordance with the following sequence of procedures:

(a) Check the scene for safety.
(b) Confirm that the child needs help, obtain consent when possible from a parent or guardian prior to rendering aid, and advise Communications that the officer is rendering medical aid and requests an AED if one is not already on scene.

AED UNAVAILABLE. When a Department AED is not available, the responding officer shall ensure the infant/child is lying on a firm/flat surface and administer CPR until an AED is on scene and ready for use (i.e., the AED is powered ON, electrode pads are applied, and the AED is ready to analyze heart rhythm), if the infant/child displays symptoms of cardiac arrest indicated by:
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(a) Unconsciousness; and
(b) Absence of normal breathing; and
(c) Absence of a pulse.

AED AVAILABLE. When a Department AED is on scene, the responding officer shall deploy the AED as follows:

(a) Open the AED kit and don the protective gloves included with kit as needed.
(b) Place the AED on the ground next to the patient with the lid facing up.
(c) Insert the pink Infant/Child Key into the slot at the top center of the front panel of the AED. When properly inserted, the key lies flat on the surface of the AED so the infant/child pads placement diagram is visible.
(d) Press the GREEN on/off button and follow voice prompts accordingly.
(e) Remove all clothes from the infant or child’s chest and back using the AED kit scissors as needed.
(f) Remove electrode pads from the carry case inner lid.
(g) Apply electrode pads as depicted. Apply one pad in the center of the chest between the nipples, and the other in the center of the back.
(h) Deliver a shock. Once it’s confirmed the area is clear and no one is touching the person, press the flashing orange shock button.
(i) Restart CPR if still no obvious signs of life. If CPR coaching is desired, press the blue i-button within the first 30 seconds.

436.7.3 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES ARRIVAL
When on-scene, EMS personnel request a summary of the last-use data stored in the Department AED, press and hold the blue i-button until the AED beeps and summary data is recited.

436.7.4 TRAINING
All officers shall be trained and certified in first aid and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) per the Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) basic academy course.

AED TRAINING. Initial AED-specific training (e.g. Patrol Vehicle AED’s) for officers shall be a four-hour course with curriculum that is compliant with Los Angeles County Department of Health Services Reference No. 413 and facilitated by a certified CPR/AED instructor.

RETRAINING. Officers shall complete a retraining course in first aid, CPR and AED use once every two years.

COMPETENCY TESTING. Personnel shall be annually tested for AED skills competency and required to pass a competency based written and skills pretest on first aid, CPR and AED use no less than once every two years.
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436.7.5 AED PROGRAM COORDINATOR
The Personnel and Training Lieutenant shall be the designated AED Program Coordinator duties shall include:

(a) Program management.
(b) Data collection.
(c) Record keeping. The Personnel and Training unit shall retain records for no less than four years documenting all personnel that have completed both first aid, CPR/AED training and AED skills competency testing.
(d) Ensuring a California licensed physician, physician assistant, registered nurse or paramedic, who has the ability to interpret ECG rhythms, will timely and competently:
   1. Review all cases where an AED was applied.
   2. Review system performance.
   3. Make recommendations, as indicated, for modification of system design, performance protocols or training standards designed to improve patient outcome.
   4. Compiling AED use documentation and data to inform completion of the annual report to the designated local Emergency Medical Services Agency (LEMSA).
(e) Complying with Department and LEMSA policies and procedures.

436.7.6 POST AED USE RESPONSIBILITY
AED USE DEFINITION. “AED use” shall be defined as any incident where the AED is powered on and electrode pads applied to a person.

OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY. After “AED use”, the deploying officer shall:

(a) Power off the AED.
(b) Immediately notify the Watch Commander of the AED use.
(c) Notify the AED Program Manager of AED use via email as soon as practical.
(d) Discard any used electrode pads, gloves, CPR masks, scissors, razors or paper towel according to the Department Exposure Control Plan.
(e) Label the AED as out of service and secure it with the Watch Commander.
(f) Complete and submit the AED Use Report form to the Watch Commander.

436.7.7 AED PROGRAM COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITY
After “AED use”, the Program Coordinator shall:

(a) Retrieve the AED Use Report and “out of service” AED from the Watch Commander.
(b) Transfer the AED use data to a Department computer.
(c) Forward copies of all data and reports to the AED program physician and to LEMSA.
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(d) Inspect the AED using the Maintenance Log (TPD 601), replace ancillary AED equipment (i.e., electrode pads, battery, pediatric key, adapter, CPR mask, gloves, scissors, razor, paper towel) as needed, and place the AED back in service.

(e) Obtain a completed copy of the Los Angeles County EMS Report.

(f) The AED Program Coordinator shall conduct and document an overall review of the event. The review shall include, but is not limited to:
   1. Appropriateness of application.
   2. Function of the AED during the event.
   3. Collection of key information items for LEMSA annual audit.

436.7.8 MAINTENANCE
The Department’s AED units shall be tested, inspected, and maintained each month by the AED Program Coordinator or his/her designee in accordance with the operation and maintenance guidelines set forth by the manufacturer.

MAINTENANCE RECORDS AND RETENTION. All maintenance records shall be maintained by the Program Coordinator or by their designee, and retained for no less than four years. Monthly maintenance activities shall be recorded via a dated, Maintenance Log and will document the following:

(a) Operability testing result for AED.
(b) Operable or replaced electrode pads.
(c) Operable or replaced unit battery.
(d) Operable or replaced pediatric key.
(e) Operable or replaced AED adapter.
(f) Operable or replaced AED kit (i.e., CPR mask, gloves, scissors, razor, paper towel).

REPAIRS. All AED repairs shall be completed by a manufacturer approved facility.

436.7.9 QUALITY ASSURANCE
Once each calendar year, the AED Program Coordinator or their designee shall conduct and document a system readiness review. This review shall include the following elements:

(a) Training records.
(b) Equipment operation and maintenance records.

436.8 ADMINISTRATION OF OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION
Members may administer opioid overdose medication in accordance with protocol specified by the licensed health care provider who prescribed the overdose medication for use by the member and (Civil Code § 1714.22; 22 CCR 100019):

(a) When trained and tested to demonstrate competence following initial instruction.
(b) When authorized by the medical director of the LEMSA.
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(c) In accordance with California Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) standards.

436.8.1 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 shall be removed from service and given to the Personnel and Training.

Any member who administers an opioid overdose medication should contact the Communications Center as soon as possible and request response by EMS.

436.8.2 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION REPORTING
Any member administering opioid overdose medication shall detail its use in an appropriate report. The Personnel and Training will ensure that the Records Manager is provided enough information to meet applicable state reporting requirements.

436.8.3 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION TRAINING
The Personnel and Training 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 100019 and any applicable POST standards (Civil Code § 1714.22).

436.8.4 DESTRUCTION OF OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION
The Personnel and Training shall ensure the destruction of any expired opioid overdose medication (Business and Professions Code § 4119.9).

436.8.5 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).
Chapter 5 - Traffic Operations
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.

500.1.1 TRAFFIC SAFETY LIAISON
The department fully recognizes its unique responsibility to contribute in a positive and proactive manner to improve the traffic engineering and overall safety in the community.

The Patrol Division Commander or a designee will attend the scheduled Public Works, Public Safety and any other Traffic Engineering or City meeting that relate to traffic safety which would impact the department and its services provided to the community.

500.1.2 REFERRAL OF COMPLAINTS OR SUGGESTIONS
Telephone, mail, and in-person complaints and suggestions relating to traffic safety and engineering are routinely received by the department. These complaints and suggestions shall be referred to Traffic Engineering for consideration.

   (a) Complaints or suggestions received by department personnel shall be properly documented by the individual receiving them and then forwarded to Traffic Engineering. This includes officer initiated items.

   (b) Members receiving a complaint or suggestions shall make every attempt to isolate the exact location and nature of the complaint or suggestion. When possible, a department member will be sent or equipment will be deployed to specific locations to check on the validity of complaints or suggestions. The employee assigned may add any additional or concurring opinions to the initial complaint or suggestion.

   (c) The department responds to initial complaints or suggestions and shall assist Traffic Engineering in conducting appropriate surveys or studies.

   (d) Upon completion of the study of a complaint or suggestion by Traffic Engineering, it may be forwarded to the Public Works Commission for review. The Traffic Engineer will notify any citizen or concerned party as to what action(s) may or may not be taken in response to their request.

500.1.3 EXTERNAL AGENCIES
The Patrol Division Commander shall ensure that appropriate and timely liaison is maintained with the following agencies involved in traffic safety.
Traffic Function and Responsibility

(a) **City Engineer (Traffic).** As required, Department members shall meet with the City Engineer or Traffic Engineering staff to review traffic safety issues and concerns in the community.

(b) **State of California Office of Traffic Safety and the California Highway Patrol.** Department members shall maintain a liaison with these agencies for the purpose of ensuring that the department receives meaningful education and training material relating to traffic safety. The department shall disseminate applicable training bulletins and general information items to personnel.

(c) **Peace Officers Association of Los Angeles County " Traffic Committee.** Department members shall maintain a liaison with this committee to provide a forum for the exchange of traffic safety related information and to interact with other law enforcement agencies in Los Angeles County.

(d) **Local Law Enforcement Agencies.** Department members shall maintain a liaison with other agencies to exchange ideas and concepts on traffic related issues and to accomplish such functions as:

1. **D.U.I. Checkpoints;**
2. **Seatbelt Education Checkpoints;**
3. **Commercial Enforcement.**

### 500.2 TRAFFIC OFFICER DEPLOYMENT

Several factors are considered in the development of deployment schedules for officers of the Redondo Beach 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.
Traffic Function and Responsibility

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.

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

500.3.4 CITATIONS
Citations may be issued when an officer feels 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:

- Explanation of the violation or charge
- Court appearance procedure as explained on the citation, including the appearance date.
Traffic Function and Responsibility

500.3.5 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 the notice to appear
(e) Any other misdemeanor at the discretion of the officer, i.e. reckless driving with extenuating circumstances.

500.3.6 SPEED MEASURING DEVICES
The department may utilize Radar and Lidar in the following situations:

(a) In high or potentially high accident locations when speed is a factor;
(b) In areas where speed limit violations are prevalent;
(c) In response to citizen complaints concerning speeding motorists;
(d) To conduct traffic volume, speed percentile studies and speed street surveys.

Radar/Lidar and/or other electromechanical speed measuring devices must be deployed with the safety of the officer in mind at all times.

All officers utilizing Radar/Lidar must successfully complete the basic operator-training program and receive certification prior to using speed-measuring devices for enforcement purposes.

The Patrol Division Commander shall:

(a) Ensure periodic re-certification of Radar/Lidar equipment operators and document their proficiency;
(b) Ensure that Radar/Lidar devices receive proper care;
(c) Ensure programmed maintenance, testing, and calibration of speed measuring devices.

500.3.7 RADAR/LIDAR OPERATION
Radar/Lidar units must be properly installed and connected to appropriate power supplies.

The operator shall thoroughly understand the effective range of a particular unit so visual observations can support speed meter readings.

Officer will use Radar/Lidar units at locations that ensure effective and safe operation of Radar/Lidar.

Officers will calibrate Radar/Lidar units to ensure accuracy prior to use at each location. This calibration will be confirmed by the operator.
Traffic Function and Responsibility

Officers will perform a calibration check upon arrival at selected locations or speed checks, and subsequently before departure from any location, or any time the police vehicle is moved from the original point of calibration check. Without exception, officers shall follow the unit manufacturer's specific methods for calibration.

Radar/Lidar units shall comply with all local, state and federal regulations.

Radar/Lidar units shall meet or exceed the specifications of the National Highway Safety Administration.

Any Radar/Lidar unit that is malfunctioning shall be removed from service immediately and a repair slip shall be completed. The unit will be sent for repair by the Technical Services Unit or the Traffic Unit.

500.3.8 PASSENGER RESTRAINT ENFORCEMENT

Vehicle Code § 27315 establishes the Motor Vehicle Safety Act. This section mandates safety belt use by drivers and passengers of motor vehicles. For purposes of this section, motor vehicles means any passenger vehicle, motor truck, truck tractor, or farm labor vehicle, but does not include a motorcycle.

It is this Department's intent to enhance motorist safety by encouraging greater use of occupant restraints through aggressive enforcement. Officers shall take appropriate enforcement action for all observed violations.

Regardless of the existence of any other violation of law, officers reasonably suspecting a violation of a passenger restraint requirement may stop a vehicle to determine whether or not a violation of Vehicle Code § 27315 exists.

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.
Traffic Collision Reporting

501.1   PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Redondo Beach 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 Unit Supervisor will be responsible for distribution of the Collision Investigation Manual. The Traffic Unit Supervisor 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 the Redondo Beach Police Department shall be forwarded to the Traffic Unit for approval and data entry into the Redondo Beach Police Department Records Management System. The Traffic Unit Supervisor will be responsible for monthly and quarterly reports on traffic collision statistics to be forwarded to the Operations Bureau 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 or leased vehicle is involved in a traffic collision upon a roadway or highway wherein any damage or injury results. The involved employee shall promptly notify a supervisor. A traffic collision report shall be filed with the agency having jurisdiction. 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 Police Department vehicle, a Vehicle Damage Report shall be completed and forwarded to the Chief of Police via the chain of command.

Photographs of the collision scene and vehicle damage shall be taken.

501.4.2   TRAFFIC COLLISIONS WITH POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES
When a member of the Police Department, either on-duty or off-duty, is involved in a traffic collision within the city limits of Redondo Beach resulting in a serious injury or fatality, or as deemed appropriate by a supervisor, the Traffic Unit Supervisor or the Patrol Supervisor, may notify the California Highway Patrol for assistance.

501.4.3   TRAFFIC COLLISIONS WITH OTHER CITY EMPLOYEES OR OFFICIALS
The Traffic Unit Supervisor or on-duty Patrol Supervisor may request assistance from the California Highway Patrol for the investigation of any traffic collision involving any City of Redondo Beach official or member where a serious injury or fatality has occurred.
Traffic Collision Reporting

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 may be taken when they occur on a roadway or highway within the City of Redondo Beach when there is a death or injury to any persons involved in the collision, a violation of the Vehicle Code, or a request by either driver for a traffic collision report.

501.4.6 TOWING VEHICLES INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC COLLISIONS
Towing of a vehicle from a collision scene does not require a traffic collision report under this policy unless there is also a death, or an injury.

501.5 NOTIFICATION OF TRAFFIC BUREAU SUPERVISION
In the event of a serious injury or death related traffic collision, the Patrol Supervisor shall notify the Traffic Unit Supervisor, or in his or her absence the Traffic Unit Investigator to relate the circumstances of the traffic collision and seek assistance from the Traffic Unit. In the absence of a Traffic Unit Supervisor, the Patrol Supervisor or any supervisor may assign an Accident Investigator or motor officer to investigate the traffic collision.
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 Redondo Beach 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 the Communications Center.

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 Redondo Beach. 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).
Vehicle Towing and Release

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:

- 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.

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 Sergeant for approval (Vehicle Code § 22651.5(b); Vehicle Code § 22851.3(b); Vehicle Code § 22854.5).
Vehicle Towing and Release

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 Unit 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 first-class mail (Vehicle Code § 22851.3(d); Vehicle Code § 22852(a); 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, writing, or by telephone within 10 days of the date appearing on the notice.

502.3 TOWING SERVICES
The City of Redondo Beach 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 from the streets 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.
Vehicle Towing and Release

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 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.
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
Vehicle Towing and Release

Motor Vehicles (DMV). If current registration exists with the DMV, the vehicle shall not be removed (Vehicle Code § 22651(o)(1)(A)).
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 Redondo Beach 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
Vehicle Impound Hearings

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.
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 Redondo Beach 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 person 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.

Upon refusal to submit to a chemical test as required by law, officers shall personally serve the notice of order of suspension upon the person and take possession of any state-issued license to operate a motor vehicle that is held by that person (Vehicle Code § 23612(e); Vehicle Code § 23612(f)).

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.
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(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.

(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.
**Impaired Driving**

**504.9 TRAINING**
The Personnel and Training 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 Personnel and Training should confer with the prosecuting attorney’s office and update training topics as needed.

**504.10 ARREST AND INVESTIGATION**

504.10.1 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.

504.10.2 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.
Disabled Motorists

505.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Vehicle Code § 20018 specifies that all law enforcement agencies having responsibility for traffic enforcement may develop and adopt a written policy to provide assistance to disabled motorists within their primary jurisdiction.

505.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY
When an on-duty uniformed officer observes a disabled motorist on the roadway, the officer should make a reasonable effort to provide assistance. If that officer is assigned to a call of higher priority, and is unable to stop, they should advise the dispatcher 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.

505.3 EXTENT OF ASSISTANCE
In most cases, a disabled motorist will require assistance. After arrangements for assistance are made, continued involvement by police personnel will be contingent on the time of day, the location, the availability of departmental resources and especially the vulnerability of the disabled motorists and passengers.

505.3.1 MECHANICAL REPAIRS
Department personnel shall not make mechanical repairs to a citizen's vehicle. The use of push bumpers to relocate vehicles to a position of safety is not considered a mechanical repair.

505.4 PUBLIC ACCESS TO THIS POLICY
This written policy is available upon request.
Traffic Citations

506.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy outlines the responsibility for traffic citations, the procedure for dismissal, correction, and voiding of traffic citations.

506.2 RESPONSIBILITIES
The Traffic Unit Supervisor shall be responsible for the development and design of all Department traffic citations in compliance with state law and the Judicial Council.

The Traffic Unit shall be responsible for the supply and accounting of all traffic citations issued to members of the Police Department.

506.3 DISMISSAL OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS
Members of this agency 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)). All requests to dismiss a citation shall be referred to the Traffic Unit Supervisor. Upon a review of the circumstances involving the issuance of the traffic citation, the Traffic Unit Supervisor may request the Operations Bureau Commander, or in their absence, a command officer, to recommend dismissal of the traffic citation. If approved, the citation being recommended for dismissal 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.

If, during a court proceeding, an officer determines that a traffic citation should be dismissed in the interest of justice or where prosecution is deemed inappropriate, the officer may request that the court dismiss the citation. Upon dismissal of the traffic citation by the court, the officer shall notify his/her immediate supervisor of the circumstances and shall complete a Redondo Beach Police Department memorandum. The citation dismissal memorandum shall then be forwarded to the Operations Bureau Commander for review.

506.4 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 via chain of command to the Chief of Police for final approval.

506.5 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 memo requesting a specific correction to his/her immediate supervisor. The citation and memo shall then be forwarded to the Records Unit. The Records Unit shall prepare a letter of correction to the court having jurisdiction and to the recipient of the citation.
Traffic Citations

506.6 DISPOSITION OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS
The court and file copies of all traffic citations issued by members of the Police Department shall be forwarded to the Records Unit.

Upon separation from employment with the police department, all members issued traffic citations books shall return any unused citations to the Records Unit.

506.7 NOTICE OF PARKING VIOLATION APPEAL PROCEDURE
Disposition of notice of parking violation appeals is conducted pursuant to Vehicle Code § 40215.

506.7.1 APPEAL STAGES
Appeals may be pursued sequentially at three different levels:

(a) Administrative Reviews are conducted by the Municipal Services Supervisor who will review written/documentary data. Requests for Administrative Reviews are available at the Parking Enforcement Unit of the police department. These requests, are informal written statements outlining why the ticket should be dismissed, including copies of documentation relating to the ticket. The request for dismissal must be mailed to the City of Redondo Beach Parking Citation Processing Center at P.O. Box 2730, Huntington Beach, CA 92647-2730.

(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.

506.7.2 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
Traffic Citations

§ 40200 - 40225. The person requesting the hearing may request one continuance, not to exceed 21 calendar days (Vehicle Code § 40215).

(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 and Vehicle Code § 40210).

506.7.3 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.

506.8 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.
Disabled Vehicles

507.1 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.

507.2 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.

507.3 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.

507.3.1 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.

507.3.2 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.

507.3.3 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.

507.4 PUBLIC ACCESS TO THIS POLICY
This written policy is available upon request.
72-Hour Parking Violations

508.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides procedures for the marking, recording, and storage of vehicles parked in violation of the Redondo Beach City Ordinance regulating 72-hour parking violations and abandoned vehicles under the authority of Vehicle Code § 22669.

508.2 MARKING VEHICLES
Vehicles suspected of being in violation of the City of Redondo Beach 72-Hour Parking Ordinance shall be marked and noted on the Redondo Beach 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 Parking Enforcement Unit 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 Parking Enforcement Unit.

Parking citations for the 72-hour parking ordinance shall not be issued when the vehicle is stored for the 72-hour parking violation.

508.2.1 MARKED VEHICLE FILE
The Municipal Services Unit shall be responsible for maintaining a file for all Marked Vehicle Cards.

Municipal Enforcement Officers and police officers shall be responsible for the follow up investigation of all 72-hour parking violations noted on the Marked Vehicle Cards.

508.2.2 VEHICLE STORAGE
Any vehicle in violation shall be stored by the authorized Police towing service and a Stored Vehicle Report (CHP form 180) shall be completed by the officer authorizing the storage of the vehicle.

The Stored Vehicle Report form shall be submitted to the Records Unit immediately following the storage of the vehicle. It shall be the responsibility of the Records Unit to immediately notify the Stolen Vehicle System of the Department of Justice in Sacramento. Vehicle Code § 22851.3(b). Notification may also be made to the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System. Vehicle Code § 22854.5
72-Hour Parking Violations

Within 48 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, of the storage of any such vehicle, it shall be the responsibility of the Records Unit to determine the names and addresses of any individuals having an interest in the vehicle through DMV or CLETS computers. Notice to all such individuals shall be sent via U.S. Mail pursuant to Vehicle Code § 22851.3(d).

508.3 VEHICLE DISPOSAL
If, after 15 days from the notification, the vehicle remains unclaimed and the towing and storage fees have not been paid, and if no request for a post storage hearing has been made, the Department may provide the lien holder storing the vehicle with authorization on an approved DMV form to dispose of any vehicle which the lien holder has determined has an estimated value of $500 or less. Vehicle Code § 22851.3(h)
Chapter 6 - Investigation Operations
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 Redondo Beach Police Department to investigate crimes thoroughly and with due diligence, and to evaluate and prepare criminal cases for filing of criminal charges.

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.

600.3.2 NON-SWORN MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
A non-sworn member assigned to any preliminary investigation is responsible for all investigative steps, except making any attempt to locate, contact or interview a suspect face-to-face or take any enforcement action. Should an initial investigation indicate that those steps are required, the assistance of an officer shall be requested.
600.4 PHOTOREGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION OF SUSPECTS

When practicable, the employee composing and the employee presenting the photo lineup should not be directly involved in the investigation of the case. When this is not possible, the employee presenting the lineup must take the utmost care not to communicate the identity of the suspect in any way.

The following precautions should be taken by any employee presenting a photographic lineup:

(a) The person of interest or suspect in the photo lineup should not stand out from the other persons depicted in the photos.

(b) At no time prior to, during or after the presentation of a photographic lineup should it be suggested to a witness that any person depicted in the lineup is a suspect or was in any way connected to the offense.

(c) In order to avoid undue influence, witnesses viewing a photographic lineup should do so individually and outside the presence of other witnesses. Witnesses should be instructed to avoid discussing details of the incident or of the photographic lineup with other witnesses.

(d) An admonishment should be given to each witness that the suspect's photograph may or may not be among those in the lineup and that the witness is not required to make an identification.

The procedure employed and the results of any photographic lineup should be documented in the case report. A copy of the photographic lineup presented to the witness should be included in the case report. Witness comments of how certain he/she is of the identification or non-identification should be quoted in the appropriate report.

600.4.1 PHOTO IDENTIFICATION FORM

The Investigation supervisor shall be responsible for the development and maintenance of a photographic lineup identification form consistent with this policy.

The form, at minimum, shall contain the following:

- The date, time and location of the lineup procedure
- The name and identifying information of the witness
- The name of the investigator administering the lineup procedure
- The names of all of the individuals present during the lineup
- An admonishment that the suspect’s photograph may or may not be among those in the lineup and that the witness is not required to make an identification
- A signature line where the witness acknowledges that he/she understands the lineup procedures and instructions

The photo identification form should be reviewed at least annually and modified when necessary.
600.5 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.

600.5.1 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 Detective 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.

600.5.2 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.
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(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.

(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).

600.6 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.

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 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 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 the Chief
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of Police. Any authorized request to modify the charges or to recommend dismissal of charges shall be made to the prosecutor.

600.9 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.

600.10 CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS INTERCEPTION TECHNOLOGY
The Investigation Division Commander is responsible for ensuring the following for cellular communications interception technology operations (Government Code § 53166):

(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.
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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.

600.11 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.

600.12 ANTI-REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS CRIMES
A member should take a report any time a person living within the jurisdiction of the Redondo Beach 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.
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The Detective 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.

600.13 STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR FIREARM INVESTIGATIONS

600.13.1 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 department 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).

600.13.2 RELINQUISHMENT OF FIREARMS VERIFICATION

The Chief of Police 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 Bureau for preparation of a quarterly report to the California DOJ (Penal Code § 29813) (see the Records Bureau Policy for additional guidance).
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 Adult Abuse 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 Redondo Beach 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.

601.4 INVESTIGATION AND 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.
Sexual Assault Investigations

601.4.1 VICTIM INTERVIEWS
The primary considerations in sexual assault investigations, which begin with the initial call to the Communications Center, 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 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.

Victims are often reluctant or embarrassed to discuss details. Recanting or changing one or more aspects of a prior statement is not necessarily an indication of false reporting or that the case is unfounded. If the responding officer has reason to believe the incident may be without merit, he/she should document the evidence and inconsistencies. Due to physical and emotional trauma, and the myths and stereotypes associated with sexual assault, inconsistencies in the victim's report are not uncommon. No opinions of whether the case is unfounded should be included in the report.

Victims shall not be asked or required to take a polygraph examination (42 USC § 3796gg-8; Penal Code § 637.4).

601.4.2 VICTIM RIGHTS
Victims should be apprised of applicable victim's rights provisions, as outlined in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

Whenever there is an alleged sexual assault the assigned officer shall accomplish the following:

(a) Immediately provide the victim with the “Victims of Domestic Violence” card containing the names and locations of rape victim counseling centers within the county and their 24-hour counseling service telephone numbers (Penal Code § 264.2(a)).

(b) Advise the victim of the right to have a victim advocate and a support person present at any interview by law enforcement as provided in Penal Code § 679.04.

(c) 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(b)(1)).

1. Prior to any such examination the assigned officer shall ensure that the victim has been properly informed of his/her right to have a sexual assault victim counselor and at least one other support person present (Penal Code § 264.2(b) (2)).

2. A support person may be excluded from the examination by the officer or the medical provider if his/her presence would be detrimental to the purpose of the examination (Penal Code § 264.2(b)(4)).
Sexual Assault Investigations

601.4.3 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 or address of any victim of a sex crime who has exercised his/her right to confidentiality (Penal Code § 293).

601.4.4 COLLECTION AND TESTING OF BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE
Whenever possible, a SART member should be involved in the collection of forensic evidence from the victim.

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, it is critical to the investigation that a urine and blood sample from the victim be collected by a medical professional as soon as practical.

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.

Subject to available resources and other law enforcement considerations which may affect the ability to process and analyze rape kits, other sexual assault victim evidence and other crime scene evidence, any member of this department assigned to investigate 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). Generally, rape 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 should further ensure that the results of any such test have been timely entered into and checked against both the Department of Justice Cal-DNA database and the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS).

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(d)).
Sexual Assault Investigations

601.4.5 VICTIM NOTIFICATION OF DNA STATUS

(a) Upon receipt of a written request from a sexual assault victim or the victim’s authorized designee, the assigned officer may 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) Subject to the commitment of sufficient resources to respond to requests for information, 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 rape kit or other crime scene evidence from their case.

2. To be informed if there is a match between the DNA profile of the assailant developed from the evidence and a DNA profile contained in the Department of Justice 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 Department of Justice Databank of case evidence.

(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.

601.4.6 DESTRUCTION OF EVIDENCE
Any destruction of evidence related to a sexual assault shall occur only after victim notification is made as required pursuant to Penal Code § 680 and only in compliance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

601.4.7 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 Detective Bureau supervisor.
Sexual Assault Investigations

Classification of a sexual assault case as unfounded requires the Detective 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 to support the recanted information before the case should be determined as unfounded.

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 Detective 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.
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 Redondo Beach Police Department seizes property for forfeiture or when the Redondo Beach 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 (Health 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.
Asset Forfeiture

(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 Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach 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).
Asset Forfeiture

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.
Asset Forfeiture

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.

602.4.1 SEIZED CURRENCY
Currency seized subject to forfeiture will be counted by the seizing officer and a supervisor. The currency will be placed in a money envelope with the denomination of the currency, totals of each denomination and total amount of currency enclosed noted on the money envelope. The officer counting, and supervisor verifying, will initial and sign the money envelope when sealed. If the currency will not fit into a standard money envelope, place the currency in a larger envelope or bag, sealing and affixing a completed money envelope to the outside of the larger envelope or bag which contains the currency. Currency seized will be given to and retained by a supervisor, for deposit into the Los Angeles County District Attorney Asset Forfeiture Fund. If there is a need to book the currency into the Redondo Beach Police Department Property Office, the currency will be booked on a single property form notating "subject to asset forfeiture" in the comments section of the Property Form. The seizing officer shall notify the Operations Commander of the currency booked into property and circumstances of the seizure, as soon as possible.

In terms of transportation of bulk (uncounted) cash, which upon discovery appears to be an amount of $1000 or greater, the following procedure will be followed:

**Prior to Transportation:** seized cash will be packaged in a sealable clear tamper-proof bag (or bags, as may be necessary), each bag which will be sealed and signed by two RBPD detectives.

**Transportation:** once sealed, all bags should be transported in a contained environment in which it is continuously observed or in the direct physical custody of two RBPD detectives. This can be accomplished, for example, by two detectives driving in one vehicle containing the secured bulk cash or by one detective transporting the cash in a vehicle which is continuously followed by another detective in a separate vehicle, but maintains constant visual contact. After booking, the method of accountability utilized for such bulk cash transportation will be documented in the appropriate report.

**Large Amounts:** Any time seized currency appears to be a quantity in excess of $10,000, the Investigations Division Lieutenant should be notified as soon as practicable. In the event the Investigations Division Lieutenant is unavailable, a Duty Command notification shall occur.

**Counting Large Amounts (Asset Forfeiture):** Large amounts that will be deposited into an asset forfeiture account should be taken to the bank in the original sealed bag by a minimum of two detectives, one being a supervisor, as soon as practicable.

Prior to the opening of any sealed bag containing seized currency, the bag should be inspected by a minimum of two detectives to ensure that the bag is intact and there is no evidence of tampering, since the time of the initial seizure. The inspection should include the entire bag, not just the sealed opening portion. Any inconsistencies will be brought to the immediate attention
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of the Investigations Division Lieutenant. In the event the Investigations Division Lieutenant is unavailable, a Duty Command notification shall occur without delay. The bag inspection should be documented in the related reports.

Upon completion of the inspection, the sealed bag(s) will be opened and the currency counted in the bank, by bank employee(s), in the presence of the detectives. If the seized currency is contained in separate bags/envelopes, the contents should not be comingled prior to counting and documenting the individual amounts. Each currency package should be counted individually to prevent and offer the opportunity to identify the source of any discrepancy.

Documentation: All aspects of this Seized Currency Policy are required to be documented as part of the report for the incident under the established case number.

602.5 MAINTAINING SEIZED PROPERTY
The Property and Evidence Section 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.
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(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:
   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.
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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.

   (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 (Health and Safety Code § 11469).

   (l) Providing copies of seized business records to the person or business from whom such records were seized, when requested (Health 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 (Health 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 Redondo Beach 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
Asset Forfeiture

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 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).
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 Redondo Beach Police Department for law enforcement purposes. This also includes a person agreeing to supply information to the Redondo Beach Police Department for a benefit (e.g., a quid pro quo in the form of a reduced criminal penalty, money).

603.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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
Informants

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, Special Investigations Unit 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 Redondo Beach 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 Special Investigations Unit 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 Special Investigations Unit 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.
Informants

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 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 Special Investigations Unit. The Special Investigations Unit 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, Special Investigations Unit 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 Special Investigations Unit 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.
Informants

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 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
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 Special Investigations Unit supervisor will discuss the above factors with the Operations 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:
Informants

(a) Payments of $500 and under may be paid in cash from a Special Investigations Unit buy/expense fund.
   1. The Special Investigations Unit 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 Confidential Expenditure Card.

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.

603.6.3 AUDIT OF PAYMENTS
The Special Investigations Unit 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.
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 Redondo Beach 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 Detective 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.
Eyewitness Identification

(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.
Eyewitness Identification

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.
Brady Material Disclosure

605.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes guidelines for identifying and releasing potentially exculpatory or impeachment information (so-called "Brady information") to a prosecuting attorney.

605.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Brady information** - Information known or possessed by the Redondo Beach Police Department that is both favorable and material to the current prosecution or defense of a criminal defendant.

605.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach 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.

605.3 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 protected personnel files), 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.
Brady Material Disclosure

605.4 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.

605.5 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.

605.6 TRAINING
Department members should receive periodic training on the requirements of this policy.
Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Operations

606.1 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, retrieval and dissemination of images and data captured by the UAS.

606.1.1 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.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) – the Federal Agency that governs all airspace and operating under the Department of Transportation, is directly responsible for the safe and efficient operation of aircraft in controlled and regulated airspace.


606.2 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.

606.3 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.

606.4 PROGRAM COORDINATOR
The Chief of Police will appoint a program coordinator who will be responsible for the management of the UAS program. The program coordinator will ensure that policies and procedures conform to current laws, regulations, and best practices and will have the following additional responsibilities:

- Coordinating the FAA Certificate of Waiver or Authorization (COA) application process and ensuring that the COA is current, and/or coordinating compliance with FAA Part 107 Remote Pilot Certificate, as appropriate for department operations.
Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Operations

- Ensuring that all authorized operators and required observers have completed all required FAA and department-approved training in the operation, applicable laws, policies, and procedures regarding use of the UAS.
- Developing uniform protocol for submission and evaluation of requests to deploy a UAS, including urgent requests made during ongoing or emerging incidents. Deployment of a UAS shall require written authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, depending on the type of mission.
- Coordinating the completion of the FAA Emergency Operation Request Form in emergency situations, as applicable (e.g., natural disasters, search and rescue, emergency situations to safeguard human life).
- Developing protocol for conducting criminal investigations involving a UAS, including documentation of time spent monitoring a subject.
- Implementing a system for public notification of UAS deployment.
- Developing an operational protocol governing the deployment and operation of a UAS including but not limited to safety oversight, use of visual observers, establishment of lost link procedures, and secure communication with air traffic control facilities.
- Developing a protocol for fully documenting all missions.
- Developing a UAS inspection, maintenance, and record-keeping protocol to ensure continuing airworthiness of a UAS, up to and including its overhaul or life limits.
- Developing protocols to ensure that all data intended to be used as evidence are accessed, maintained, stored, and retrieved in a manner that ensures its integrity as evidence, including strict adherence to chain of custody requirements. Electronic trails, including encryption, authenticity certificates, and date and time stamping, shall be used as appropriate to preserve individual rights and to ensure the authenticity and maintenance of a secure evidentiary chain of custody.
- Developing protocols that ensure retention and purge periods are maintained in accordance with established records retention schedules.
- Facilitating law enforcement access to images and data captured by the UAS.
- Recommending program enhancements, particularly regarding safety and information security.
- Ensuring that established protocols are followed by monitoring and providing periodic reports on the program to the Chief of Police.
- Maintaining familiarity with FAA regulatory standards, state laws and regulations, and local ordinances regarding the operations of a UAS.

606.5 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
Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Operations

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.

606.6 PROHIBITED USE
The UAS video surveillance equipment shall not be used:

- To conduct random surveillance activities.
- To target a person based solely on individual characteristics, such as, but not limited to race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, disability, gender or sexual orientation.
- To harass, intimidate or discriminate against any individual or group.
- To conduct personal business of any type.

The UAS shall not be weaponized.

606.7 RETENTION OF UAS DATA
Data collected by the UAS shall be retained as provided in the established records retention schedule.
Facial Recognition

607.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy aims to establish procedures for the acceptable use of the images (probe and candidate), information, and tools within the facial recognition system. Facial recognition shall only be used when there is reasonable suspicion that such use will provide information relevant to an active investigation, imminent threat to health or safety ("at-risk") or help in the identification of deceased persons or persons unable to identify themselves. This policy applies to all law enforcement personnel who are granted direct access to the facial recognition system and the personnel permitted to request facial recognition searches. Any outside agency, or personnel from an outside agency, requesting facial recognition assistance with an investigation must also adhere to this policy and fill out a request form which affirms adherence to these policies. The request form(s) can be located on the department share drive and are titled: Facial Recognition Search Request / Cal-ID / Facial Recognition Unit - Manual Search Report. Requests from outside agencies require completion of these forms and shall be turned into the records unit supervisor for auditing purposes immediately.

607.2 DEFINITIONS & TERMS AS DEFINED BY LACRIS
Los Angeles County Regional Identification System (LACRIS) - The California Department of Justice’s CAL-ID program, is responsible for providing biometric identification services to Los Angeles County law enforcement agencies.

Digital Mugshot System (DMS) – DMS is the repository of all criminal booking photos (mugshots) associated with criminal tenprint fingerprints and a criminal history record, including a Facial Recognition application.

Facial Recognition – The automated searching of a facial image (probe) against a known database(s), resulting in a list of candidates ranked by computer-evaluated similarity score. This is commonly referred to as a one-to-many comparison.

Facial Reviewer - A person who successfully completed facial recognition training by the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) or LACRIS capable of performing comparisons of candidate images against probe images.

Probe - The facial image or template is searched against a known mugshot database in a Facial Recognition System.

Surveillance - Lawful close watch kept over someone or something.

607.3 POLICY
This policy of the Redondo Beach Police Department is intended to solely utilize facial recognition technology as an investigative tool during investigations while protecting the privacy of the public and civil liberties.
607.4 PROHIBITIVE USES

1. Members shall not use facial recognition to actively surveil members of the public through any camera or video device unless the person(s) are under an active criminal investigation or the surveillance is in response to an imminent threat of life.

2. Members shall not use facial recognition on live stream video unless there is an imminent threat to life or it involves at-risk individuals.

3. Members shall not use facial recognition for predictive analysis.

607.5 FIRST AMENDMENT ACTIVITY

Facial recognition must be used in accordance with all federal and state laws, and all Departmental policies.

The Redondo Beach Police Department and its personnel will not perform or request facial recognition searches about individuals or organizations that will violate the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments of the US Constitution and shall not be based solely on any of the following:

1. Their religious, political, or social views or activities.

2. Their participation in a particular noncriminal organization.

3. Their race, ethnicity, citizenship, place of origin, age, disability, gender, gender identification, sexual orientation, or other protected classification.

607.6 DATABASE AND DATA LIMITATIONS

1. The Redondo Beach Police Department will not maintain, utilize, or keep any database to conduct facial recognition searches.

2. The Redondo Beach Police Department will only utilize the LACRIS DMS facial recognition system to conduct facial recognition searches. (If your agency uses more than the LACRIS Facial Recognition application, take out "only" and add the other system(s) you will be using and ensure the clear separation between the LACRIS DMS and any other system).

3. No non-mugshot databases, such as the California driver's license photo database, or publicly sourced image databases, are linked to or accessible via the LACRIS DMS.

4. Potential matches returned by the facial recognition system are to be considered investigative leads only and cannot be used as the sole basis for an arrest, detention, or identification. Investigative leads require investigative follow-up to corroborate the lead before any action is taken.

607.7 DOCUMENTATION

With any potential match where an investigative lead is generated on the facial recognition software, the facial reviewer and/or investigator should write a detailed report on the information they have obtained.
Facial Recognition

607.8 INVESTIGATIVE SEARCHES

1. Probe images will only be used from legally obtained sources.
2. Facial reviewers will determine if probe image(s) is suitable for facial recognition searches and may process images to conduct a facial recognition search.

607.9 TRAINING

Redondo Beach Police Department personnel accessing the facial recognition system shall have successfully completed training provided by the FBI or LACRIS, which meets the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) minimum training criteria for using facial recognition systems. Investigative searches shall only be conducted by trained facial reviewers. Trained Facial Reviewers are qualified to assess image quality and suitability for face recognition searches and to perform one-to-many and one-to-one face image comparisons.

607.10 AUDITS

The use of the LACRIS facial recognition system is controlled by state law pertaining to Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI). All use(s) of the LACRIS facial recognition system shall be performed on a right-to-know and need-to-know basis per CORI regulations. All use(s) of the LACRIS facial recognition system and search requests are subject to audit by the Cal-DOJ, LACRIS, and the local administrator from the Redondo Beach Police Department. In the event of an audit, the user will be required to provide appropriate justification for the use or request of a facial recognition search.

The local administrator must conduct monthly audits of all User activities within the Facial Recognition system as defined by LACRIS. Monthly audits shall be retained for a period of five (5) years and submitted to Cal-DOJ or LACRIS upon request.

Appropriate justification shall include a situation description and purpose for the search, including a detailed account of circumstances amounting to reasonable suspicion, a case/complaint number, and a file class/crime type, if available.
Chapter 7 - Equipment
Agency Owned & Personal Property

700.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Department members are expected to properly care for Department property assigned or entrusted to them. Members 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
Members shall be responsible for the safekeeping, serviceable condition, proper care, use and replacement of Department property assigned or entrusted to them. A member'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) Members shall promptly report through their chain of command, any loss, damage to, or un-serviceable condition of any Department issued property or equipment assigned for their use.

(b) The use of damaged or un-serviceable 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 un-serviceable, no member shall attempt to repair the property without prior approval of a supervisor.

(f) In the event any property acquired through grant funding is lost, damaged, stolen, or destroyed, the Administrative Services Lieutenant or his/her designee will notify the funding authority as soon as practicable when required.

700.3 FILING CLAIMS FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY
Claims for reimbursement for damage or loss of personal property must be made on a memorandum. The claim is submitted to the member'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 Bureau Commander, which shall include the results of his/her investigation and whether the member followed proper procedures. The supervisor's report shall address whether reasonable care was taken to prevent the loss or damage.
Agency Owned & Personal Property

Upon review by the 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 member's immediate supervisor as soon as circumstances permit.

A written report shall be submitted before the member 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 members intentionally or unintentionally may cause damage to the real or personal property of another while performing their duties. A member who damages or causes to be damaged any real or personal property of another while performing any law enforcement functions, whether in or outside the jurisdiction of the City of Redondo Beach, shall report it as provided below.

(a) A verbal report shall be made to the member's immediate supervisor as soon as circumstances permit.

(b) A written report shall be submitted before the member 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 members of another jurisdiction cause damage to real or personal property belonging to the City of Redondo Beach, it shall be the responsibility of a Redondo Beach officer present or the Redondo Beach officer responsible for the Department property to make a verbal report to his or her immediate supervisor as soon as circumstances permit. The officer 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 Chief of Police via the chain of command.
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.

701.1.1 PRIVACY POLICY
Any employee utilizing any computer, internet service, phone service or other wireless service provided by or funded by the Department expressly acknowledges and agrees that the use of such service, whether for business or personal use, shall remove any expectation of privacy the employee, sender and recipient of any communication utilizing such service might otherwise have, including as to the content of any such communication. The Department also expressly reserves the right to access and audit any and all communications (including content) sent, received and/or stored using such service.

701.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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.

701.2.1 INDIVIDUALLY OWNED PCD
Personnel may, at their discretion possess a PCD while on duty. However, the PCD shall be purchased, used and maintained at the member's expense. The use of a personal PCD shall be limited to the following conditions:

(a) Uniformed personnel shall not carry the PCD in a manner that allows it to be visible unless authorized by the Division Commander; the PCD shall not lend to an
Personal Communication Devices

unprofessional uniform or personal appearance, and the PCD shall not affect access to safety equipment;

(b) Personnel shall maintain their personal PCD on vibrate mode while on duty when it is on their person;

(c) PCD's may not be used to conduct personal business while on duty except when brief personal calls may be warranted by the circumstances, (e.g., inform family of extended hours). Such usage should be limited as much as practical to areas where the call will not be seen or heard by members of the public;

(d) Members shall not use PCD's when dispatched to a call for service, while responding to a call for service or when on scene of a call for service unless necessary to complete the official business of the Department;

(e) Members may use their personal cell phones as necessary for Department business; members shall not use the PCD in place of traditional radio broadcasts (e.g., traffic or subject stop) unless: radio coverage is not available; there are extraordinary circumstances; there is an emergency; or there is a department policy allowing it;

(f) Uniformed personnel shall not use a "hands free" device (i.e. Bluetooth or speaker function) while on duty except in the course of official duty. The use of a "hands free" device would be considered appropriate under the following situations:
   1. Barricaded suspects;
   2. Hostage situations;
   3. Mobile Command Post Operations;
   4. Catastrophic disasters, such as plane crashes, earthquakes, floods, etc.;
   5. Major political/community events;
   6. Investigative surveillance where regular phone use is not practical;
   7. Emergency contact with outside agency or outside agency field unit equipped with PCD's;
   8. When immediate communication is needed and the use of the police radio is not appropriate and other means are not readily available;
   9. Execution of a search warrant.

(g) Absent exigent circumstances, members shall not use personally owned cellular phones, communication devices, audio recorders, video recorders, digital cameras, or other electronic devices to take photographs, capture audio or video related to their law enforcement duties or involvement in any duty related event, incident or case. Use of these devices in this manner creates concerns regarding the appropriate disclosure of public records, evidence and discovery. Any electronic file captured on a PCD that may have evidentiary value shall be submitted as evidence and documented in a
Personal Communication Devices

report. The electronic file shall be deleted from the PCD once the electronic file has been submitted into evidence.

701.2.2 USE WHILE DRIVING
The use of a PCD while driving can cause unnecessary distractions and presents a negative image to the public. Uniformed members shall not use a PCD while driving unless an emergency or other circumstance that requires immediate use exists. When practical, uniformed personnel should stop the vehicle at an appropriate location prior to initiating a call or to complete their call.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit or restrict Patrol Sergeants from fulfilling their duties and responsibilities with regard to utilizing a PCD for official purposes while driving.

All members shall comply with State law and the City's Administrative Policies and Procedures 2.09 when using a PCD while driving.
Policy 702
Redondo Beach Police Department
Redondo Beach PD Policy Manual

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 member who first becomes aware of the defective condition, describing the correction needed. The paperwork shall be promptly forwarded to the Technical Services C.S.O. III or their designee for repair.

Any damage to a vehicle that was not caused by a traffic collision shall be immediately reported during the shift in which it was discovered, documented in memorandum format and/or on a vehicle damage form and forwarded to the shift sergeant. An administrative investigation will be conducted to determine if there is any vehicle abuse or misuse. If it is determined that misuse or abuse was a result of negligent conduct or operation, appropriate disciplinary action may result.

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 EQUIPMENT
Certain items shall be maintained in all department vehicles for emergency purposes and to perform routine duties.

702.3.1 PATROL VEHICLES
Officers shall inspect the patrol vehicle at the beginning of the shift and ensure that the following equipment, at a minimum, is present in the vehicle:

- 20 Emergency road flares
- 2 Sticks yellow crayon or chalk
- 1 Roll Crime Scene Barricade Tape
Vehicle Maintenance

- 1 First aid kit, CPR mask
- 1 Blanket
- 1 Blood-borne pathogen kit, Incl. protective gloves
- 1 Sharps container
- 1 Hazardous waste disposal bag
- 1 Traffic Safety Vest
- 1 Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Handbook
- 1 Evidence collection kit
- 1 Camera

702.3.2 UNMARKED VEHICLES
A member driving unmarked Department vehicles shall ensure that the minimum following equipment is present in the vehicle: 1 trauma kit.

702.4 VEHICLE REFUELING AND ENGINE OIL CHECK
Members shall conduct an inspection of the interior and exterior of a City vehicle before they operate it. Drivers shall check fluids, lights, tires, accessory equipment and the condition of the vehicle. Drivers shall check engine oil levels when refueling. They shall note dents and damage to the vehicle in the inspection log in the Sergeants’ office.

Absent emergency conditions or supervisor approval, members driving patrol City vehicles shall not leave a vehicle or place a vehicle into service that has less than 1/4 tank of fuel and with fluid levels less than the normal range. Some fluid levels, such as brake, radiator or transmission systems can not be checked easily or safely. Members may have to rely on gauges or the observation of vehicle performance. If a member does not know how to check a fluid level, can not check it due to the vehicle condition and suspects that it is below normal, they should take it to the City Yard or place it out of service. Vehicles shall not be placed in service if a warning light is constantly activated. Vehicles shall only be refueled at an authorized location.

Police Department members are subject to the rules defined in the City’s Administrative Policies and Procedures and the Fleet Services Guide.

702.5 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.
Vehicle Maintenance

702.6 NON-SWORN EMPLOYEE USE
Non-sworn employees using marked vehicles shall ensure all weapons are removed from vehicles before going into service. Non-sworn employees shall also prominently display the “out of service” placards or lightbar covers at all times. Non-sworn employees shall not operate the emergency lights or siren of any vehicle unless expressly authorized by a supervisor.
Vehicle Use

703.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Department utilizes city owned motor vehicles in a variety of applications operated by department personnel. In order to maintain a system of accountability and ensure City owned vehicles are used appropriately, regulations relating to the use of these vehicles have been established. The term City owned as used in this section also refers to any vehicle leased or rented by the City.

703.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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.

703.2.1 SHIFT ASSIGNED VEHICLES
Personnel assigned to routine scheduled field duties shall log onto the in-car computer inputting the required information when going on duty. If the vehicle is not equipped with a working in-car computer, they shall notify the Communications Center for entry of the vehicle number on the shift roster. If the employee exchanges vehicles during the shift, the new vehicle number shall be entered.

The Watch Commander shall ensure a copy of the unit roster indicating personnel assignments and vehicle numbers is completed for each shift and maintained for a minimum period of two years.

Employees 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 shift. 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.

703.2.2 UNSCHEDULED USE OF VEHICLES
Personnel utilizing a vehicle for any purpose other than their normally assigned duties shall first notify the Watch Sergeant of the reasons for use and a notation will be made on the shift roster indicating the operator’s name and vehicle number. This section does not apply to personnel permanently assigned an individual vehicle (e.g., command staff, detectives), or to Property and Evidence Unit personnel assigned transportation duties to and from the maintenance yard, etc. Property and Evidence Unit personnel shall be responsible for maintaining records of the property transportation vehicles for a minimum of two years.

703.2.3 UNDERCOVER VEHICLES
Unmarked units, if not assigned to an individual employee, shall not be used without first obtaining approval from the respective unit supervisor.
Vehicle Use

703.2.4 DETECTIVE BUREAU VEHICLES
After hour use of Investigations Division vehicles by personnel not assigned to the Investigations Division shall be recorded with the Communications unit and Watch Sergeant for the shift roster.

703.2.5 AUTHORIZED PASSENGERS
Personnel operating department owned vehicles shall not permit persons other than City employees or persons required to be conveyed in the performance of duty or as otherwise authorized to ride as a passenger in their vehicle.

When male members of this department transport female in-custodies and / or female passengers, excluding approved ride-a-longs, the male member shall notify communications of the mileage at the beginning and again at the end of the transport. This communication should be done on a dispatch recorded radio frequency.

703.2.6 PARKING
City owned vehicles should be parked in their assigned stalls. Employees shall not park privately owned vehicles in any stall assigned to a City owned vehicle or in other areas of the parking lot not designated as a parking space unless authorized by a supervisor. Privately owned motorcycles shall be parked in designated areas.

703.2.7 INSPECTION
The interior of any vehicle that has been used to transport any person other than an employee should be inspected prior to placing another person in the vehicle and again after the person is removed. This is to ensure that unauthorized items have not been left in the vehicle.

703.3 VEHICLES SUBJECT TO INSPECTION
All City owned vehicles are subject to inspection and or search at any time by a supervisor and no employee assigned to or operating such vehicle shall be entitled to any expectation of privacy with respect to the vehicle or its contents.

703.4 SECURITY
When an employee is on vacation, leave, or out of the area in excess of one week, the vehicle shall be stored in a secure location at the employee’s residence or at the police facility.

703.4.1 KEYS
Personnel assigned a permanent vehicle shall be issued keys for their respective vehicle. All employees shall report in writing, via the Chain of Command, any lost vehicle key.

703.5 ACCESSORIES AND/OR MODIFICATIONS
No modifications, additions or deletions of any equipment or accessories shall be made to the vehicle without written permission from the assigned vehicle program manager.
Vehicle Use

703.6 COLLISION DAMAGE, ABUSE AND MISUSE
When a City-owned or leased vehicle is involved in a traffic collision, the involved member shall promptly notify their supervisor. A traffic collision report shall be filed with the agency having jurisdiction.

When a collision involves a department vehicle or when a member of this department is an involved driver in a collision that occurs in this jurisdiction, and the collision results in serious injury or death, the California Highway Patrol should be summoned to handle the investigation.

The member involved in the collision shall comply with policy section 501 regarding documentation of traffic collisions involving City vehicles.

Any damage to a 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 their supervisor.

An administrative investigation will be conducted to determine if there is any vehicle abuse or misuse. If it is determined that misuse or abuse was a result of negligent conduct or operation, appropriate disciplinary action may result.

703.7 TOLL ROAD USAGE
Law enforcement vehicles are not routinely exempted from incurring toll road charges. Pursuant to the non-revenue policy of the toll roads, law enforcement agencies responding to an emergency or incident on the toll roads, while on duty, are exempt from paying the toll. Commuting, or returning to the City after an emergency does not qualify for this exemption and personnel using City owned vehicles are subject to the toll charge. To avoid unnecessary toll road violation charges, all employees operating a City owned vehicle upon the toll road shall adhere to the following:

(a) All employees operating a City owned vehicle for any reason other than an initial response to an emergency shall stop and pay the appropriate toll charge. Employees may submit for reimbursement from the City for any toll fees. (b) All employees passing through the Toll Plaza or booth during a response to an emergency shall draft a memo to their respective Bureau Commander with five working days explaining the circumstances.
Assigned Vehicles

704.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The City of Redondo Beach Fleet Services Guide (May 2001), Section 2, Part II, Section C1, states in part:

"Departments will develop and provide their take home policies to the City Manager, and will provide a listing of all employees that take home vehicles on an annual basis."

And Section 2, Part III, Section A1 states, in part:

"Authorized uses of city vehicles include the following and others may be determined by the City Manager:

(a) Transportation to lunch and place of residence before and after work provided that the vehicle is an employee's assigned transportation to and from work.

(b) Transportation between work locations.

(c) Transportation inside or outside the city to attend meetings or to keep medical appointments for work related illnesses or injuries."

The purpose of this General Order is to establish the policy and procedures regulating the police department's take-home vehicles.

704.2 POLICY
The department must be able to respond for a variety of law enforcement needs around the clock, throughout the City. To accomplish this, police vehicles may be assigned to individual positions; in other words, to those employees subject to call-back response. The Chief of Police maintains the exclusive discretion to assign take-home vehicles.

All employees operating department vehicles shall be accountable and responsible for the proper use and care of the equipment.

704.3 PROCEDURE

704.3.1 ASSIGNMENT
When an employee is assigned a vehicle, such employee is responsible for that vehicle.

The employee shall immediately notify his bureau commander, in writing, in the event of any of the following circumstances:

(a) The assigned vehicle is no longer required.

(b) The vehicle is damaged and/or must be replaced.

(c) He will be temporarily off-duty due to vacation, illness, or other reason.
**Assigned Vehicles**

704.3.2 VEHICLE USE

(a) Every employee assigned a City vehicle will ensure that the vehicle is maintained in a safe operating condition and serviced on a regular basis.

(b) Whenever an employee leaves a City-owned vehicle unattended, he shall close all windows and lock all doors of the vehicle.

(c) When parked at the employee's home, the City vehicle should be parked off the street and in a garage, if possible.

(d) The appearance of an assigned vehicle is the responsibility of the employee to whom it is assigned. All vehicles shall be clean and presentable at all times, inside and out.

(e) Department vehicles are emergency vehicles and subject to use at all hours of the day and night. It is the responsibility of all employees to operate their assigned vehicle with fuel sufficient enough for emergency response.

(f) All personnel who operate a City vehicle shall have a valid operator's license, with the correct class or endorsement thereon, for the type of vehicle operated. Operation of a police motorcycle requires a Class M driver's license or other license endorsed for motorcycle operation. The department will conduct periodic verification of employees' driver license status and personal accident records.

(g) While using a City vehicle equipped with a police radio, personnel shall monitor radio traffic unless operational necessity precludes use of the radio, e.g. undercover operation.

(h) In preparation for rapid response, off-duty sworn personnel utilizing a take-home vehicle shall carry a department authorized firearm, handcuffs, and badge/pole identification.

704.3.3 TAKING HOME CITY VEHICLES

In order to maintain operational effectiveness and efficiency, the Chief of Police may authorize personnel in some assignments to take home their assigned City vehicle. Take-home vehicles will be authorized based on one or more of the criteria listed below:

(a) Operational Needs

1. Call Back - Assignment is subject to call back at any time based on investigative expertise, supervisory responsibility or management responsibility.

2. Rapid Deployment - Assignment allows rapid response to emergency, disaster or critical incident where time is of the essence.

3. Protection of Undercover Identity - Assignment will endanger a particular employee if/when exposed to the public view.

(b) Administrative Needs
Assigned Vehicles

1. Inspection and Control - Duty commanders are required to perform unannounced inspections around the clock to ensure compliance with procedures.

2. Community Relations. - Community interaction requires response at odd hours in a variety of locations to meetings, functions and requests for assistance.

(c) Efficiency Reasons

1. Overtime Reduction - Assignment requires immediate response.

2. Communications - Assignment requires instant access to mobile communications in order to make an effective response.

Taking home a department vehicle because of a one-time need based on operational reasons can be authorized by a division commander for one 24-hour period. If the assignment is necessary for a longer period of time, but less than 30 days, the assignment must be authorized by a bureau commander. Take-home vehicle assignments longer than 30 days must be authorized by the Chief of Police. A list of those assignments authorized by the Chief of Police will be provided to the City Manager's Office. The list will be updated as needed.

704.3.4 OFF-DUTY USE OF TAKE HOME VEHICLES

Off-duty use of authorized take home vehicles is appropriate and expected in order to ensure availability of the assigned driver. Off-duty use is subject to the following restrictions:

(a) Employees must monitor the police radio when using the vehicle. Employees are expected to take appropriate action when notified by radio or when matters come to their attention through observation.

(b) City owned vehicles will not be used for any purpose which is likely to bring discredit to the City or to the department.

(c) While off-duty, department personnel will not drive assigned City vehicles out of the county without prior approval of a bureau commander or the Chief of Police.

Employees authorized to use City owned vehicles will not operate any City owned vehicle at any time when their driving ability has been impaired through the ingestion of drugs, medicine or alcoholic beverages.
Military Equipment

705.1 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).

705.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include (Government Code § 7070):

Governing body – The City Council of the City of Redondo Beach.

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.
- TASER® Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and long-range acoustic devices (LRADs).
- Kinetic energy weapons and munitions.
- Any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight.
Military Equipment

705.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach Police Department that members of this department comply with the provisions of Government Code § 7071 with respect to military equipment.

705.3 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 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 Redondo Beach 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) Establishing the procedure for a person to register a complaint or concern, or how that person may submit a question about the use of a type of military equipment, and how the Department will respond in a timely manner.

705.4 MILITARY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY
The following constitutes a list of qualifying equipment for the Department:

See attachment: RBPD-Military Equipment Inventory.pdf

705.5 APPROVAL
The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall obtain approval from the governing body by way of an ordinance adopting the military equipment policy. As part of the approval process, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall ensure the proposed military equipment policy is submitted to the governing body and is available on the department website at least 30 days prior to any public hearing concerning the military equipment at issue (Government Code § 7071). The military equipment policy must be approved by the governing body prior to engaging in any of the following (Government Code § 7071):

(a) Requesting military equipment made available pursuant to 10 USC § 2576a.
Military Equipment

(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.

705.6 COORDINATION WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS
Military equipment should not be used by any other law enforcement agency or member in this jurisdiction unless the military equipment is approved for use in accordance with this policy.

705.7 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 shall include all information required by Government Code § 7072 for the preceding calendar year for each type of military equipment in department inventory.

705.8 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.

705.9 COMPLIANCE
The Chief of Police or designee will conduct an annual audit with the assistance of the SWAT Commander will be notified of any policy violations. Instances of non-compliance will be reported to the Redondo Beach City Council, via the annual military equipment report.

Any member of the public can register a question or concern regarding military use equipment by contacting the Redondo Beach Police Department.
Military Equipment

Any member of the public can submit a complaint to any member of the Department and in any form (i.e. in person, telephone, email, etc.). Once the complaint is received it should be routed to the Professional Standards Office, 401 Diamond St, Redondo Beach, California, 90277, (310) 379-2477.

City of Redondo Beach
Professional Standards Office
401 Diamond St
Redondo Beach, California, 90277
(310) 379-2477
Chapter 8 - Support Services
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 agency’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; and
- 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 agency'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.
Communications Center

801.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes guidelines for the basic functions of the Communications Center. It addresses the immediate information needs of the Department in the course of its normal daily activities and during emergencies.

801.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach 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 the Communications Center and department members in the field.

801.3 THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER SECURITY
The communications function is vital and central to all emergency service operations. The safety and security of the Communications Center, its members and its equipment must be a high priority. Special security procedures should be established in a separate operations manual for the Communications Center.

Access to the Communications Center shall be limited to the Communications Center members, the Watch Commander, command staff and department members with a specific business-related purpose.

801.3.1 BASIC RADIO PROCEDURES
Members shall follow the policies and procedures established in the Redondo Beach Police Department Communications Operations Manual.

801.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

801.4.1 COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER
The Chief of Police shall appoint and delegate certain responsibilities to a Communications Manager. The Communications Manager is directly responsible to the Operations 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 the Communications Center 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 the Communications Center information for release.
Communications Center

(f) Maintaining the Communications Center database systems.

(g) Maintaining and updating the Communications Center procedures manual.

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 his/her health and safety needs are met, as well as steps that he/she may take to preserve evidence.

2. 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.

801.4.2 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).

(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 the Communications Center (e.g., security cameras, fences).

(i) Handling misdirected, silent and hang-up calls.

(j) Handling private security alarms, if applicable.

(k) Radio interoperability issues.

801.4.3 DISPATCHERS
Dispatchers report to the Communications Manager via the chain of command (Communications Supervisor). 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 the Communications Center, 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.

801.5 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
Communications Center

a language-appropriate authorized interpreter is available in the Communications Center, 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.

801.5.1 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.

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.

801.5.2 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.

801.6 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.

801.6.1 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION COMPLIANCE
Redondo Beach Police Department radio operations shall be conducted in accordance with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) procedures and requirements.
801.6.2 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.

801.7 DOCUMENTATION
It shall be the responsibility of the Communications Center 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.
- 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.

801.8 CONFIDENTIALITY
Information that becomes available through the Communications Center may be confidential or sensitive in nature. All members of the Communications Center 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.
Communications Center

801.9 TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION
Dispatchers shall receive training consistent with minimum standards established by POST (Penal Code § 13510).
Property and Evidence

802.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides for the proper handling and disposition of evidence not listed in the Redondo Beach Police Department Property Control Manual.

For items described as property, evidence, safekeeping and found property and the proper collection, storage and security of evidence refer to the Redondo Beach Police Department Property Control Manual. The Property Control Manual also provides for the protection of the chain of evidence and those persons authorized to remove and/or destroy property.

802.2 DEFINITIONS
Property - Includes all items of evidence, items taken for safekeeping and found property.

Evidence - Includes items taken or recovered in the course of an investigation that may be used in the prosecution of a case. This includes photographs and latent fingerprints.

Safekeeping - Includes the following types of property:

• Property obtained by the Department for safekeeping such as a firearm
• Personal property of an arrestee not taken as evidence
• Property taken for safekeeping under authority of a law (e.g., Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150 (mentally ill persons))

Found property - Includes property found by an employee or citizen that has no apparent evidentiary value and where the owner cannot be readily identified or contacted.

802.3 PROPERTY HANDLING
Any employee who first comes into possession of any property shall retain such property in his/her 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.

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.

802.3.1 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.
Property and Evidence

The Property Officer is responsible for transporting to the Fire Department, on a regular basis, any fireworks or signaling devices that are not retained as evidence.

802.3.2 CASH HANDLING
All cash seized as evidence or for safe keeping by department personnel will be handled in accordance with existing department policy governing cash handling procedures. Cash which appears to be an amount below $1000 will be counted and booked consistent with section 7.22 of the RBPD Property Control Manual.

Cash which appears to be an amount greater than $1000 will be counted by the seizing officer and a supervisor. The currency will be placed in a money envelope with the denomination of the currency, totals of each denomination and total amount of currency enclosed noted on the money envelope. The officer counting, and supervisor verifying, will initial and sign the money envelope when sealed. If the currency will not fit into a standard money envelope, place the currency in a larger envelope or bag, sealing and affixing a completed money envelope to the outside of the larger envelope or bag which contains the currency.

If at any time the seized currency appears to be a quantity in excess of $10,000, a Duty Command notification shall occur. Furthermore, depending on the quantity the supervisor may request that the Property Control Officer be called-in to place the money into the Property and Evidence Room interior vault.

802.3.3 RELINQUISHED FIREARMS
Individuals who relinquish firearms pursuant to the provisions of Penal Code § 29850 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 Property 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).
802.4 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

802.4.1 PACKAGING CONTAINER
Employees 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.

A property tag shall be securely attached to the outside of all items or group of items packaged together.

802.4.2 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.

802.5 RECORDING OF PROPERTY
The Property 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. This number shall be recorded on the property tag and the property control card.

Any changes in the location of property held by the Redondo Beach Police Department shall be noted in the property logbook.
Property and Evidence

802.6 PROPERTY CONTROL
Each time the Property 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 Property Officer at least one day prior to the court day.

802.6.1 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 Property Officer. This request may be filled out any time after booking of the property or evidence.

802.6.2 TRANSFER OF EVIDENCE TO CRIME LABORATORY
The transporting employee will check the evidence out of property, indicating the date and time on the property control card and the request for laboratory analysis.

The Property 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 employee 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.

802.6.3 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 Property Officer shall obtain the signature of the person to whom property is released, and the reason for release. Any employee 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.

802.6.4 AUTHORITY TO RELEASE PROPERTY
The Detective Bureau shall authorize the disposition or release of all evidence and property coming into the care and custody of the Department.

802.6.5 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 Property 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 Property and Evidence Section. 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.

The Property and Evidence Section 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).

802.6.6 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)).
802.6.7 CONTROL OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
The Detective 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 & Safety Code § 11364.

802.6.8 RELEASE OF FIREARM 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 Property 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, or the individual is otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm (Family Code § 6389(g); Penal Code § 33855).

802.6.9 RELEASE OF FIREARMS AND WEAPONS IN MENTAL ILLNESS MATTERS
Firearms and other deadly weapons confiscated 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 the weapon has been initiated pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code § 8102(c), the 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) which conforms to the provisions of Penal Code § 33865.

(b) If no petition has been initiated pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code § 8102(c) and the weapon is not retained as evidence, the Department shall make the weapon available for return. No firearm will be returned unless and until the person presents valid identification and written notification from the California DOJ which 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.

802.6.10 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 and in accordance with the requirements of Penal Code § 33850 et seq. (Penal Code § 18120).

If the restrained person who owns the firearms or ammunition does not wish to have the firearm or ammunition returned, he/she is entitled to sell or transfer title to a licensed dealer, provided that...
Property and Evidence

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 Redondo Beach Police Department determines him/her 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.

802.6.11 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 Property 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:

- Weapons declared by law to be nuisances (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
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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 Property and Evidence Section 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

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 Property and Evidence Section 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).
802.8 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.
Records Bureau

803.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes the guidelines for the operational functions of the Redondo Beach Police Department Records Bureau. The policy addresses department file access and internal requests for case reports.

803.1.1 NUMBERING SYSTEMS
Reports are numbered commencing with the last two digits of the current year followed by a sequential number beginning with "1" starting at midnight on the first day of January of each year. As an example, case number 04-000001 would be the first new case beginning January 1, 2004.

803.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach 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 Administrative Services 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:
   (a) Homicides.
   (b) Cases involving department members or public officials.
   (c) 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.

(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.

(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, U.S. Department of Justice’s National Law Enforcement Accountability Database), as applicable, for the following types of occurrences:

(a) Officer suicides

(b) Officer misconduct

(c) Uses of force

(d) Officer deaths or assaults

(e) Crime incidents

(f) 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).
Records Bureau

(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 pursuant to a court order, 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 Redondo Beach 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 Administrative Services Supervisor. The Administrative Services 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 Administrative Services Supervisor should forward the petition to the Detective Bureau Supervisor and the City Attorney for review. After such review and consultation with the City Attorney, the Detective Bureau Supervisor and the Administrative Services Supervisor shall decide whether a finding of factual innocence is appropriate.
Records Bureau

Upon determination that a finding of factual innocence is appropriate, the Administrative Services 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).

The Administrative Services 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 ARREST WITHOUT FILING OF ACCUSATORY PLEADING

The Operations 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.

803.6 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 policedepartment case, including field 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.

803.7 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.
803.8 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.
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 Redondo Beach 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 (i.e., the detachable magazine, contents of the magazine, etc.) 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 member taking possession of a firearm with removed/obliterated serial numbers shall book the firearm into property following standard procedures. The member booking the firearm shall indicate on the property form that serial numbers have been removed or obliterated.
Restoration of Firearm Serial Numbers

804.2.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY
The property officer receiving a firearm when the serial numbers have been removed or obliterated shall arrange for the firearm to be transported to a crime lab for restoration and maintain the chain of evidence.

804.2.4 DOCUMENTATION
Police 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 from the Redondo Beach Police Department.

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 Property and Evidence Officer will complete a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (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 will facilitate the entry of 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.
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 Redondo Beach 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
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).
Records Maintenance and Release

(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).
Records Maintenance and Release

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.
Records Maintenance and Release

(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.

805.7 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 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

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

805.8.1 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 Redondo Beach 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.
Records Maintenance and Release

(b) The notice may also include information about what the Redondo Beach 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):

   (a) 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.

   (b) When the breach involves an email address that was furnished by the Redondo Beach 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.

805.8.2 MANNER OF NOTICE

(a) Notice may be provided by one of the following methods (Civil Code § 1798.29):

   (a) Written notice.

   (b) Electronic notice if the notice provided is consistent with the provisions regarding electronic records and signatures set forth in 15 USC § 7001.

   (c) 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.

      (d) 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.

805.9 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
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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).

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.

805.9.1 SEALED JUVENILE ARREST RECORDS
Upon receiving notice from a probation department to seal juvenile arrest 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).

805.10 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 Unit 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.

805.10.1 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.

(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).
805.10.2 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.

805.10.3 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).

805.10.4 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):

(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.
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(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).
Records CJIS Compliance Procedures

806.1 PURPOSE
This policy provides the Redondo Beach Police Department with a minimum set of security requirements for access to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division systems and information and to protect and safeguard Criminal Justice Information (CJI). This policy ensures continuity of information protection. The essential premise of this policy is to provide the appropriate controls to protect CJI, from creation through dissemination; whether at rest or in transit.

806.2 IDENTIFICATION / USER ID PROCESS
The Redondo Beach Police Department will put in place a validation process of system accounts for the management of CJI system/file accounts. The validation process of system accounts shall be conducted by the Agency CLETS Coordinator (ACC) in accordance with all policies and CJIS Security Policy requirements. The ACC, in conjunction with the Information Technology (IT) department will be the point of contact for all accounts. The ACC and Information Technology department shall manage information system accounts to include establishing, activating, modifying, reviewing, disabling, and removing user accounts on all Criminal Justice Information Systems.

New employee personnel will gain access to all systems/files upon start date. User accounts suspected of compromise shall be immediately disabled upon first discovery of compromise. Logs of access privilege changes shall be maintained for a minimum of one year and the validation process documented. All user accounts of retired, terminated or otherwise former and non-working employees shall be disabled and revoked immediately or as soon as practicable.

806.2.1 ACCOUNT CREATION
(a) Upon completion of appropriate security awareness training, the Information Technology department will create and establish an account for the applicant. Each account is uniquely identified by a user name and the user’s department ID number. All accounts are created to ensure a unique username for every individual.

(b) The account will be assigned a temporary password and will be set up to require the user to create a new password upon activating the first session.

(c) The ACC will identify the level of authority for the user for each application.
   (a) Admin
   (b) Police
   (c) Dispatcher

(d) The Information Technology (IT) department will provide the initial credentials and temporary password to the user.

(e) The ACC will meet with the new user upon starting to ensure proper access to each information system is granted.
806.2.2 ACCOUNT MODIFICATION
In the event of promotion, demotion, suspension, leave or voluntary or involuntary termination, the supervisor will immediately notify the ACC of the change of status to ensure appropriate access changes are made to systems and applications.

(a) Promotion/Demotion
   1. Supervisor will notify the ACC of the change of status and change of authority level.

(b) The ACC will contact the Information Technology (IT) department to update all systems and applications as necessary to evolve with the current status of employment.

(c) Suspension/Leave
   1. Supervisor will notify the ACC of the temporary change to the users’ account.

(d) The ACC will contact Information Technology (IT) department to temporarily deactivate the account on each system and application.

(e) Upon reinstatement, the supervisor will notify the ACC, who will contact Information Technology department.

(f) The Information Technology department will reactivate the user accounts on all systems and applications.

(g) The user will verify that the accounts are active.

806.2.3 ACCOUNT TERMINATION
Upon termination from Redondo Beach Police Department, whether voluntary or involuntary, the supervisor will inform the ACC of the employment change.

(a) The ACC will contact the Information Technology (IT) department to disable all accounts on all information systems and applications.

806.2.4 ACCOUNT VALIDATION
(a) The ACC will validate Agency User Accounts and Access Privilege Levels annually.

(b) The ACC will verify that all active accounts are current and up-to-date.

806.3 SECURITY INCIDENT RESPONSE
Should unauthorized security violations be determined, in addition to departmental review, notification will also be made to the FBI for any inappropriate access to CJI systems.

Department supervisors in charge of individual units, assignments, and responsibilities shall be responsible for granting or removing access to any technology resources specific to that unit, assignment, or responsibility. Personnel may be granted access for the current, upcoming, or prior role for a limited period to provide a smooth transition of knowledge and responsibilities. In order to ensure the security of technology resources and information, supervisors shall conduct semi-annual audits of assigned access to their technology resources and should consider the specific
levels of access granted to each employee. Supervisors should immediately notify the Information Technology (IT) department of any changes.

806.4 EVENT LOGGING
The City of Redondo Beach Information Technology (IT) department shall generate audit records for defined events. These defined events include identifying significant events, which need to be audited as relevant to the security of the information system. The Information Technology department shall specify which information system components carry out auditing activities. Auditing activity can affect information system performance and this issue must be considered as a separate factor during the acquisition of information systems. The City of Redondo Beach Information Technology (IT) department shall produce audit records containing sufficient information to establish what events occurred, the sources of the events, and the outcomes of the events. The agency shall periodically review and update the list of agency-defined auditable events.

The following events shall be logged:
1. Successful and unsuccessful system log-on attempts.
2. Successful and unsuccessful attempts to use:
   a. access permission on a user account, file, directory or other system resource;
   b. create permission on a user account, file, directory or other system resource;
   c. write permission on a user account, file, directory or other system resource;
   d. delete permission on a user account, file, directory or other system resource;
   e. change permission on a user account, file, directory or other system resource.
3. Successful and unsuccessful attempts to change account passwords.
4. Successful and unsuccessful actions by privileged accounts.
5. Successful and unsuccessful attempts for users to:
   a. access the audit log file;
   b. modify the audit log file;
   c. destroy the audit log file.

The following content shall be included with every audited event:
1. Date and time of the event.
2. The component of the information system (e.g., software component, hardware component) where the event occurred.
3. Type of event.
5. Outcome (success or failure) of the event.

The City of Redondo Beach Information Technology (IT) department is required to review their Criminal Justice Information system inquiries at a minimum of once a week for inappropriate, unusual or suspicious activity. In addition to departmental review, any such activity will be reported to the FBI for further investigation.

806.5 MEDIA DISPOSAL

Procedures for media disposal as outlined in this policy applies to all Redondo Beach Police Department employees, contractors, substitute employees, and other workers at the Redondo Beach Police Department, with access to SDLaw/NCIC CJIS systems and/or data, sensitive and classified data, and media. These procedures applies to all equipment that processes, stores, and/or transmit SDLaw/NCIC CJI and classified and sensitive data that is owned or leased by the Department.

PROCEDURE

(a) When no longer usable, hard drives, diskettes, tape cartridges, CD’s, hard copies, print-outs, and other similar items used to process, store and/or transmit CJI and classified and sensitive data shall be properly dispose of in accordance with measures established by Redondo Beach Police Department.

(b) Physical media (print-outs and other physical media) shall be disposed of by one of the following methods:

1. Shredded by using Redondo Beach Police Department shredders.
2. Placed in locked shredding bins for destruction, completed by contracted destruction company hired by the City of Redondo Beach.

(a) Electronic media (hard-drives, tape cartridge, CD’s, flash drives, printer and copier hard-drives, etc.) shall be disposed of by one of the City of Redondo Beach Information Technology department methods.

1. Overwriting (at least three times) – an effective method of clearing data from magnetic media. As the name implies, overwriting uses a program to write onto the location of the media where the file to be sanitized is located.
2. Degaussing – method to magnetically erase data from magnetic media. Two types of degaussing exist: strong magnets and electric degausses. Note that common magnets are weak and cannot effectively degauss magnetic media.
3. Destruction – a method of destroying magnetic media. As the name implies, destruction of magnetic media is to physically dismantle by methods of crushing, disassembling, etc., enduring that the platters have been physically destroyed so that no data can be pulled.

(b) IT systems that have been used to process, store, or transmit CJI and/or sensitive and classified information shall not be released from City of Redondo Beach Information Technology department’s control until the equipment has been sanitized and all stored information has been cleared using one of the above methods.
Protected Information

807.1 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 Redondo Beach 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.

807.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Protected information - Any information or data that is collected, stored or accessed by members of the Redondo Beach 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.

807.2 POLICY
Members of the Redondo Beach 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.

807.3 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 Vehicle (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.

(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.
807.4 ACCESS TO PROTECTED INFORMATION

Protected information shall not be accessed in violation of any law, order, regulation, user agreement, Redondo Beach 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.

807.4.1 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).

807.5 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).

Protected information, such as Criminal Justice Information (CJI), which includes Criminal History Record Information (CHRI), should generally not be transmitted by radio, cellular telephone or any other type of wireless transmission to members in the field or in vehicles through any computer or electronic device, except in cases where there is an immediate need for the information to further an investigation or where circumstances reasonably indicate that the immediate safety of officers, other department members or the public is at risk.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit broadcasting warrant information.

807.5.1 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).
**Protected Information**

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).

807.5.2 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. 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.

807.6 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:

(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.

807.6.1 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
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table or desk; in or on an unattended vehicle; in an unlocked desk drawer or file cabinet; on an unattended computer terminal).

807.7 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.

807.8 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).
PIMS

808.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Prosecutors Information Management System (PIMS) permits clients to view Los Angeles County District Attorney case-related data. It provides a subset of PIMS inquiry functions (search applications) which may be accessed via the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Data Network/County Intranet using a web browser. The PIMS Inquiry System does not provide District Attorney information pertaining to jurisdictions outside of L.A. County.

808.2 ACCEPTABLE USE AND CONFIDENTIALITY
Access and use of the PIMS Inquiry System by authorized department employees is for law enforcement purposes only.

Department employees using the PIMS Inquiry System agree to abide by the terms and conditions of Policy Manual Section 342 and L.A. County Board of Supervisors Policy # 6.101 Attachment (Revised: July 2004) which outlines the requirements for users of L.A. County's Information Technology assets.

Department employees agree to maintain the confidentiality of information received from the PIMS Inquiry System.

808.3 PROCEDURE AND PROTOCOL

808.3.1 UNIT APPLICATION COORDINATOR
The Records Unit Administrative Coordinator shall manage user accounts and PIMS documents. The Records Unit Administrative Coordinator shall be the Department's "point of contact" for the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Data Systems Bureau/Data Network administrator.

808.3.2 SIGNATURE BLOCK APPROVALS
In conjunction with the Investigations Division Lieutenant's selection of participating employees, the Operations Bureau Commander (Captain) shall approve all participant signatures. Final authoritative approval rests with the Chief of Police.

808.3.3 APPLICATION COLLECTIONS
The Investigations Division Lieutenant shall be responsible to collect all participant applications (County registration form and agreement for acceptable use and confidentiality). The Investigations Division Lieutenant shall verify completeness and accuracy of these documents. The Records Unit Administrative Coordinator shall ensure all documents are scanned into "LASERFICHE" before submitting the documents to the County.

808.3.4 PASSWORDS
Passwords and user identification lists shall be maintained as a confidential file with the Office of the Chief of Police and the Records Unit Administrative Coordinator. The Investigations Division Lieutenant shall have access to the username/password confidential file.
808.4 AUDIT/REVIEW
Annually, the Investigations Division Lieutenant shall be responsible to review the confidential participant list. If an approved rotation or transfer of an employee takes place, appropriate changes to the PIMS Inquiry System’s access rights shall be initiated by the Records Unit Administrative Coordinator. This process shall not commence without the approval from the Operations Bureau Commander and the Investigations Division Lieutenant.
Computers and Digital Evidence

809.1 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.

809.2 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.
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.

809.2.1 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.

809.2.2 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.

809.3 SEIZING DIGITAL STORAGE MEDIA
Digital storage media, to include hard discs, 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 Property and Evidence Unit 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.

809.4 SEIZING PCDS
Personal communication devices such as cell phones, PDA’s 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.

809.5 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.

809.5.1 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.

809.5.2 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 Property and Evidence Section 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
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The card and carrier are then to be placed into a zip-lock type baggie. The 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.

809.5.3 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.

809.5.4 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.
Animal Control

810.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for animal control officers and Redondo Beach Police Department personnel in dealing with animal control related calls for service and to set forth procedures regarding animal control services, the handling of injured animals, and the abatement of animal nuisances.

810.2 ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY
The Animal Control Officer (ACO) shall be responsible for enforcing local, state and federal laws relating to animals, and for appropriately resolving or referring animal problems as outlined in this policy. The ACO shall be under the operational control of the Operations Bureau. The Animal Control Officers' assigned working hours will be scheduled by the Operations Bureau Commander or his/her designee.

During hours when the ACO is on duty, requests for animal control services shall be assigned by the Communications Center or the Watch Sergeant.

Requests for assistance to the ACO shall be acknowledged and responded to promptly.

810.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY
During hours when the Animal Control Officer is off-duty, or if the ACO is otherwise unavailable, the following animal related calls for service will be handled by the appropriate on-duty officer.

Officers may be dispatched to animal related calls and should take appropriate actions to control the situation until the arrival of an ACO. Due to the hazards of handling animals without proper equipment, responding officers generally should not attempt to capture and pick up any animal, but should keep the animal under observation until the arrival of the ACO. The following are examples of when an officer may consider acting before the arrival of the ACO:

(a) When there is a threat to the public safety.
(b) When animal has bitten someone, officers should take measures to confine the animal and prevent further injury.
(c) When an animal is creating a traffic hazard.
(d) When the owner/handler has been arrested and there is no other alternative placement for the animal.
(e) When the animal is gravely injured.

810.3.1 STRAY DOGS
If the 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 Animal Shelter (9am-4pm) or to the holding pens, making sure the animal has food, water, and bedding.
Animal Control

The animal pick-up form must be completely filled out and placed in the ACO’s box. Release of impounded dogs requires a fee be paid. Releases will be handled by the ACO or the Records Unit. The Records Unit will accept fees and issue receipts.

The ACO will transport any animals in the holding pens to the Animal Shelter as soon as he/she comes on duty. Once a dog has been taken into custody, all releases should be handled by the Animal Shelter. In cases where the ACO is not available, the Watch Sergeant shall designate an alternate to transport so that any animals are not held in the holding pens unnecessarily for extended periods.

810.3.2 ANIMAL BITE REPORTS
Officers shall obtain as much information as possible before forwarding it to the ACO for follow-up. Officers shall instruct the owner of a biting animal, if contacted, to keep the animal confined on the property until contacted by the ACO. If the animal is a stray, then every effort shall be made to capture and impound the animal immediately.

810.3.3 PUBLIC NUISANCE CALLS RELATING TO ANIMALS
Officers shall obtain and forward to the ACO as much information as possible regarding the nature of the complaint, complaining person, owner information (if possible), location of problem, etc. Officers will also document any actions taken, citation(s) issued, related report numbers, etc.

In the event responding officers cannot fulfill urgent requests for service because the animal is difficult or dangerous to handle, the ACO may be called to duty to handle the request. If the ACO is unavailable, the patrol supervisor may request the assistance of an animal control officer from an allied agency.

All requests to call in the ACO must be approved by a Watch Sergeant.

810.4 DECEASED ANIMALS
Deceased animals on public property will be removed and properly disposed of by the ACO. Officers will remove deceased animals when the Animal Control Officer is not on duty. The deceased animals may be placed in the dead pan of the Animal Control Officer's truck.

(a) For health and sanitary reasons, deceased animals should be placed in a sealed plastic bag prior to placing in the ACO truck. Large animals should be double bagged and left next to the ACO truck, out of public view.

(b) Neither the ACO nor any officer will be required to climb onto or under any privately owned structure for the purpose of removing a deceased animal.

810.5 INJURED ANIMALS
When any injured domesticated animal is brought to the attention of a member of this agency, all reasonable attempts shall be made to contact the owner or responsible handler. When the owner or responsible handler cannot be located and the animal is not an immediate danger to the community, it shall be taken to a doctor of veterinary medicine as described below (Penal Code 597.1).
Animal Control

(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) The only exception to the above is 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.

   1. When the need to kill a seriously injured or dangerous animal is necessary, the department Firearms Policy shall be followed. The decision to dispose of a seriously injured animal will rest with the on-duty Watch Commander.

(d) Injured wildlife should be referred to the SPCA, Marine Mammal Center or Department of Fish and Wildlife as applicable. The SPCA will not pick up common pigeons (red legs), starlings, bats or skunks.

(e) When handling dead or injured animals department employees shall attempt to identify and notify the owner of the final disposition of the animal.

(f) 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 the ACO is off duty, the information will be forwarded for follow-up.

810.5.1 INJURED WILDLIFE
Injured wildlife should be referred to the Department of Fish and Wildlife or the Marine Mammal Center as applicable.

810.5.2 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.
Animal Control

810.6 CITATIONS
It should be at the discretion of the handling officer or the Field Supervisor as to the need for, or advisability of, the issuance of a citation for a violation.

810.7 POST-ARREST PROCEDURES
The arresting officer should make a reasonable effort to ensure that animals or pets under a person’s care will be provided with adequate care when that person is arrested. This is only required when there is no person to provide care and the arrestee is expected to be in custody for a time period longer than would reasonably allow him/her to properly care for the animals.

 Relatives or neighbors may be contacted, with the owner’s consent, to care for the animals. If no persons can be found or the owner does not consent, the appropriate animal control authority should be notified.

810.8 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.

810.9 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.
Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act

811.1 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 Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) as well as applicable California Education Code requirements.

811.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach Police Department to comply with the Clery Act. Compliance with the Clery Act requires a joint effort between the Redondo Beach 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.

811.3 POLICY, PROCEDURE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
The Chief of Police will:

(a) Ensure that the Redondo Beach 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)(i)).
   (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)).
Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act

3. Ensure coordination of emergency response and evacuation procedures, including procedures to immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(J)).

4. Notify the Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach 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 explains the rights and options provided for under 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).

811.3.1 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.
Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act

(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 Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach 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

811.4 RECORDS COLLECTION AND RETENTION
The Records Manager is responsible for maintaining Redondo Beach 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 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
Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act

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

(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 his/her 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)).

1. The statistics shall be compiled using the definitions in the FBI's 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 in the following places (20 USC § 1092(f)(12); 34 CFR 668.46(c)(5)):
   (a) On campus.
   (b) In or on a non-campus building or property.
   (c) On public property.
   (d) In dormitories or other on-campus, residential or student facilities.

(c) Statistics will be included by the calendar year in which the crime was reported to the Redondo Beach Police Department (34 CFR 668.46(c)(3)).

(d) 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 where the stalking occurred or the location where the victim became aware of the conduct (34 CFR 668.46(c)(6)).

(e) Statistics will include the three most recent calendar years (20 USC § 1092(f)(1)(F); 34 CFR 668.46(c)).

(f) The statistics shall not identify victims of crimes or persons accused of crimes (20 USC § 1092(f)(7)).
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811.4.1 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 Redondo Beach 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.

811.4.2 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 Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach Police Department for which a written report is prepared.

811.5 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION
It is the responsibility of the Administrative Services 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)).
Jeanne Clery Campus Security Act

(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. Enforcement policies related to alcohol and illegal drugs.
6. Locations where the campus community can obtain information about registered sex offenders.
8. Missing student notification procedures.
9. 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.
Chapter 9 - Custody
Temporary Holding Facility

900.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish that the Redondo Beach Police Department shall maintain the Jail Operations and Procedures Manual to guide the operation of the Temporary Holding Facility.

The Department shall maintain the custody of prisoners in accordance with the Jail Operations and Procedures Manual and in accordance with applicable law.
Prison Rape Elimination

902.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance for complying with the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) and the implementing regulation that establishes standards (PREA Rule) to prevent, detect and respond to sexual abuse, harassment and retaliation against detainees or prisoners in the Redondo Beach Police Department Temporary Holding Facilities (28 CFR 115.111).

902.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Intersex - A person whose sexual or reproductive anatomy or chromosomal pattern does not seem to fit typical definitions of male or female. Intersex medical conditions are sometimes referred to as disorders of sex development (28 CFR 115.5).

Sexual abuse - Any of the following acts, if the detainee does not consent, is coerced into such act by overt or implied threats of violence or is unable to consent or refuse:
• Contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration, however slight
• Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva or anus
• Penetration of the anal or genital opening of another person, however slight, by a hand, finger, object or other instrument
• Any other intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh or the buttocks of another person, excluding contact incidental to a physical altercation (28 CFR 115.6)

Sexual abuse also includes abuse by a staff member, contractor or volunteer as follows, with or without consent of the detainee, prisoner or resident:
• Contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration, however slight
• Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva or anus
• Contact between the mouth and any body part where the staff member, contractor or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse or gratify sexual desire
• Penetration of the anal or genital opening, however slight, by a hand, finger, object or other instrument, that is unrelated to official duties, or where the staff member, contractor or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse or gratify sexual desire
• Any other intentional contact, either directly or through the clothing, of or with the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh or the buttocks, that is unrelated to official duties, or where the staff member, contractor or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse or gratify sexual desire
• Any attempt, threat or request by a staff member, contractor or volunteer to engage in the activities described above
• Any display by a staff member, contractor or volunteer of his/her uncovered genitalia, buttocks or breast in the presence of a detainee, prisoner or resident
Prison Rape Elimination

- Voyeurism by a staff member, contractor or volunteer (28 CFR 115.6)

**Sexual harassment** - Repeated and unwelcome sexual advances; requests for sexual favors; verbal comments, gestures or actions of a derogatory or offensive sexual nature by one detainee, prisoner or resident that are directed toward another; repeated verbal comments or gestures of a sexual nature to a detainee, prisoner or resident by a staff member, contractor or volunteer, including demeaning references to gender, sexually suggestive or derogatory comments about body or clothing, or obscene language or gestures (28 CFR 115.6).

**Transgender** - A person whose gender identity (i.e., internal sense of feeling male or female) is different from the person's assigned sex at birth (28 CFR 115.5).

**902.2 POLICY**
The Redondo Beach Police Department has zero tolerance toward all forms of sexual abuse and sexual harassment (28 CFR 115.111). The Department will not tolerate retaliation against any person who reports sexual abuse or sexual harassment or who cooperates with a sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigation.
The Redondo Beach Police Department will take immediate action to protect detainees and prisoners who are reasonably believed to be subject to a substantial risk of imminent sexual abuse (28 CFR 115.162).

**902.3 PREA COORDINATOR**
The Chief of Police shall appoint an upper-level manager with sufficient time and authority to develop, implement and oversee department efforts to comply with PREA standards in the Redondo Beach Police Department Temporary Holding Facilities (28 CFR 115.111). The PREA Coordinator's responsibilities shall include:
(a) Developing and maintaining procedures to comply with the PREA Rule.
(b) Ensuring that any contract for the confinement of detainees or prisoners includes the requirement to adopt and comply with applicable PREA and the PREA Rule, including the obligation to provide incident-based and aggregated data, as required in 28 CFR 115.187 (28 CFR 115.112).
(c) Developing a staffing plan to provide adequate levels of staffing and video monitoring, where applicable, in order to protect detainees and prisoners from sexual abuse (28 CFR 115.113). This includes documenting deviations and the reasons for deviations from the staffing plan, as well as reviewing the staffing plan a minimum of once per year.
(d) Developing methods for staff to privately report sexual abuse and sexual harassment of detainees and prisoners (28 CFR 115.151).
(e) Developing a written plan to coordinate response among staff first responders, medical and mental health practitioners, investigators and department leadership to an incident of sexual abuse (28 CFR 115.165).
(f) Ensuring a protocol is developed for investigating allegations of sexual abuse in the Temporary Holding Facility. The protocol shall include (28 CFR 115.121; 28 CFR 115.122):
Prison Rape Elimination

1. Evidence collection practices that maximize the potential for obtaining usable physical evidence based on the most recent edition of the U.S. Department of Justice’s (DOJ) Office on Violence Against Women publication, "A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations, Adults/Adolescents" or a similarly comprehensive and authoritative protocol.
2. A process to ensure a criminal or administrative investigation is completed on all allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment.
3. A process to document all referrals to other law enforcement agencies.
4. Access to forensic medical examinations, without financial cost, for all victims of sexual abuse where appropriate. Such examinations shall be performed by Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SAFEs) or Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) where possible. If SAFEs or SANEs cannot be made available, the examination can be performed by other qualified medical practitioners. The efforts to provide SAFEs or SANEs shall be documented.
5. In accordance with security needs, provisions to permit, to the extent available, detainee and prisoner access to victim advocacy services if the detainee or prisoner is transported for a forensic examination to an outside hospital that offers such services.
   (g) Ensuring that detainees and prisoners with limited English proficiency and disabilities have an equal opportunity to understand and benefit from efforts to prevent, detect and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment. This includes, as appropriate, access to interpreters and written materials in formats or through methods that provide effective communication to those with disabilities (e.g., limited reading skills, intellectual, hearing or vision disabilities) (28 CFR 115.116).
1. The agency shall not rely on other detainees or prisoners for assistance except in limited circumstances where an extended delay in obtaining an interpreter could compromise the detainee’s or prisoner’s safety, the performance of first-response duties under this policy, or the investigation of a prisoner’s allegations of sexual abuse, harassment or retaliation.
   (h) Publishing on the department’s website:
1. Information on how to report sexual abuse and sexual harassment on behalf of a detainee or prisoner (28 CFR 115.154).
2. A protocol describing the responsibilities of the Department and any other investigating agency that will be responsible for conducting sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigations (28 CFR 115.122).
   (i) Establishing a process that includes the use of a standardized form and set of definitions to ensure accurate, uniform data is collected for every allegation of sexual abuse at facilities under this agency’s direct control (28 CFR 115.187).
1. The data collected shall include, at a minimum, the data necessary to answer all questions from the most recent version of the Survey of Sexual Violence, conducted by DOJ, or any subsequent form developed by DOJ and designated for lockups.
2. The data shall be aggregated at least annually.
   (j) Ensuring audits are conducted pursuant to 28 CFR 115.401 through 28 CFR 115.405 for all Temporary Holding Facilities used to house detainees or prisoners overnight (28 CFR 115.193).
(k) Ensuring contractors or others who work in the Temporary Holding Facility are informed of the agency's zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse and sexual harassment (28 CFR 115.132).

902.4 REPORTING SEXUAL ABUSE AND HARASSMENT
Detainees or prisoners may make reports verbally, in writing, privately or anonymously of any of the following (28 CFR 115.151):
- Sexual abuse
- Sexual harassment
- Retaliation by other detainees or prisoners or staff for reporting sexual abuse or sexual harassment
- Staff neglect or violation of responsibilities that may have contributed to sexual abuse or sexual harassment

During intake the Department shall notify all detainees and prisoners of the zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse and sexual harassment, and of at least one way to report abuse or harassment to a public or private entity that is not part of the Department and that is able to receive and immediately forward detainee or prisoner reports of sexual abuse and sexual harassment to agency officials. This allows the detainee or prisoner to remain anonymous (28 CFR 115.132; 28 CFR 115.151).

902.4.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Department members shall accept reports from detainees, prisoners and third parties and shall promptly document all reports (28 CFR 115.151). All members shall report immediately to the Watch Commander any knowledge, suspicion or information regarding:
(a) An incident of sexual abuse or sexual harassment that occurs in the Temporary Holding Facility.
(b) Retaliation against detainees or the member who reports any such incident.
(c) Any neglect or violation of responsibilities on the part of any department member that may have contributed to an incident or retaliation (28 CFR 115.161).

No member shall reveal any information related to a sexual abuse report to anyone other than to the extent necessary to make treatment and investigation decisions.

902.4.2 WATCH SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITIES
The Watch Commander shall report to the department's designated investigators all allegations of sexual abuse, harassment, retaliation, neglect or violations leading to sexual abuse, harassment or retaliation. This includes third-party and anonymous reports (28 CFR 115.161).

If the alleged victim is under the age of 18 or considered a vulnerable adult, the Watch Commander shall also report the allegation as required under mandatory reporting laws and department policy.

Upon receiving an allegation that a detainee or prisoner was sexually abused while confined at another facility, the Watch Commander shall notify the head of the facility or the appropriate office of the agency where the alleged abuse occurred. The notification shall be made as soon as possible but no later than 72 hours after receiving the allegation. The Watch Commander shall document such notification (28 CFR 115.163).
Prison Rape Elimination

If an alleged detainee or prisoner victim is transferred from the Temporary Holding Facility to a jail, prison or medical facility, the Department shall, as permitted by law, inform the receiving facility of the incident and the prisoner’s potential need for medical or social services, unless the prisoner requests otherwise (28 CFR 115.165).

902.5 INVESTIGATIONS
The Department shall promptly, thoroughly and objectively investigate all allegations, including third-party and anonymous reports, of sexual abuse or sexual harassment. Only investigators who have received department-approved special training shall conduct sexual abuse investigations (28 CFR 115.171).

902.5.1 FIRST RESPONDERS
The first officer to respond to a report of sexual abuse or sexual assault shall (28 CFR 115.164):
(a) Separate the parties.
(b) Establish a crime scene to preserve and protect any evidence. Identify and secure witnesses until steps can be taken to collect any evidence.
(c) If the abuse occurred within a time period that still allows for the collection of physical evidence, request that the alleged victim not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, including, as appropriate, washing, brushing teeth, changing clothes, urinating, defecating, smoking, drinking or eating.
(d) If the abuse occurred within a time period that still allows for the collection of physical evidence, ensure that the alleged abuser does not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, including, as appropriate, washing, brushing teeth, changing clothes, urinating, defecating, smoking, drinking or eating.
If the first responder is not an officer the responder shall request that the alleged victim not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence and should then notify a law enforcement staff member (28 CFR 115.164).

902.5.2 INVESTIGATOR RESPONSIBILITIES
Investigators shall (28 CFR 115.171):
(a) Gather and preserve direct and circumstantial evidence, including any available physical and biological evidence and any available electronic monitoring data.
(b) Interview alleged victims, suspects and witnesses.
(c) Review any prior complaints and reports of sexual abuse involving the suspect.
(d) Conduct compelled interviews only after consulting with prosecutors as to whether compelled interviews may be an obstacle for subsequent criminal prosecution.
(e) Assess the credibility of the alleged victim, suspect or witness on an individual basis and not by the person's status as a detainee or a member of the Redondo Beach Police Department.
(f) Document in written reports a description of physical, testimonial, documentary and other evidence, the reasoning behind any credibility assessments, and investigative facts and findings.
(g) Refer allegations of conduct that may be criminal to the District Attorney for possible prosecution, including any time there is probable cause to believe a detainee or prisoner sexually abused another detainee or prisoner in the Temporary Holding Facility (28 CFR 115.178).
(h) Cooperate with outside investigators and remain informed about the progress of any outside investigation.

902.5.3 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS
Administrative investigations shall include an effort to determine whether staff actions or failures to act contributed to the abuse. The departure of the alleged abuser or victim from the employment or control of this department shall not be used as a basis for terminating an investigation (28 CFR 115.171).

902.5.4 SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL ABUSE VICTIMS
No detainee or prisoner who alleges sexual abuse shall be required to submit to a polygraph examination or other truth-telling device as a condition for proceeding with the investigation of such an allegation (28 CFR 115.171(e)).
Detainee or prisoner victims of sexual abuse shall receive timely, unimpeded access to emergency medical treatment. Treatment services shall be provided to the victim without financial cost and regardless of whether the victim names the abuser or cooperates with any investigation arising out of the incident (28 CFR 115.182).

902.5.5 CONCLUSIONS AND FINDINGS
All completed investigations shall be forwarded to the Chief of Police, or if the allegations may reasonably involve the Chief of Police, to the City Manager. The Chief of Police or City Manager shall review the investigation and determine whether any allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment have been substantiated by a preponderance of the evidence (28 CFR 115.172).
All personnel shall be subject to disciplinary sanctions up to and including termination for violating this policy. Termination shall be the presumptive disciplinary sanction for department members who have engaged in sexual abuse. All discipline shall be commensurate with the nature and circumstances of the acts committed, the member's disciplinary history and the sanctions imposed for comparable offenses by other members with similar histories (28 CFR 115.176).
All terminations for violations of this policy, or resignations by members who would have been terminated if not for their resignation, shall be criminally investigated unless the activity was clearly not criminal and reported to any relevant licensing body (28 CFR 115.176).
Any contractor or volunteer who engages in sexual abuse shall be prohibited from contact with detainees or prisoners and reported to any relevant licensing bodies (28 CFR 115.177). The Chief of Police shall take appropriate remedial measures and consider whether to prohibit further contact with detainees or prisoners by a contractor or volunteer.

902.6 RETALIATION PROHIBITED
All detainees, prisoners and members who report sexual abuse or sexual harassment or who cooperate with sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigations shall be protected from
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retaliation (28 CFR 115.167). If any other individual who cooperates with an investigation expresses a fear of retaliation, appropriate measures shall be taken to protect that individual. The Watch Commander or the authorized designee shall employ multiple protection measures, such as housing changes or transfers for detainee or prisoner victims or abusers, removal of alleged abusers from contact with victims, and emotional support services for detainees, prisoners or members who fear retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or sexual harassment or for cooperating with investigations.

The Watch Commander or the authorized designee shall identify a staff member to monitor the conduct and treatment of detainees, prisoners or members who have reported sexual abuse and of detainees or prisoners who were reported to have suffered sexual abuse. The staff member shall act promptly to remedy any such retaliation. In the case of detainees or prisoners, such monitoring shall also include periodic status checks.

902.7 REVIEWS AND AUDITS

902.7.1 INCIDENT REVIEWS
An incident review shall be conducted at the conclusion of every sexual abuse investigation, unless the allegation has been determined to be unfounded. The review should occur within 30 days of the conclusion of the investigation. The review team shall include upper-level management officials and seek input from line supervisors and investigators (28 CFR 115.186).

The review shall (28 CFR 115.186):
(a) Consider whether the allegation or investigation indicates a need to change policy or practice to better prevent, detect or respond to sexual abuse.
(b) Consider whether the incident or allegation was motivated by race; ethnicity; gender identity; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex identification, status or perceived status; gang affiliation; or was motivated or otherwise caused by other group dynamics at the facility.
(c) Examine the area in the facility where the incident allegedly occurred to assess whether physical barriers in the area may enable abuse.
(d) Assess the adequacy of staffing levels in that area during different shifts.
(e) Assess whether monitoring technology should be deployed or augmented to supplement supervision by staff.

The review team shall prepare a report of its findings, including any determinations made pursuant to this section and any recommendations for improvement. The report shall be submitted to the Chief of Police and the PREA Coordinator. The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall implement the recommendations for improvement or shall document the reasons for not doing so (28 CFR 115.186).

902.7.2 DATA REVIEWS
The facility shall conduct an annual review of collected and aggregated incident-based sexual abuse data. The review should include, as needed, data from incident-based documents, including reports, investigation files and sexual abuse incident reviews (28 CFR 115.187).

The purpose of these reviews is to assess and improve the effectiveness of sexual abuse
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prevention, detection and response policies, practices and training. An annual report shall be prepared that includes (28 CFR 115.188):
(a) Identification of any potential problem areas.
(b) Identification of any corrective actions taken.
(c) Recommendations for any additional corrective actions.
(d) A comparison of the current year's data and corrective actions with those from prior years.
(e) An assessment of the department's progress in addressing sexual abuse.
The report shall be approved by the Chief of Police and made readily available to the public through the department website or, if it does not have one, through other means. Material may be redacted from the reports when publication would present a clear and specific threat to the safety and security of the Temporary Holding Facility. However, the nature of the redacted material shall be indicated.
All aggregated sexual abuse data from Redondo Beach Police Department facilities and private facilities with which it contracts shall be made readily available to the public at least annually through the department website or, if it does not have one, through other means. Before making aggregated sexual abuse data publicly available, all personal identifiers shall be removed (28 CFR 115.189).

902.8 RECORDS
The Department shall retain all written reports from administrative and criminal investigations pursuant to this policy for as long as the alleged abuser is held or employed by the Department, plus five years (28 CFR 115.171).
All other data collected pursuant to this policy shall be securely retained for at least 10 years after the date of the initial collection unless federal, state or local law requires otherwise (28 CFR 115.189).

902.9 TRAINING
All employees, volunteers and contractors who may have contact with detainees or prisoners shall receive department-approved training on the prevention and detection of sexual abuse and sexual harassment within this facility. The Personnel and Training shall be responsible for developing and administering this training as appropriate, covering at a minimum (28 CFR 115.131):
• The Department's zero-tolerance policy and the right of detainees and prisoners to be free from sexual abuse and sexual harassment, and from retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or harassment.
• The dynamics of sexual abuse and harassment in confinement settings, including which detainees and prisoners are most vulnerable.
• The right of detainees, prisoners and staff members to be free from sexual abuse and sexual harassment, and from retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or harassment.
• Detecting and responding to signs of threatened and actual abuse.
• Communicating effectively and professionally with all detainees and prisoners.
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- Compliance with relevant laws related to mandatory reporting of sexual abuse to outside authorities.

Investigators assigned to sexual abuse investigations shall also receive training in conducting such investigations in confinement settings. Training should include (28 CFR 115.134):
  - Techniques for interviewing sexual abuse victims.
  - Proper use of Miranda and Garrity warnings.
  - Sexual abuse evidence collection in confinement settings.
  - Criteria and evidence required to substantiate a case for administrative action or prosecution referral.

The Personnel and Training shall maintain documentation that employees, volunteers, contractors and investigators have completed required training and that they understand the training. This understanding shall be documented through individual signature or electronic verification. All current employees and volunteers who may have contact with detainees or prisoners shall be trained within one year of the effective date of the PREA standards. The agency shall provide annual refresher information to all such employees and volunteers to ensure that they understand the current sexual abuse and sexual harassment policies and procedures.
Custodial Searches

901.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance regarding searches of individuals in custody. Such searches are necessary to eliminate the introduction of contraband, intoxicants or weapons into the Redondo Beach Police Department facility. Such items can pose a serious risk to the safety and security of department members, individuals in custody, contractors and the public.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit the otherwise lawful collection of evidence from an individual in custody.

901.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Custody search** - An in-custody search of an individual and of the individual's property, shoes, and clothing, including pockets, cuffs, and folds on the clothing, to remove all weapons, dangerous items, and contraband.

**Physical body cavity search** - A search that includes a visual inspection and may include a physical intrusion into a body cavity. Body cavity means the stomach, rectal cavity, or vagina of an individual.

**Strip search** - A search that requires an individual to remove or rearrange some or all of the individual's clothing to permit a visual inspection of the underclothing, breasts, buttocks, anus, or outer genitalia. This includes monitoring an individual who is changing clothes, where the individual's underclothing, buttocks, genitalia, or female breasts are visible.

901.2 POLICY
All searches shall be conducted with concern for safety, dignity, courtesy, respect for privacy and hygiene, and in compliance with policy and law to protect the rights of those who are subject to any search.

Searches shall not be used for intimidation, harassment, punishment or retaliation.

901.3 FIELD AND TRANSPORTATION SEARCHES
An officer should conduct a custody search of an individual immediately after the individual's arrest, when receiving an individual from the custody of another, and before transporting a person who is in custody in any department vehicle.

Whenever practicable, a custody search should be conducted by an officer of the same sex as the person being searched. If an officer of the same sex is not reasonably available, a witnessing officer should be present during the search.

901.4 SEARCHES AT POLICE FACILITIES
Custody searches shall be conducted on all individuals in custody, upon entry to the Redondo Beach Police Department facilities. Except in exigent circumstances, the search should be
Custodial Searches

conducted by a member of the same sex as the individual being searched. If a member of the same sex is not available, a witnessing member must be present during the search.

Custody searches should also be conducted any time an individual in custody enters or re-enters a secure area, or any time it is reasonably believed that a search is necessary to maintain the safety and security of the facility.

901.4.1 PROPERTY
Members shall take reasonable care in handling the property of an individual in custody to avoid discrepancies or losses. Property retained for safekeeping shall be kept in a secure location until the individual is released or transferred.

Some property may not be accepted by a facility or agency that is taking custody of an individual from this department, such as weapons or large items. These items should be retained for safekeeping in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy.

All property shall be inventoried by objective description (this does not include an estimated value). The individual from whom it was taken shall be required to sign the completed inventory. If the individual's signature cannot be obtained, the inventory shall be witnessed by another department member. The inventory should include the case number, date, time, member's Redondo Beach Police Department identification number and information regarding how and when the property may be released.

901.4.2 VERIFICATION OF MONEY
All money shall be counted in front of the individual from whom it was received. When possible, the individual shall initial the dollar amount on the inventory. Additionally, all money should be placed in a separate envelope and sealed. Negotiable checks or other instruments and foreign currency should also be sealed in an envelope with the amount indicated but not added to the cash total. All envelopes should clearly indicate the contents on the front. The department member sealing it should place the member's initials across the sealed flap. Should any money be withdrawn or added, the member making such change shall enter the amount below the original entry and initial it. The amount of money in the envelope should always be totaled and written on the outside of the envelope.

901.5 STRIP SEARCHES
No individual in temporary custody at any Redondo Beach Police Department facility shall be subjected to a strip search unless there is reasonable suspicion based upon specific and articulable facts to believe the individual has a health condition requiring immediate medical attention or is concealing a weapon or contraband. Factors to be considered in determining reasonable suspicion include, but are not limited to:

(a) The detection of an object during a custody search that may be a weapon or contraband and cannot be safely retrieved without a strip search.
Custodial Searches

(b) Circumstances of a current arrest that specifically indicate the individual may be concealing a weapon or contraband.
   1. A felony arrest charge or being under the influence of a controlled substance should not suffice as reasonable suspicion absent other facts.

(c) Custody history (e.g., past possession of contraband while in custody, assaults on department members, escape attempts).

(d) The individual’s actions or demeanor.

(e) Criminal history (i.e., level of experience in a custody setting).

No transgender or intersex individual shall be searched or examined for the sole purpose of determining the individual’s genital status. If the individual’s genital status is unknown, it may be determined during conversations with the person, by reviewing medical records, or as a result of a broader medical examination conducted in private by a medical practitioner (28 CFR 115.115).

901.5.1 STRIP SEARCH PROCEDURES
Strip searches at Redondo Beach Police Department facilities shall be conducted as follows (28 CFR 115.115; Penal Code § 4030):

(a) Written authorization from the Watch Commander shall be obtained prior to the strip search.

(b) All members involved with the strip search shall be of the same sex as the individual being searched, unless the search is conducted by a medical practitioner.

(c) All strip searches shall be conducted in a professional manner under sanitary conditions and in a secure area of privacy so that it cannot be observed by those not participating in the search. The search shall not be reproduced through a visual or sound recording.

(d) Whenever possible, a second member of the same sex should also be present during the search, for security and as a witness to the finding of evidence.

(e) Members conducting a strip search shall not touch the breasts, buttocks, or genitalia of the individual being searched.

(f) The primary member conducting the search shall prepare a written report to include:
   1. The facts that led to the decision to perform a strip search.
   2. The reasons less intrusive methods of searching were not used or were insufficient.
   3. The written authorization for the search, obtained from the Watch Commander.
   4. The name of the individual who was searched.
   5. The name and sex of the members who conducted the search.
   6. The name, sex, and role of any person present during the search.
   7. The time and date of the search.
Custodial Searches

8. The place at which the search was conducted.
9. A list of the items, if any, that were recovered.
10. The facts upon which the member based the member's belief that the individual was concealing a weapon or contraband.

(g) No member should view an individual's private underclothing, buttocks, genitalia, or breasts while that individual is showering, performing bodily functions, or changing clothes, unless the individual would otherwise qualify for a strip search. However, if serious hygiene or health issues make it reasonably necessary to assist the individual with a shower or a change of clothes, a supervisor should be contacted to ensure reasonable steps are taken to obtain the individual's consent and/or otherwise protect the individual's privacy and dignity.

(h) If the individual has been arrested for a misdemeanor or infraction offense, the written authorization from the Watch Commander shall include specific and articulable facts and circumstances upon which the reasonable suspicion determination for the search was made.

(i) A copy of the written authorization shall be retained and made available upon request to the individual or the individual's authorized representative. A record of the time, date, place of the search, the name, and sex of the person conducting the search, and a statement of the results of the search shall also be retained and made available upon request to the individual or the individual's authorized representative.

901.5.2 SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCE FIELD STRIP SEARCHES
A strip search may be conducted in the field only with Watch Commander authorization and only in exceptional circumstances, such as when:

(a) There is probable cause to believe that the individual is concealing a weapon or other dangerous item that cannot be recovered by a more limited search.

(b) There is probable cause to believe that the individual is concealing controlled substances or evidence that cannot be recovered by a more limited search, and there is no reasonable alternative to ensure the individual cannot destroy or ingest the substance during transportation.

These special-circumstance field strip searches shall only be authorized and conducted under the same restrictions as the strip search procedures in this policy, except that the Watch Commander authorization does not need to be in writing.

901.6 PHYSICAL BODY CAVITY SEARCH
Physical body cavity searches shall be subject to the following (Penal Code § 4030):

(a) No individual shall be subjected to a physical body cavity search without written approval of the Watch Commander and only upon a search warrant. A copy of any search warrant and the results of the physical body cavity search shall be included with the related reports and made available, upon request, to the individual or authorized representative (except for those portions of the warrant ordered sealed by a court).
Custodial Searches

(b) Only a physician, nurse practitioner, registered nurse, licensed vocational nurse or Emergency Medical Technician Level II licensed to practice in California may conduct a physical body cavity search.

(c) Except for the physician or licensed medical personnel conducting the search, persons present must be of the same sex as the individual being searched. Only the necessary department members needed to maintain the safety and security of the medical personnel shall be present.

(d) Privacy requirements, including restricted touching of body parts and sanitary condition requirements, are the same as required for a strip search.

(e) All such searches shall be documented, including:

1. The facts that led to the decision to perform a physical body cavity search of the individual.
2. The reasons less intrusive methods of searching were not used or were insufficient.
3. The Watch Commander’s approval.
4. A copy of the search warrant.
5. The time, date and location of the search.
6. The medical personnel present.
7. The names, sex and roles of any department members present.
8. Any contraband or weapons discovered by the search.

(f) Copies of the written authorization and search warrant shall be retained and shall be provided to the individual who was searched or other authorized representative upon request. A record of the time, date, place of the search, the name and sex of the person conducting the search and a statement of the results of the search shall also be retained and made available upon request to the individual or the individual’s authorized representative.

901.7 TRAINING
Personnel and Training Unit shall ensure members have training that includes (28 CFR 115.115):

(a) Conducting searches of cross-gender individuals.

(b) Conducting searches of transgender and intersex individuals.

(c) Conducting searches in a professional and respectful manner, and in the least intrusive manner possible, consistent with security needs.
Chapter 10 - Personnel
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 Redondo Beach Police Department and that are promulgated and maintained by the Human Resources Department.

1000.2 POLICY
In accordance with applicable federal, state, and local law, the Redondo Beach 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, or any other protected class or status. 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 Support Services Bureau Commander should employ a comprehensive recruitment and selection strategy to recruit and select employees from a qualified and diverse pool of candidates.

The strategy should include:

(a) Identification of racially and culturally diverse target markets.
(b) Use of marketing strategies to target diverse applicant pools.
(c) 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.
(d) Expanded outreach through partnerships with media, community groups, citizen academies, local colleges, universities, and the military.
(e) Employee referral and recruitment incentive programs.
(f) Consideration of shared or collaborative regional testing processes.

The Support Services Bureau Commanders 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 his/her status in the recruiting process.
Recruitment and Selection

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

(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).
   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

(l) Any relevant information in the National Law Enforcement Accountability Database
Recruitment and Selection

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 Redondo Beach 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 Support Services Bureau Commander shall not require candidates to provide passwords, account information, or access to password-protected social media accounts (Labor Code § 980).

The Support Services Bureau 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.
Recruitment and Selection

Regardless of whether a third party is used, the Support Services Bureau 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 Support Services Bureau 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.

(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
Recruitment and Selection

within 180 days of voluntary separation from the Redondo Beach 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; 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.

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 Human Resources Department should maintain validated standards for all positions.
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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
(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)).

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)
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 Redondo Beach 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
The employee will complete the "Employee Pre-evaluation" (RBPD Form 334) and submit it to the rater approximately 30-days prior to their annual evaluation anniversary date.

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 may be consulted by the immediate supervisor for their input.

All sworn and non-sworn supervisory personnel should 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. 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.

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 as per their Memorandum of Understanding.
Evaluation of Employees

Employees will be evaluated based on the following chart and/or in compliance with the employee’s Memorandum of Understanding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee Status</th>
<th>D.O.R.</th>
<th>Quarterly</th>
<th>Annual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee Training</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee Probationary (optional)</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee Non-probationary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The probationary period for full time employees will be evaluated based on the following chart and/or in compliance with the employee’s Memorandum of Understanding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Probation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police Officer Recruit</td>
<td>18 months from date of hire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Officer Pre-Service</td>
<td>18 months from date of hire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Officer Lateral</td>
<td>12 months from date of hire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Services Dispatcher Trainee</td>
<td>12 months from date of hire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Services Dispatcher Lateral</td>
<td>12 months from date of hire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-sworn RBCEA</td>
<td>12 months from date of hire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-sworn RBPSA</td>
<td>12 months from date of hire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotional / All</td>
<td>12 months from date of promotion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annual evaluation for permanent employees will be based on the following chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Annual Evaluation Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police Officer Recruit</td>
<td>12 months from promotion to police officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Officer Pre-Service</td>
<td>12 months from date of hire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Officer Lateral</td>
<td>12 months from date of hire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Services Dispatcher Trainee</td>
<td>12 months from promotion to ESD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Services Dispatcher Lateral</td>
<td>12 months from date of hire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-sworn RBCEA</td>
<td>12 months from date of hire in position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-sworn RBPSA</td>
<td>12 months from date of hire in position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotional / All</td>
<td>12 months from date of promotion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Evaluation of Employees

1001.4 FULL TIME PROBATIONARY PERSONNEL
Full time employees who are in training are evaluated daily, weekly, and/or monthly. Personnel are on probation for 12 or 18 months before being eligible for certification as permanent employees. Supervisors may complete quarterly evaluations if necessary for all full-time personnel during the probationary period. Probationary employees may be placed on monthly or weekly evaluations if deemed necessary.

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.

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:

Improvement Needed - Work performance does not consistently meet the standards of performance for the position. Serious effort is needed to improve performance. The supervisor shall make written comments for any rating of other than "Meets Standards".

Meets Standards - Work performance consistently meets the standards of performance for the position.

Outstanding - Work performance is consistently superior to the standards required for the job. Member obviously exceeds normal requirements, frequently exceeds the performance of peers, and leads peers in all dimensions of the work performed. Member is generally recognized as a subject expert and frequently instructs, facilitates and mentors the development of others in this performance area. The supervisor shall make written comments for any rating of other than "Meets Standards".

Not Applicable - The member is not required to perform in a specific rating factor, and it cannot be measured.
Evaluation of Employees

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.

1001.6 EVALUATION INTERVIEW
When the supervisor has completed the 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, and the obligation to report any perceived or observed acts of harassment or discrimination against the employee or any other Department employee.

(b) Whether any questions the employee has have been sufficiently addressed.

(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.

1001.6.2 STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FORM
At the time of each employee's annual evaluation, the reviewing supervisor shall require the employee to read the Redondo Beach Police Department's Standards of Conduct 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 Standards of Conduct Policies.

(b) Whether any questions the employee has have been sufficiently addressed.
Evaluation of Employees

The completed form should be returned to the supervisor (or authorized individual if the employee is uncomfortable returning the form to the present 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 ensure 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. The Division Commander shall review the evaluation for fairness, impartiality, uniformity, and consistency. The Division Commandermay evaluate the supervisor on the quality of ratings given. The Division Commander will forward the evaluation to the Chief of Police through the chain of command. The employee shall be provided a finalized and fully executed performance evaluation prior to his response and prior to its entry in the employee's personnel file or any other file used for personnel purposes.

1001.8 EVALUATION DISTRIBUTION
The original performance evaluation shall be maintained in the employee's personnel file in the Personnel and Training office for the tenure of the employee's employment. The Personnel and Training office will forward a copy to the employee, a copy to the supervisor for the working file, and a copy to the City Human Resources Department.
Premium Assignments

1002.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
To create an environment where all employees can broaden their careers, advance the skill set of the Department and the employees equitably.

1002.1.1 PREMIUM POSITIONS
Premium Assignments provide employees an opportunity to broaden their careers, enhance their skill sets and experience unique aspects of law enforcement.

The Premium Assignments processes discussed herein establish an agreed-upon and equitable manner of determining the most suited employee for a Premium Assignment, allow the Department latitude to select candidates for the positions and provide employees a clear basis of receiving notice of, and the manner of vying for, these positions, if desired.

The list of positions that are considered Premium Assignments are outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Redondo Beach and the Redondo Beach Police Officers' Association. The Premium Assignments are subject to the rules/guidelines set forth in this policy, which were negotiated between the City and the RBPOA.

1002.2 QUALIFICATIONS FOR SELECTION
Any employee can test for a Premium Assignment, provided, however, a candidate must be off initial hire or promotional probation at the time of appointment.

The candidate shall be on full-duty status at the time of appointment.

1002.3 SELECTION PROCESS
Notice of Premium Assignment openings shall be made in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Redondo Beach and the Redondo Beach Police Officers' Association. Employees will have a minimum of ten (10) days to submit a memo to the Premium Assignment unit Division Commander or his designee.

All applicants may submit a personal resume, accompanied by a one-page statement stating their qualifications for the position.

An oral interview panel shall be established by the Chief of Police, or his / her designee, for the purpose of evaluating all interested employees. The oral panel shall include, at a minimum, the direct supervisor of the unit for which the candidate is applying.

In addition to a candidate’s resume and statement of qualification, the review panel may consider the candidate's most recent evaluation, disciplinary history over the past 36 months and input from the candidate’s current supervisor.

The oral panel shall provide each candidate a numerical score of that candidate’s suitability for the assignment from 0-100. Scores will be assigned according to the following: "Most Qualified" (100% - 90%), "Qualified" (89% - 70%) and "Not Qualified" (69% and under).
Premium Assignments

The Chief of Police or his / her designee shall make appointments(s) to each position from among the three (3) candidates on the list with the highest overall scores.

If no candidates express interest in a Premium Assignment position, or after the testing process only "Not Qualified" candidates remain, the current person in the position may remain in the Premium Assignment for another year, if they so request and the Chief of Police or designee agrees. At the end of that year, the position will once again be offered via a notice of opening.

If a Premium Assignment becomes vacant and no one applies for the position, an "as assigned" employee may be assigned to the position for up to one year. After the one year, if there still is not an employee that is interested in the position, the "as assigned" employee can be renewed for as long as they are subject to "as assigned" status.

Premium Assignments lists are valid for 90 days from the date the list is established.

1002.4 PREMIUM POSITION/DURATION

Appointment to any Premium Assignment will entail a term of five years. At the conclusion of the five-year assignment term:

(a) The officer will return to the Patrol Division, or;

(b) The officer assigned to a Premium Assignment may request a one-year extension. The Chief of Police or his/her designee shall have sole discretion whether to grant the one-year extension. An incumbent can only receive one 1-year extension (maximum of 6 years in that Premium Assignment before being rotated out to another assignment), or;

(c) An employee granted the one-year extension shall not be required to test for the position.

(d) Nothing herein prohibits an employee from testing for another Premium Assignment position after completing his or her term in a Premium Assignment.

At the end of eleven (11) consecutive years in any combination of Premium Assignments outside of Patrol, the employee will be required to work uniform patrol for a minimum of one patrol deployment before being eligible for assignment to another non-Patrol Premium Assignment position.

An officer who is required to return to Patrol upon completion of eleven years in non-Patrol Premium Assignment positions is not precluded from immediately testing for, and being assigned to, the Patrol-based Premium Assignment positions of FTO, DUI, and CSI. An officer serving in a Patrol Premium Assignment is eligible for selection to a non-Patrol Premium Assignment after serving one deployment or more in such Patrol position.

Duration in the position of Canine Officer:

(a) Qualified service life of the canine. Qualified service life does not include unforeseen injury or malfunction with the canine.

(a) A Canine Officer may re-test for a second canine commitment upon successful conclusion of his/her first tenure.
Premium Assignments

(a) A Canine Officer position must be vacated at the end of two (2) complete Canine Officer commitments

1002.5 PREMIUM PAY
(a) Premium pay for all Premium Assignment positions shall be determined by the current Memorandum of Understanding between the Redondo Beach Police Officers’ Association and the City of Redondo Beach.

(b) Once removed from a Premium Assignment, an employee will no longer receive Premium Assignment pay.

1002.6 REMOVAL FROM PREMIUM POSITION
An employee may voluntarily vacate a Premium Assignment position with the approval of the Chief of Police. The reassignment will be conducted at the soonest time that affords consideration to both the employee as well as the duties vacated, as determined by the Chief of Police or his designee.

An employee may be removed from a Premium Assignment without cause during the initial 12 months of the employee's assignment to the position. After the initial 12 months and prior to the conclusion of the 5-year term (or serviceable life of the dog for Canine assignments), an employee may only be removed from a Premium Assignment for cause.

1002.7 LIMITED TERM ASSIGNMENT
It may become desirable to have Premium Assignments of limited duration due to grant funding or some need that is of limited duration.

Any such limited term Premium Assignments, the compensation and the manner of selecting or removing personnel shall be established through the meet and confer process between the City and the RBPOA.

1002.8 DISPUTES
Any dispute over the interpretation, application or impact of this Policy may be raised by any employee or RBPOA as a grievance subject to the grievance procedure set forth in the applicable Memorandum of Understanding between the City and the RBPOA.

1002.9 RETROACTIVE APPLICATION OF THIS POLICY
Once this Policy becomes applicable, employees then serving in Premium Assignments shall be subject to the 5-year (extendable to a 6-year maximum) limit in such Premium Assignment. All years served in such assignment will count against the 5-year (6-year maximum) limit.

For example, an employee having served 3½ years in a Premium Assignment at the time this Policy becomes effective shall have 1½ years remaining (which may be extended an additional 1-year upon request of the employee and approval of the Chief or designee). After the 1½ years (or 2½ years if extended) the position shall be put up for bid and the incumbent employee shall be rotated out.
Premium Assignments

Time served in non-Patrol Premium Assignments prior to this Policy becoming effective shall not count towards the consecutive eleven (11)-year cap with the exception of time served in an employee's present assignment.

Example: An employee who has served in non-Patrol Premium Assignments for the past 12 consecutive years at the time this Policy becomes effective, the last two of which is in their present non-Patrol Premium Assignment shall be permitted up to nine (9) more consecutive years in non-Patrol Premium Assignments, as only the two years in the present assignment count against the eleven (11)-year cap.

1002.10 NEGOTIATED POLICY

This policy and all its terms and provisions were negotiated and agreed upon by and between the City and RBPOA. There shall be no changes to this policy without the agreement of RBPOA and the City; provided, however, this policy may be unilaterally changed by the City Council upon expiration of MOU between the parties then in effect, after completing the obligation to meet and confer for a successor MOU between the City and RBPOA and all applicable impasse procedures (including fact finding, if requested).
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 agency’s philosophy is to promote verbal communications 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 General Orders Manual;
- City rules & regulations covering personnel practices or working conditions.

Grievances may be brought by an individual employee or by a group representative.

Specifically outside the category of grievance are complaints related to alleged acts of sexual, racial, ethnic, or other forms of unlawful harassment, as well as complaints related to allegations of discrimination on the basis of sex, race, religion, ethnic background and other lawfully protected status activity are subject to the complaint options set forth in Policy Manual § 328, and personnel complaints consisting of 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 set forth in Policy Manual § 1020.

1003.2 PROCEDURE
If an employee feels that he or she has a grievance as defined above, then that employee shall observe the procedure set forth in the respective Memorandum of Understanding.

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
The Professional Standards Unit is responsible for the coordination of the grievance process. The office of the Professional Standards Unit shall establish a secure file for the control and maintenance of records relating to all written, (informal and formal stage) grievances. The following steps shall be followed by members of this Department upon receipt of a grievance;

(a) The supervisor accepting the informal grievance shall date and time stamp the grievance and forward a copy of it to the Professional Standards Unit;
Grievance Procedure

(b) Once the supervisor responds to the informal grievance, the supervisor shall date and time stamp the response and forward a copy of it to the Professional Standards Unit;

(c) If the employee filing the informal grievance proceeds to step 2, formal grievance, the commander accepting the formal grievance shall date and time stamp the formal grievance upon receipt and forward a copy of the grievance to the Professional Standards Unit;

(d) Once the commander responds to the formal grievance, the commander shall date and time stamp the response and forward a copy of it to the Professional Standards Unit;

(e) If the employee proceeds to Step 3 of the formal grievance process and files a grievance with the office of the Chief of Police, the Chief shall date and time stamp the formal grievance upon receipt and forward a copy of it to the Professional Standards Unit;

(f) Once the Chief of Police responds to the grievance the Chief shall date and time stamp the response and forward a copy of the response to the Professional Standards Unit.

At the conclusion of the grievance process, all documents pertaining to the process shall be forwarded to the Professional standards Unit for inclusion into a secure file for all written grievances. A second copy of the written grievance will be maintained by the Human Resources Office to monitor the grievance process.

1003.5 GRIEVANCE AUDITS
The Professional Standards Unit Sergeant shall perform an annual audit of all grievances filed the previous calendar year to evaluate whether or not any policy/procedure changes or training may be appropriate to avoid future filings of grievances. The Professional Standards Unit Sergeant shall record these findings in a confidential and generic memorandum to the Chief of Police without including any identifying information from any individual grievance. If the audit identifies any recommended changes or content that may warrant a critical revision to this policy manual, the Professional Standards Unit Sergeant should promptly notify the Chief of Police.
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 Redondo Beach 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.
Anti-Retaliation

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 Assistant City Manager.

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.
Anti-Retaliation

(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 who have 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 Unit for investigation pursuant to the Personnel Complaints Policy.
Anti-Retaliation

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.
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 Redondo Beach 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...
Reporting of Arrests, Convictions, and Court Orders

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 Professional Standards Unit 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).
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 in compliance with each employee's existing Memorandum of Understanding and the City's Administrative Policy/Procedure as applicable.

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. Such use shall not be tolerated (41 USC § 8103).

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 he/she 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, he/she shall be immediately removed and released from work (see Work Restrictions in this policy).

1006.3.1 USE OF MEDICATIONS
Members should avoid taking 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 his/her 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 his/her abilities, without a written release from his/her physician.

1006.3.2 CONFIDENTIALITY
The City recognizes the confidentiality and privacy due members, and disclosure of any information relating to chemical abuse treatment, except on a need to know basis, shall only be with the expressed written consent of the member involved or pursuant to lawful process.

1006.3.3 USE OF MARIJUANA
Possession of marijuana, including medical marijuana, or being under the influence of marijuana on- or off-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.

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 Human Resources Department, 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 REQUESTING SCREENING TESTS

The supervisor may request an employee to submit to a screening test under 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 his/her ability to perform duties safely and efficiently.

(b) The employee discharges a firearm, other than by accident, in the performance of his/her duties.

(c) During the performance of his/her duties, the employee drives a motor vehicle and becomes involved in an incident that results in bodily injury to him/herself or another person, or substantial damage to property.
Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace

1006.7.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY
The supervisor shall prepare a written record documenting the specific facts that led to the decision to request 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.
(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 SCREENING TEST REFUSAL
An employee may be subject to disciplinary action if he/she:

(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 he/she took the controlled substance as directed, pursuant to a current and lawful prescription issued in his/her name.
(c) Violates any provisions of this policy.

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 separately from the employee’s other personnel files.
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; Labor Code § 230.1; Labor Code § 1510).

1007.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach 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
Sick Leave

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 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY
Supervisors should monitor sick leave usage and regularly review the attendance of employees under their command to ensure that the use of sick leave is consistent with this policy. Supervisors should address sick leave use in the employee’s performance evaluation when it has negatively affected the employee’s performance or ability to complete assigned duties, and when unusual amounts of sick leave by the employee has had a negative impact on department operations. When appropriate, supervisors should counsel employees on the excessive use of sick leave and when appropriate the employee may be placed on sick verification.

1007.6 REQUIRED NOTICES
The Assistant City Manager 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.

1007.7 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 Human Resources Department 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.

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.
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 Redondo Beach Police Department. (See the exposure control plan for further details to assist in identifying whether an exposure has occurred.)

1008.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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).

7. 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 and/or the City's Risk Manager 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.
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 Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach 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 Redondo Beach 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).
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 Redondo Beach 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 and unrelated to any investigation, by a supervisor or any other member, nor shall this policy apply to a criminal investigation.

1010.2 POLICY
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.

1010.3 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.

Complaints 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.

1010.3.1 COMPLAINT CLASSIFICATIONS
Personnel complaints shall be classified in one of the following categories:

Informal - A matter in which the supervisor determines does not violate Department policy or federal, state or local law, or where appropriate non-punitive corrective counseling, instruction or informal verbal admonishment 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 Unit, depending on the seriousness and complexity of the investigation. A personnel complaint initially classified as "informal" may be reclassified as "formal" by Command Staff.

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 Unit, such matters may be further investigated depending on the seriousness of the complaint and the availability of sufficient information.
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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 or improper job performance that, if true, would constitute a violation of department policy or of federal, state or local law.

(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.

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).

1010.5 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.
Personnel Complaints

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.

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 Human Resources Department 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.
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(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.

1010.6.2 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Whether conducted by a supervisor or a member of the Professional Standards Unit, the following applies to sworn Department members:

(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 Redondo Beach 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 general 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. 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.

(g) 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 and after the investigator has consulted with the prosecuting agency.

(h) The interviewer shall 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
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consult or meet with a representative or attorney collectively or in groups prior to being interviewed.

(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.

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 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.

Investigator's Notes - A summary of the investigation and conclusions reached as a result of the investigation.

Addenda - 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.
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**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 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.

1010.7 ADMINISTRATIVE SEARCHES

Assigned lockers, storage spaces and other areas, including desks, computers, cell phones, offices and vehicles, may be searched as part of an administrative investigation.

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).

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, or circumstances indicate that allowing the accused to continue to work would adversely affect the mission of the Department or the integrity of the investigation, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee may temporarily assign an accused employee to administrative leave. Any employee placed on administrative leave:
Personnel Complaints

(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 assigned to administrative leave for all or a portion of the investigation. If assigned to administrative leave, the employee shall (1) maintain their current work schedule provided the work schedule may be modified for a given shift to accommodate the need to meet with the employee upon reasonable notice, (2) if the employee will be unable to report back to the City, during their assigned schedule, within four hours by car/vehicle, they shall notify the Chief of Police or Police Captains in advance, (3) except for emergent medical reasons, be reasonably available for contact at all times during the assigned schedule and (4) check in with the Support Bureau Police Captain or his or her designee on such schedule as the supervisor reasonably sets during assigned work schedule, and report for duty or assignments 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.

No information or evidence administratively coerced from a member may be provided to anyone involved in conducting the criminal investigation, or except as permitted under Penal Code 832.7 to any prosecutor, or when the statement may be used to impeach the employee’s sworn testimony.

The Redondo Beach 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 or his designee through the chain of command. Each level of command should review and include their comments in writing before forwarding the report. The Chief of Police or his designee may accept or modify any classification or recommendation for disciplinary action.
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1010.10.1 DIVISION COMMANDER / BUREAU COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon receipt of any completed personnel investigation, the Division Commander and/or the designated Bureau Commander of the involved member shall review the entire investigative file, the member's personnel file and any other relevant materials.

The Division Commander and/or the designated Bureau Commander may make recommendations regarding the disposition of any allegations and the amount of discipline, if any, to be imposed.

The Division Commander and/or the designated Bureau 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 or his designee, the Division Commander and/or designated Bureau 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 or his designee shall review the recommendation and all accompanying materials. The Chief of Police or his designee may modify any recommendation and/or may return the file to the Division Commander and/or Bureau Commander for further investigation or action.

Once the Chief of Police or his designee is satisfied that no further investigation or action is required by staff, the Chief of Police or his designee shall determine the amount of discipline, if any, that should be imposed. In the event disciplinary action is proposed, the Chief of Police or his designee shall provide the member with written notice of the charges, proposed action and reasons for the proposed action. Written notice shall be provided consistent with Government Code § 3304(d). The Chief of Police or his designee shall also provide the member with:

(a) Access to all of the materials considered by the Chief of Police or his designee in recommending the proposed discipline.

(b) An opportunity to respond orally during a pre-disciplinary due process (Skelly) hearing or in writing to the Chief of Police or his designee within five days of receiving the notice.

1. Upon a showing of good cause by the member, the Chief of Police or his designee 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 or his designee shall consider all information received in regard to the recommended discipline. The Chief of Police or his designee shall render a timely written decision to the member and specify the grounds and reasons for discipline and the effective date of the
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discipline. Once the Chief of Police or his designee has issued a written decision, the discipline shall become effective.

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 by using the procedures established by the applicable Memorandum of Understanding.

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.

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).

1010.14 PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES AND OTHER MEMBERS
At-will and 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
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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 Government Code § 3303 and Government Code § 3304. At-will or 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 ordinance and as otherwise described in the Personnel Files 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.
   4. Civil judgments or court findings based on conduct, or settlement of a civil claim against an officer or the Redondo Beach 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
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(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:
   1. The name of the court having jurisdiction over the criminal charges against the officer.
   2. The status of the criminal case, if known.
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).

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 TRANSPORTING PERSONS IN CUSTODY
Persons who are in custody should be in a seated position and secured in the rear seat of any department vehicle with a restraint system or, when a restraint system is not available, by seat belts provided by the vehicle manufacturer. The restraint system is not intended to be a substitute for handcuffs or other appendage restraints.

An incarcerated person in leg restraints shall be transported in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

1011.4 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.

1011.5 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach Police Department that members use safety and child restraint systems to reduce the possibility of death or injury in a motor vehicle collision.
Seat Belts

1011.6 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 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).

1011.7 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.

1011.8 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.
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 Redondo Beach 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 Administrative Services Division shall ensure that body armor is issued to all employees required to wear body armor when the employee begins service at the Redondo Beach Police Department and that, when issued, the body armor meets or exceeds the standards of the National Institute of Justice.

The Administrative Services Lieutenant 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) Personnel required to wear body armor shall wear agency-approved body armor.

(b) Sworn personnel shall wear body armor anytime they are in a situation where they could reasonably be expected to take enforcement action.

(c) Sworn personnel 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) Level IIIA body armor shall be worn when sworn personnel are working in uniform while assigned to field operations.

(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, or when a special circumstance or exigency occurs making it unfeasible to get supervisor approval.

(f) Personnel required to wear body armor under this policy shall not modify the concealed carrier, supplement the armor in a way that would nullify the manufacturer's warranty,
Body Armor

add trauma plates or pads that are not approved by the manufacturer, or wear the body armor incomplete while on duty by removing one of the ballistic panels.

(g) Supplemental body armor may be worn in addition to department provided body armor as long as it does not nullify the manufacturer's warranty and is approved by the Chief of Police or designee.

(h) Municipal Service Officers and Police cadets working the front desk or in the field shall wear 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.

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.
Request for Change of Assignment

1013.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
It is the intent of the Department that all requests for change of assignment are considered equally. To facilitate the selection process, the following procedure is established whereby all such requests will be reviewed on an equal basis as assignments are made.

1013.2 REQUEST FOR CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENT
Personnel wishing a change of assignment are to complete a Request for Change of Assignment form. The form should then be forwarded through the chain of command to their Bureau Commander.

1013.2.1 PURPOSE OF FORM
The form is designed to aid employees in listing their qualifications for specific assignments. All relevant experience, education and training should be included when completing this form.

All assignments an employee is interested in should be listed on the form.

The Request for Change of Assignment form will remain in effect until the end of the calendar year in which it was submitted. Effective January 1st of each year, employees still interested in new positions will need to complete and submit a new Change of Assignment Request form.

1013.3 SUPERVISOR’S COMMENTARY
The officer’s immediate supervisor shall make appropriate comments in the space provided on the form before forwarding it to the Bureau Commander of the employee involved. In the case of patrol officers, the Watch Commander must comment on the request with his/her recommendation before forwarding the request to the Bureau Commander. If the Watch Commander does not receive the Change of Assignment Request Form, the Bureau Commander will initial the form and return it to the employee without consideration.
Personnel Records

1014.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This section governs the maintenance, retention and access to peace officer personnel files in accordance with established law. It is the policy of this Department to maintain the confidentiality of peace officer personnel records pursuant to Penal Code § 832.7.

1014.2 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).

1014.3 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) Election of employee benefits.

(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).
Personnel Records

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.

1014.4 CONFIDENTIALITY OF ALL PERSONNEL FILES
Pursuant to Penal Code § 832.7, all of the above-defined personnel records shall be deemed confidential and shall not be subject to disclosure except pursuant to the discovery procedures set forth in Evidence Code § 1043, et seq. or in accordance with applicable federal discovery laws. Nothing in this section is intended to preclude review of personnel files by the City Manager or his/her designee, City Attorney or other attorneys or representatives of the City in connection with official business when authorized by the Chief of Police.

1014.5 REQUESTS FOR DISCLOSURE
Only written requests for the disclosure of any information contained in any peace officer personnel record will be considered. Since the format of such requests may be strictly governed by law with specific responses required, all such requests shall be promptly brought to the attention of the Chief of Police, 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 employee(s) as soon as practicable that such a request has been made (Evidence Code § 1043(a)).

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 will require assistance of approved and available legal counsel.

All requests for disclosure, which result in access to an employee's personnel file(s), shall be logged in the corresponding file.

1014.5.1 RELEASE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
Except as provided by this policy or pursuant to lawful process, no information contained in any confidential peace officer personnel file shall be disclosed to any unauthorized person(s) without the express consent of the involved officer or written authorization of the Chief of Police or his or her designee.

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).
## Personnel Records

Pursuant to Penal Code § 832.7(e), the disposition of any citizen's complaint shall be released to the complaining party within 30 days of the final disposition. This release shall be limited to the disposition and shall not include what discipline, if any, was imposed.

The Department may also release any factual information concerning a disciplinary investigation if the officer who is the subject of the investigation (or the officer's representative) publicly makes a statement which is published in the media and which the officer (or representative) knew 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(d)).

### 1014.6 INTERNAL AFFAIRS FILE

Internal affairs files shall be maintained under the exclusive control of the Professional Standards Unit in conjunction with the office of the Chief of Police. Access to these files may only be approved by the Chief of Police or the Professional Standards Unit supervisor.

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).

### 1014.7 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.
Personnel Records

(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.

1014.7.1 DEPARTMENT FILE
The Department file should contain, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) Performance evaluation reports regularly completed by appropriate supervisor and signed by the affected employee shall be permanently maintained.

(b) Records of all training (original or photocopies of available certificates, transcripts, diplomas and other documentation) and education shall be maintained.
   1. It shall be the responsibility of the involved employee to provide the Personnel and Training or immediate supervisor with evidence of completed training/education in a timely manner.
   2. The Personnel and Training or supervisor shall ensure that copies of such training records are placed in the employee’s department file.

(c) Disciplinary action:
   1. Disciplinary action resulting from sustained internally initiated complaints or observation of misconduct shall be maintained in the individual employee’s department file at least two years (Government Code § 34090).
   2. Disciplinary action resulting from a sustained citizen’s complaint shall be maintained in the individual employee’s department file at least five years (Penal Code § 832.5).
   3. Investigations of complaints which result in a finding of not-sustained, unfounded or exonerated shall not be placed in the employee’s department file, but will be separately maintained for the appropriate retention period in the internal affairs file.

(d) Adverse comments such as supervisor log entries may be retained in the department file or division file after the employee has had the opportunity to read and initial the comment and for a period up to two years Government Code § 3305).
   1. Once an employee has had an opportunity to read and initial any adverse comment prior to entry into a file, the employee shall be given the opportunity to respond in writing to such adverse comment within 30 days (Government Code § 3306).
   2. Any such employee response shall be attached to and retained with the original adverse comment.
Personnel Records

3. If an employee 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. Such a refusal, however, shall not be deemed insubordination nor shall it prohibit the entry of the adverse comment into the employee's file.

(e) Commendations shall be retained in the employee's department file, with a copy provided to the involved employee.

(f) Personnel Action Reports reflecting assignments, promotions and other changes in the employee's employment status shall be permanently retained.

(g) A photograph of the employee shall be permanently retained.

1014.7.2 DIVISION FILE
The Division File should contain, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) Supervisor log entries, notices to correct and other materials intended to serve as a foundation for the completion of timely Performance Evaluations

1. 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 3306.

2. Duplicate copies of items that will also be included in the employee's department file may be placed in this interim file in anticipation of completing any upcoming performance evaluation.

3. Once the permanent performance evaluation form has been made final, the underlying foundational material(s) and/or duplicate copies may be purged in accordance with this policy.

(b) All rules of confidentiality and disclosure shall apply equally to the division file.

1014.7.3 INTERNAL AFFAIRS FILE
(a)
(b)
(c)

1014.7.4 TRAINING FILES
An individual training file shall be maintained by the Personnel and Training for each employee. Training files will contain records of all training and education mandated by law or the Department, including firearms qualifications and mandated annual proficiency requalification.

(a) It shall be the responsibility of the involved employee to provide the Personnel and Training or immediate supervisor with evidence of completed training/education in a timely manner.
Personnel Records

(b) The Personnel and Training or supervisor shall ensure that copies of such training records are placed in the employee’s training file.

1014.7.5 MEDICAL FILE
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)

1014.7.6 MEDICAL FILE
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)

1014.8 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.

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.

1014.8.1 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).

1014.8.2 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 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.
Personnel Records

1014.9 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.

1014.10 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.

The Custodian of Records should work as appropriate with the Chief of Police or the Professional Standards Unit supervisor 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.
Personnel Records

- 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.
   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.
Personnel Records

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)).

1014.10.1 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)).

1014.10.2 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.
Personnel Records

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
Departmental Awards

1015.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this order is to establish the policy and procedures to officially recognize and honor citizens and members of the department who have performed distinctive acts or services for the department or the community, which are worthy of recognition.

1015.2 POLICY
The department shall strive to officially recognize and honor citizens and department members who have performed acts and/or services for the organization or the community, which are worthy of recognition. This recognition, in the form of Departmental Awards, shall be approved under clear and concise guidelines and criteria which are reasonably attainable provided the achievement is viewed as being worthy.

Awards will be recommended when the commendable act has clearly met or exceeded the award category's definition. Those that are borderline on meeting established criteria will be reduced to an appropriate level of recognition. This philosophy is necessary in order to maintain the Award Program's integrity and to ensure that only those persons achieving the established criteria will receive proper and appropriate recognition.

1015.3 PROCEDURES FOR AWARDS RECOGNITION
Recommendation/Member - Recommendations for commendation of department members may be initiated by any member of the department utilizing an inter-office memo. A recommendation shall be accompanied by a detailed account of the incident and shall include all appropriate reports and supporting documentation. The recommendation shall be forwarded via the chain of command to the appropriate Division Commander for review and then to the Support Services Bureau Commander for consideration by the Award Review Board.

Recommendation/Citizen - Recommendations for commendations of citizens may also be initiated by any member of the department utilizing an inter-office memo. A recommendation shall be accompanied by a detailed account of the incident and shall include all appropriate reports and supporting documentation. All recommendations for citizen's awards shall be submitted directly to the Chief of Police for his approval.

Award Review Board - The Award Review Board shall be composed of both the Support Services and Operations Bureau Commanders, one Patrol Sergeant, three members of the professional staff and one officer. They shall meet on an as needed basis for the purpose of reviewing all recommendations for commendations. The Board shall be responsible for ensuring the overall appropriateness of recommendations(s) and that the established criterion has been met. The Board shall forward its concurrence or revised recommendation to the Chief of Police for final approval.

1015.4 EXTERNAL AWARDS
Departmental Awards

1015.4.1 MEDAL OF VALOR
Medal of Valor Awards may be presented to those individuals who have distinguished themselves by conspicuous bravery, heroism, or other outstanding meritorious actions involving extreme personal risk. Some of the phrases or descriptions that may apply to this honor are:

- Extreme personal risk and courage
- Line of fire
- Above and beyond the call of duty
- Brave and spontaneous action
- Potential of injury
- Conducted himself in a manner deserving the highest commendation

1015.4.2 DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD
Distinguished Service Awards may be presented to individuals recognizing acts which exemplify the finest standards of the Police Department and do not merit the Medal of Valor. It shall be awarded to those who distinguished themselves by bravery or heroism above and beyond the normal demands of duty, but to a lesser degree than required for the Medal of Valor. Some of the phrases or descriptions that may apply to this honor are:

- Actions that were instant, appropriate, and accurate
- Exemplify the finest standards, but did not place the individual in a position of extreme personal risk, or imminent danger

These awards are two of the highest honors to be awarded to department personnel.

1015.5 INTERNAL AWARDS

1015.5.1 PURPLE HEART
The Purple Heart shall be awarded to a department member who, while acting in an official capacity, is wounded or killed as the result of a hostile or life-threatening encounter.

1015.5.2 LIFESAVING MEDAL
The Lifesaving Medal shall be presented to department members who, while acting in an official capacity, distinguish themselves by personally performing acts that save human lives which otherwise would have resulted in imminent death. The acts need not be performed under conditions requiring bravery or exposure to great personal risk and shall be evaluated in view of their occurrences during the normal course of duty.

The Lifesaving Medal may be presented to a member of another public safety agency who, while assisting a member of this department, performs an act which results in the saving of a human life.
Departmental Awards

1015.5.3 DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD
The Distinguished Service Award shall be presented to department members for distinguished service involving great risk of personal injury or an act of distinguished service or major contribution which exemplifies and fulfills the department's objective.

1015.5.4 MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD
The Meritorious Service Medal shall be presented to members of the department who have demonstrated exceptional achievement in assigned duties with loyalty and dedication over a prolonged period. This award is not intended to recognize length of service per se, but sustained distinguished performance above and beyond normal job requirements.

1015.5.5 ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL
The Achievement Medal shall be presented to department members who, while acting in an official capacity, perform superior accomplishments which result in significant contributions to the efficient operation of the organization. Such accomplishments shall result in major improvement in technology, organization or procedures and may be based on a single act or exceptional personal efforts.

1015.5.6 CERTIFICATE OF COMMENDATION
A Certificate of Commendation shall be awarded to department members who, while acting in an official capacity, perform outstanding acts of service which assist the organization in Fulfilling its objectives. Such acts shall be evaluated on the basis of being above and beyond normal job requirements accomplished with perseverance and dedication to duty.

1015.5.7 REPORT OF EXEMPLARY PERFORMANCE
A Report of Exemplary Performance shall be awarded to department members for service worthy of recognition, but to a lesser degree than required for the Certificate of Commendation. This award is not to be confused with the department's Performance Incident Report, which is used by supervisors to document employee's performance.

1015.5.8 SERVICE AWARDS
Service Awards shall be awarded to department members in recognition of length of service with the City of Redondo Beach, in concert with the City's established program.

1015.6 CITIZEN AWARD

1015.6.1 CIVILIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD
The Civilian Distinguished Service Award is the department's highest civilian honor. This award shall be presented to private citizens for distinguished service involving great risk of personal injury or an act of distinguished service or major contribution which exemplifies and fulfills the department's objective.
**Department Awards**

1015.6.2 CIVILIAN MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD
The Civilian Meritorious Service Award is the department's second highest civilian honor. This award shall be presented to private citizens for exceptional service involving an act of significant contribution which exemplifies and fulfills the department's objectives.

1015.6.3 CIVILIAN ACHIEVEMENT AWARD
The Civilian Achievement Award shall be presented to private citizens who perform commendable acts, services, or contributions which assists the department in fulfilling its objectives. The act shall constitute valuable service to the department.

1015.6.4 LETTER OF APPRECIATION
A Letter of Appreciation shall be awarded to a private citizen for performing a service which contributes to the accomplishment of the department's overall mission, but to a lesser degree than required for the Civilian Commendation.

1015.7 CHIEF’S COMMENDATION
A Chief's Commendation shall be presented to members of the Department or to citizens who perform acts or services for the Department or the community that are worthy of recognition from the office of the Chief of Police. Members of the Department, City Staff or citizens may recommend commendable acts to the Chief for a Chief's Commendation, and they will be awarded at his/her sole discretion.

1015.8 PRESENTATION OF AWARDS
When needed, it shall be the responsibility of the Personnel and Training Unit to coordinate the preparation and presentation of the department awards.

All presentation medals and civilian commendations shall be accompanied by certificates which describe the circumstances warranting recognition. Each certificate, letter of commendation and letter of appreciation shall contain a synopsis of the events meriting the award.
Commendations and Awards

1016.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides general guidelines for recognizing commendable or meritorious acts of members of the Redondo Beach Police Department and individuals from the community.

1016.2 WHO MAY MAKE COMMENDATIONS
A written commendation may be made by any supervisor of the Department regarding any other member of the Department, provided the reporting person is superior in rank or is the person-in-charge of the individual being commended. Additionally, investigating officers may commend uniformed officers for exceptional assistance in investigative functions, with approval from the investigator's supervisor. Any member may recommend a commendation to the supervisor of the member subject to commendation.

1016.3 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.

1016.3.1 PERFORMANCE INCIDENT REPORT
The "Performance Incident Report" Form #210 shall be used to document the commendation of the member and shall contain the following:

• Member's name, bureau and assignment at the date and time of the commendation;
• A brief account of the commendable action shall be documented on the form with report numbers, as appropriate;
• Signature of the commending supervisor.

Completed reports shall be signed by the member and forwarded to the member's immediate supervisor for his/her review.

The report will be placed into the member's evaluation file, and a copy should be submitted to the Professional Standards Unit.

1016.4 CRITERIA
A meritorious or commendable act may include, but is not limited to:

• Superior handling of a difficult situation.
• Conspicuous bravery or outstanding performance.
• Any action or performance that is above and beyond typical duties.

1016.4.1 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.

1016.5 AWARDS
Awards may be bestowed upon members of the Department and individuals from the community. These awards include:

- Award of Merit.
- Award of Valor.
- Lifesaving Award.
- Meritorious Conduct.

Criteria for each award and the selection, presentation and display of any award are determined by the Chief of Police.
Peer Support Program

1017.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Department recognizes the need for a Peer Support Program. This is a self-help program to assist members who desire support from a peer. It is designed to assist members during times of grief, stress or other personal problems.

1017.2 INTRODUCTION
Almost everyone has experienced, or will experience, a stressful situation in his lifetime. It is during these times that family and friends come to the rescue. They are able to provide needed support and understanding that help overcome life's problems. The Peer Support Program is one of those "friends" who is available to every Redondo Beach Police Department member.

This policy has three specific objectives:

(a) It provides a background for understanding the department's Peer Support Program.
(b) It provides practical guidelines for management of the program.
(c) It provides the Peer Supporters with guidelines for assisting their peers.

As the Peer Support Program matures, policy and procedure changes are inevitable. The program coordinator, advisory staff and the peer supporters shall be required to keep open lines of communication to facilitate this maturation process. Effective, honest communication in a caring environment, balanced by the program protocol, will greatly enhance the opportunity for a successful program.

1017.3 DEFINITION

1017.3.1 PEER SUPPORT PROGRAM
The Peer Support Program is a program that offers assistance and appropriate support resources to members when personal or professional problems negatively affect their work performance, family unit or self. This assistance is confidential, providing it does not violate any law or departmental regulation.

This program is designed to:

(a) Provide emotional support during, and after, times of personal or professional crisis to other members who express a need for assistance.
(b) Promote trust, allow appropriate anonymity, and preserve confidentiality for persons using Peer Support Advisors within the guidelines of the program.
(c) Develop advisors who can identify personal conflicts and provide guidance or referral to professional/alternate resources as required.
(d) Support those who have had family tragedies.
Peer Support Program

(e) Maintain contact with members who are away from the work place due to long term illnesses or IOD’s and provide support where desired or needed.

1017.4 PHILOSOPHY STATEMENT
The Redondo Beach Police Department has recognized the value of providing a way for their members to deal with personal and/or professional problems. A successful approach to this problem has been to provide a program which offers a non-professional (peer) support program in addition to the current professional Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The Peer Support Program is composed of a group of peers who have volunteered to make themselves available to any member of the department. This will provide a way for Redondo Beach Police Department members to talk out personal and/or professional problems confidentially with someone who understands and cares.

The Redondo Beach Police Department’s most valued resource is its members. The Peer Support Program’s goal is to assist peers with stresses caused by personal and/or professional problems and help them continue to be a productive member of the Redondo Beach Police Department.

1017.5 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1017.5.1 PEER SUPPORT ADVISORS
The Peer Support Advisors provide support and assistance to members in time of stress and crisis. Peer supporters responsibilities are as follows:

(a) Convey trust, anonymity and assure confidentiality within guidelines to members who seek assistance from the Peer Support Program.

(b) Attend a POST approved Police Peer Counseling Training Program and additional training as required.

(c) Assist the member by referring him/her to the appropriate outside resource when necessary.

(d) Be available to the individual for additional follow-up support.

(e) Maintain contact with the Program Coordinator regarding program activities.

(f) Peer Support Advisors will agree to be contacted and, if practical, respond at any hour.

The Peer Supporter is not exempt from federal, state, or local laws, or the rules and regulations of the Department. When necessary, contact the Peer Support Program Coordinator for assistance and guidance.

1017.5.2 PEER SUPPORT COORDINATOR
The Peer Support Program Coordinator acts as the primary liaison between the peer supporters, Peer Support Advisory Committee, resource persons, and the department. The Program Coordinator serves as the link to insure that the Peer Support Program is being managed by the peer supporters in accordance with the goals and objectives established for the program.
Peer Support Program

Major duties of the coordinator include:

(a) Supervising the program on a daily basis.
(b) Recruiting and coordinating the screening of the Peer Support applicants.
(c) Coordinating training of peer supporters.
(d) Developing resources to assist individuals when problem areas are identified.
(e) Maintaining only statistical data of contacts by peer supporters.
(f) Maintaining an accounting of resources used by the program.
(g) Offering guidance to peer supporters when problems occur.
(h) Coordinating follow-up response of peer supporters when referrals are made for outside services.
(i) Maintain liaison with the Department Psychologist.

1017.6 PEER SUPPORT SELECTION PROCESS

Peer Supporters are chosen from all ranks within the organization. They may be sworn, civilian or reserve officers, active or retired. Interested applicants should submit a memo of interest to the Peer Support Program Coordinator. The Coordinator will submit the list of applicants to the Chief of Police and his Command Staff for confirmation.

Prospective peer supporters must be willing to meet the following criteria:

(a) Agree to maintain confidentiality within the guidelines provided by the program.
(b) Be empathetic and possess interpersonal and communication skills.
(c) Be motivated and willing to manage time effectively. This will allow minimal impact on their primary assignments.
(d) Must successfully complete the selection process.
(e) Must attend and successfully complete the required training program, including on going in-service training.

1017.7 PEER SUPPORT TRAINING PROGRAM

Applicants selected to participate in this program will be required to successfully attend and complete a POST approved Police Peer Counseling Training Program.

Also, from time-to-time, refresher courses will be required to maintain the skills necessary to be a viable member of this program. The major area of focus of training will include:

(a) Reflective listening.
(b) General assessment skills.
(c) Problem-solving skills.
Peer Support Program

(d) Relationship termination (death, divorce, etc.).
(e) Referral and follow-up.

Follow-up training and workshops will be scheduled to enhance listening and problem-solving skills and allow for an exchange of experiences.

1017.8 CONFIDENTIALITY

The acceptance and success of the Redondo Beach Police Department's Peer Support Program will be determined, in large part, by observance of confidentiality. It is imperative that each Peer Supporter maintain strict confidentiality of all information learned about an individual within the guidelines of this program.

The policy of the Redondo Beach Police Department's Peer Support Program is to maintain confidentiality. Communication between the peer supporter and a person is considered confidential except for matters which involve the following:

(a) Danger to self.
(b) Danger to others.
(c) Suspected child abuse.
(d) Narcotics offenses.
(e) Spousal and dependent abuse.
(f) In cases where law requires divulgence.
(g) Where divulgence is requested by the peer.

A general principle for peer supporters to follow is inform the person, prior to discussion, what the limitations and exceptions are regarding the information revealed. In those cases where a question or any question regarding confidentiality arises, the peer supporter must immediately contact the Program Coordinator, who will take appropriate action. Breech of confidentiality guidelines will result in immediate termination from the Program.

1017.9 SERVICE ASSIGNMENT

Peer supporters may voluntarily withdraw from participation in the program at any time. They are, however, required to notify the Peer Coordinator.

Peer supporters will be removed from participation in the program for conduct inconsistent with program policy and objectives.

Negative job performance caused by peer supporter duties must be reported by the peer supporter’s supervisor to the program coordinator for discussion and resolution.
Fitness for Duty

1018.1 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).

1018.2 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.

1018.3 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.

1018.4 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 authorized leave in order to obtain medical treatment.
Fitness for Duty

1018.5 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.

1018.6 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 City Personnel 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. (Civil Code § 56.10 (c)(8)(A)). (NOTE: 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)(B))

(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 examining physician or therapist may be deemed insubordination and shall be subject to discipline up to and including termination.
**Fitness for Duty**

(f) Once an employee has been deemed "fit for duty" by the examining physician or therapist, the employee will be notified to resume their duties.

(g) All reference to "therapist" in this section shall mean a Department approved industrial psychologist who specializes in the psychological evaluation of Police Department employees.

1018.7 **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.
Military Leave

1019.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Military and Veterans Codes 391 through 395.01 provide that employees are entitled to receive up to 30 days paid military leave per fiscal year for active duty with the National Guard, Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Coast Guard Reserve, and Air Force Reserve. Title 38, United States Code, Sections 2021 through 2024, provide that leave must be granted to perform ordered duty. An employee shall be permitted to return to his/her position with such seniority, status rate of pay, vacation and other benefits as he/she would have had if the employee had not been ordered to duty.

1019.2 NOTIFICATION
It is the obligation of the employee to notify the City in advance, either verbally or in writing, through their immediate supervisor of an order to perform military duty and to provide a copy of their orders to that supervisor as soon as possible.

Employees who are ordered to active duty for an indefinite or extended tour of duty in excess of 180 days shall turn-in all City equipment. Upon return, a copy of the Military Discharge and DD Form 2, DD Form 214, and Release from Active Duty Form 44 shall be submitted to the Human Resources Department via the chain of command before the employee may return to work.

Employees attending required inactive duty training on a regularly scheduled workday shall either reschedule their days off, or the employee has the discretion to use holiday or vacation time. If the employee does not have any time available, they shall be permitted to take the time off without pay.

1019.3 COMPENSATION
Redondo Beach Municipal Codes 2-3.401 and 2-3.402 provide that an employee who enlists or is drafted into and serves in the United States Army or Navy or other military service shall be entitled to be absent from his/her duties or service with the City while engaged in the performance of ordered military or naval duty and while going to and returning from such duty.

The City Manager may authorize compensation of any employee ordered to active military duty, to compensate for the difference in City salary and military pay, for a period of up to one year. No relinquishment of military pay shall be required except as otherwise permitted by law. For purposes of this directive, salary shall include all benefits to which a City employee would be entitled, subject to all state and federal laws.
Meal Periods and Breaks

1020.1 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.

1020.1.1 MEAL PERIODS
Sworn employees, dispatchers, jailers, and Police Services Specialists (PSS) 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 a patrol sergeant prior to taking a meal period. Uniformed officers shall take their breaks within the city limits unless on assignment outside of the city or as approved by the Patrol Supervisor.

The time spent for the meal period shall not exceed the authorized time allowed.

1020.1.2 15 MINUTE BREAKS
Each employee is entitled to a 15-minute break, near the mid point, for each four-hour work period. Only one 15-minute break shall be taken during each four hours of duty. No breaks shall be taken during the first or last hour of an employee's shift unless approved by a supervisor.

Employees normally assigned to the police facility shall remain in the police facility for their breaks. This would not prohibit them from taking a break outside the facility if on official business.

Field officers will take their breaks in their assigned areas, subject to call and shall monitor their radios. When field officers take their breaks away from their vehicles, they shall do so only with the knowledge and clearance of the police dispatcher.
Lactation Break Policy

1021.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide reasonable accommodations to members desiring to express breast milk for the member’s infant child (Labor Code § 1034).

1021.2 POLICY
It is the policy of this department to provide, in compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act, reasonable break time and appropriate facilities to accommodate any member desiring to express breast milk for the member’s nursing infant child (29 USC § 218d; Labor Code § 1030).

1021.3 LACTATION BREAK TIME
A rest period should be permitted each time the member has the need to express breast milk (29 USC § 218d; 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. Such 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 Communications Center 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.

1021.4 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 close proximity to the member’s work area and shall be other than a bathroom or toilet stall. The location must be shielded from view and free from intrusion from co-workers and the public (29 USC § 218d; 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.

Authorized lactation breaks for members assigned to the field may be taken at the nearest appropriate private area.
Lactation Break Policy

1021.5 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 ends her shift.

1021.5.1 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).
Department Vacation Policy

1022.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this order is to implement a standard vacation policy for all department employees.

1022.2 POLICY
The policy of the Redondo Beach Police Department is to promote a viable vacation schedule that minimizes overtime costs, as well as meeting the needs of all employees based upon their seniority in rank.

1022.3 PROCEDURE
The Vacation Bid Sheet will be posted along with the Shift Bid Sheet prior to the beginning of each new calendar year (shift bid for patrol and units that bid for shifts).

(a) Vacation time will be used in accordance with provisions of the current applicable Memorandum of Understanding.

(b) After vacation time has been requested, any changes in the requested vacation time will be allowed only at the discretion of the appropriate supervisor.

Exceptions to the procedure in this order may be allowed subject to the approval of the Chief of Police.
Payroll Document Procedures

1023.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Daily time reports and overtime forms are submitted to Police Department Administrative Services for the payment of wages.

1023.1.1 RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLETION OF PAYROLL DOCUMENTS
Employees are responsible for the accurate and timely submission of payroll documents. Supervisors shall review and approve the documents for the payment of wages.

Shift and special event related overtime forms shall be completed and submitted by the end of watch. All other overtime forms shall be submitted not later than the next scheduled work shift.

1023.1.2 TIME REQUIREMENTS
All employees are paid on a bi-weekly basis usually on Friday with certain exceptions such as holidays. Time cards shall be completed and submitted by Administrative Services to City payroll no later than noon on the Monday before the end of the pay period, unless specified otherwise.
Overtime Compensation Requests

1024.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
It is the policy of the Department to compensate non-exempt employees who work authorized overtime either by payment of wages as agreed and in effect through the Memorandum of Understanding (M.O.U.), or by the allowance of accrual of compensatory time off. In order to qualify for either, the employee must complete and submit the appropriate color "Request for Overtime Payment," Form #414 as prescribed in General Orders Manual § 1036.

1024.1.1 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.

No non-exempt employee is authorized to "volunteer" work time to the agency. 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.

The individual employee may not exceed the M.O.U. limit that defines the maximum work period hours.

1024.2 REQUEST FOR OVERTIME COMPENSATION
Employees shall submit all overtime compensation requests to their immediate supervisors as soon as practicable for verification and forwarding.

Failure to submit a request for overtime compensation in a timely manner may result in discipline.

1024.2.1 ACCOUNTING FOR PORTIONS OF AN HOUR
Partial hours of overtime worked will be counted in quarters of an hour. At least seven minutes of each quarter must be worked to earn credit for the quarter hour as indicated by the following chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME WORKED</th>
<th>INDICATE ON CARD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-7 min</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-22 min</td>
<td>1/4 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-37 min</td>
<td>1/2 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38-52 min</td>
<td>3/4 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-60</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1024.2.2 EMPLOYEES' RESPONSIBILITY
Employees shall submit all overtime payment request forms for verification to their immediate supervisor who will forward them to Administrative Services through the Chain of Command. Failure to submit a request for overtime in a timely manner may result in a disciplinary action.

Employees shall complete the requests immediately after working the overtime and submit them to their immediate supervisor or the on-duty Patrol Supervisor. Employees submitting overtime
Overtime Compensation Requests

Payment requests forms for on-call pay when off-duty shall submit the overtime payment request form to the on-duty Patrol Supervisor or appropriate supervisor the first day after returning to work.

1024.2.3 SUPERVISORS’ RESPONSIBILITY
The approving supervisor shall verify that the overtime was worked before approving the overtime payment request form.

The supervisor will forward the overtime payment request form to the employee’s Division Commander for final approval.

1024.2.4 DIVISION COMMANDERS’ RESPONSIBILITY
Division Commanders, after approving payment, will forward the overtime payment request form to Administrative Services.

1024.3 VARIATION IN TIME REPORTED
When two or more employees are assigned to the same overtime activity, and the employees’ overtime payment requests are different, the approving supervisor may require each employee to include the reason for the difference on the back of the overtime payment request form.
Outside Employment

1025.1 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.

1025.1.1 DEFINITIONS
OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT - Any member of this Department who receives wages, compensation or other consideration of value from any employer, organization or individual other than the Department for services, product(s) or benefits rendered. This definition includes members who are self employed. The Galleria Cost Sharing program is considered Outside Employment.

OUTSIDE OVERTIME - Any member of this Department who performs duties or services on behalf of an outside organization, company or individual through an agreement or contract between the City and the outside organization, company or individual is NOT considered to be engaging in outside employment, but rather such services are considered outside overtime. Outside Overtime shall be requested and scheduled directly through this Department so that the agency may be reimbursed for the cost of wages and benefits. The Galleria Cost Sharing program is not considered Outside Overtime.

1025.2 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 an Outside Employment Application which shall be submitted to the employee’s immediate supervisor. 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. An employee shall not engage in any outside employment after the date of expiration of an approved permit and while waiting for approval of the request to renew the permit.

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)).
Outside Employment

1025.2.1 APPEAL OF DENIAL OF OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT
If an employee’s Outside Employment Application is denied 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.

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).

1025.2.2 REVOCATION/SUSPENSION OF OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT PERMITS
Any outside employment permit may be revoked or suspended under the following circumstances:

(a) Should an employee’s Department performance 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 the essential function of their job due to an injury and/or disability, any previously approved outside employment permit shall be subject to similar restrictions as those applicable to the employee's normal job duties.

1025.3 PROHIBITED OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT
Outside employment that is reasonably likely to bring discredit, disrespect or embarrassment to that member and/or the agency is prohibited. Government Code § 1126 sets forth factors, which, in and of themselves, create conflicts of interest. These are examples and not to be construed as a complete list.

Outside employment is in conflict if, in the judgment of the Chief of Police, it brings discredit upon the Redondo Beach Police Department, the law enforcement community, and/or:

(a) If the activity involves the use for private gain or advantage of the member’s Department time, facilities, equipment and supplies, or the badge, uniform, prestige, or influence of his Department assignment for employment, or

(b) If the activity involves receipt or acceptance by the officer or member of any money or other consideration from a source other than the City of Redondo Beach (other than the "Cost Share" Agreement with the Galleria at South Bay) for performing any act, the member would be required or expected to perform in the regular course or hours of employment with the Department or as a part of his duties with the Department, or

(c) If the activity involves the performance of an act in other than in their capacity as a member of the Redondo Beach Police Department which act may later be subject directly or indirectly to the
Outside Employment

control, inspection, review, audit, or enforcement of any other officer or member or the Department (with the exception of the Galleria "Cost Share"), or

d) Involves such time demands as would render performance of his duties as a member of the Department less efficient.

Examples of outside employment creating conflicts of interest include, but are not limited to:

Private investigator.
Bartender.
Bouncer.
Sales clerk position in a liquor store, check cashing, or gun dealership.
Process server.
Repossessor.
Debt collector.

Legal practice of Criminal Defense (as an attorney, or working for an attorney).
Card dealer, handicapper, change maker, caller, gaming machine repair person, keno runner, pit boss, table waitress, or employment in any gaming establishment where the employment is directly related to the primary purpose of the employer.

Employment as a "keeper" (private custody).

1025.3.1 OUTSIDE SECURITY AND PEACE OFFICER EMPLOYMENT
Consistent with the provisions of Penal Code § 70, and because it would further create a potential conflict of interest, no member of this Department may engage in any outside or secondary employment as a private security guard, or other similar private security position within the jurisdictional limits of the City of Redondo Beach.

1025.3.2 OUTSIDE OVERTIME PROCEDURE
Any private organization, entity or individual seeking special services for security or traffic control within the jurisdictional limits of the City of Redondo Beach ("Outside Overtime") must submit a written request to the Chief of Police in advance of the desired service. Such Outside Overtime shall be assigned, monitored and paid through the Department.

(a) The applicant will be required to enter into an indemnification agreement prior to approval.

(b) The applicant will further be required to provide for the compensation and full benefits of all members requested for such outside security services.

(c) Should such a request be approved, any member working Outside Overtime shall be subject to the following conditions:

1. The officer(s) shall wear the departmental uniform/identification.
Outside Employment

2. The officer(s) shall be subject to all Department rules and regulations.

3. No officer may engage in outside employment or Outside Overtime during or at the site of a strike, lockout, picket, or other physical demonstration of a labor dispute.

4. Compensation for Outside Overtime shall be pursuant to normal overtime procedures.

5. Outside Overtime shall not be subject to the collective bargaining process.

6. No officer may engage in outside employment or Outside Overtime as a peace officer for any other public agency without prior written authorization of the Chief of Police.

1025.3.3 SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS
Any member 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.

1025.3.4 SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS
Except for emergency situations or with prior authorization or direction from the Chief of Police or his/her designee, undercover officers or officers assigned to covert operations shall not be eligible to work Outside Overtime or other assignments in a uniformed or other capacity which might reasonably disclose the officer's law enforcement status.

1025.3.5 SECURITY GUARD
Non-sworn members of the Department and volunteers will not be permitted to serve as private security guards or bodyguards. Except for non-sworn members and volunteers, and subject to all other provisions of Section 1040, including the approval process, a sworn member may serve as a private security guard or bodyguard (as those terms are used in applicable California Department of Consumer Affairs, Bureau of Security and Investigative Services (BSIS) regulations), provided that:

(a) such employment will not constitute a violation of Penal Code section 70, or any other provision of applicable law; and

(b) the member possesses a valid California Department of Consumer Affairs, Bureau of Security and Investigative Services (BSIS) issued exposed firearm permit and guard card; and

(c) the employment relationship must be with either a private patrol operator, who has the contract to perform the service, or with the person or business for whom the security service is being performed; and

(d) in performing the services, the member is not an independent contractor of any person or entity, but acting solely as an employee of a BSIS licensed private patrol operator, or is acting as an employee of the person or business for whom the service is being performed, and is otherwise acting in full compliance with all applicable BSIS regulations; and
Outside Employment

(e) while performing the services, the member possesses an identification card issued by a BSIS licensed private patrol operator that clearly identifies the member as an employee of the operator or the person or business for whom the services are being performed; and

(f) the contract under which services are being performed is approved by the City Risk Manager and City Attorney, or designee; and

(g) the member, while performing such services, possesses only a member-owned firearm, and does not possess a Department-issued firearm; and

(h) the employer for whom the member provides outside employment services is solely responsible for all of the member’s industrial accident or injury claims arising within, or aggregated by, the course and scope of such employment; and

(i) except where otherwise required by law, the member shall not identify himself or herself, or show any identification (including but not limited to a badge or Department issued identification card) that identifies the member as a peace officer or member of the Department; and

(j) The employee reports to the Chief of Police or designee each time the employee is within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Redondo Beach and is acting in the capacity of a security guard or bodyguard.

1025.3.6 DISCIPLINE
If while in the course of providing services for the BSIS licensed private patrol operator, and within one year from the date the Department becomes aware of any fact, failure to act, or omission that violates criminal law or subjects the City or the Department to discredit, disrespect, or embarrassment, or amounts to a conflict with the member's primary role as a Department member, the Department may initiate disciplinary action.

1025.4 DEPARTMENT RESOURCES
With the exception of the Galleria Cost Share program, 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 the Department or other agencies through the use of the employee’s position with this department.

1025.4.1 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 shall result in denial of the off-duty work permit. At anytime after the approval of a permit the Department may reevaluate whether a conflict of interest exists, and may request that the employee provide his or her personal financial records for review/audit. If the employee elects not to provide the requested records, his/her off-duty work
Outside Employment

permit shall be revoked pursuant to the Revocation/Suspension of Outside Employment Permits section of this policy.

1025.5  CHANGES IN OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT STATUS
If a member terminates his or her outside employment during the period of a valid permit, the member shall promptly submit written notification of such termination to the Chief of Police via the chain of command. A member shall also, within two (2) business days, provide written notice to the Chief of Police any injury or illness suffered by the member during the course of his or her outside employment. Any subsequent request for renewal or continued outside employment must thereafter be processed and approved through normal procedures set forth in this policy.

Members 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. Members who are uncertain whether a change in outside employment is material are advised to report the change.

1025.6  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 shall 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 Redondo Beach Police Department, a request (in writing) may be made to the Chief of Police to restore the permit.
**Contractual Agreement - The Galleria at South Bay**

**1026.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE**
The purpose of this order is to establish the policy for the contractual agreement with the Galleria at South Bay for law enforcement purposes.

**1026.2 POLICY**
It is the policy of the department to enter into contractual agreements for law enforcement services with the approval of the Mayor and City Council.

**1026.3 PROCEDURE**
Employees who choose to accept off-duty part-time employment with the Galleria have certain rights and obligations. Those rights and obligations may be found in the employment contract between the City and the Galleria and the police department.

Employees who participate in this agreement will not be penalized by the department, nor in any way will the department threaten their opportunity for departmental training, transfer, promotion, or City fringe benefits.
Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting

1027.1 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.

1027.1.1 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.).

1027.2 POLICY
The Redondo Beach 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.).

1027.3 WORK RELATED DISEASE OR INJURY REPORTING RESPONSIBILITIES

1027.3.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Any member who sustains, or believes they have sustained, a work related occupational disease or injury shall report such event as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 24 hours after they have sustained, or believe they have sustained such an injury. The reporting of a work related occupational disease or injury is required even if the member believes the injury is minor and the member elects not to seek any medical treatment or attention related to the injury. The report shall be to the member’s supervisor, and if such supervisor is not immediately available, to the Watch Lieutenant then on duty. The member shall also either (A) immediately seek medical care, or (B) if the member reasonably believes the injury is extremely minor and the member elects not to seek any medical treatment or attention related to the injury, indicate on the report that the member desires no medical attention. By electing not to seek any medical treatment or attention related to the injury at the time of the report, the member does not preclude ability to later seek medical attention, or to assert they have sustained, a work related occupational disease or injury.

1027.3.2 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
A supervisor aware of any work related occupational disease or injury shall (1) ensure the member receives medical care as appropriate, or (2) if the member elects not to seek any medical treatment or attention related to the injury, document on the written report the member desired no medical attention.

Supervisors shall ensure that required documents regarding any work related occupational disease or injury are completed and forwarded promptly to the Support Services Division Commander. Any related City-wide disease- or injury-reporting protocol shall also be followed.
Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting

Supervisors shall determine whether the Major Incident Notification and Illness and Injury Prevention policies apply and shall take additional appropriate action.

1027.3.3 SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES
The Support Services Division Commander who receives a report of any work related occupational disease or injury shall review the report for accuracy and (A) determine additional appropriate action, and (B) document a written action plan related to any additional action. Copies of the report and related documents shall be filed in the member’s confidential medical file. The report and the action plan (if any) shall be forwarded to the Chief of Police, the City’s risk management entity, the City’s Director of Human Resources, and the Administrative Services Division Commander.

1027.3.4 CHIEF OF POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES
The Chief of Police shall review copies of the report.

1027.4 OFF-DUTY DISEASES OR INJURIES AFFECTING OR IMPACTING A MEMBER’S WORK PERFORMANCE
If a member sustains or suffers any off-duty physical or psychiatric injuries or disease that the member reasonably believes impacts or affects, or may in the future impact or affect, the member’s job performance, the responsibilities to report, process and document treatment set forth in section 1042.3 above and applicable to the member, supervisor Support Services Division Commander and Police Chief shall be followed. The Department may modify written forms to specifically address off-duty physical or psychiatric injuries or diseases.

1027.5 THIRD-PARTY SETTLEMENT OFFERS OF WORK RELATED INJURY CLAIMS
When a member sustains a work related occupational disease or injury 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.

1027.5.1 NO SETTLEMENT WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL
No less than 10 days after receipt of a settlement offer involving of any third-party claim arising out of or related to the member’s work related occupational disease or 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 receiving consent to the settlement from 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, without adversely affecting the member's right to receive compensation.

1027.6 EMPLOYEE REPORTING RESPONSIBILITIES
In addition to all member’s responsibilities set forth in sub-section 1042.3.1 above, if due to any (A) work related occupational disease or injury, or (B) off-duty diseases or injuries affecting or impacting a member’s work performance, the member is either (C) off work due to being temporary
**Occupational Disease and Work-Related Injury Reporting**

totally or partially disabled, or (D) on an extended sick leave absence as described in Policy 1014, the member shall:

a. Communicate and coordinate with their supervisor, in advance, medical and physical therapy appointments.

b. Within 24 hours after any appointment with their health care provider, notify their supervisor of any change in restrictions or limitations impacting or affecting the member’s job performance.

c. Communicate status and current residence to the Support Services Bureau Commander or designee no less than once every seven days. Unless otherwise directed, the member shall use communicate with the Support Services Bureau Commander (or designee) via Department email (e.g. “@redondo.org”), assigned Department cellular phone number, or Department phone extension.

d. Official Department related request for communication shall be responded to by the employee as follows:

1. Employee shall communicate with the Support Services Bureau Commander (or their designee) within 48 hours of the request.

2. If the requests for communication requires a response on a day which would be the member’s regular scheduled day off (according to the member’s work schedule in effect at the time leave commenced), the member shall communicate with the Support Services Bureau Commander (or their designee) by the end of what would be the employee’s next successive work shift day (according to the member’s work schedule in effect at the time leave commenced.

**1027.7 PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES**

Probationary employees who are off work due to being totally or partially disabled, or on an extended sick leave absence shall have their probation extended by a period of time equal to their time off work due to being totally or partially disabled or on an extended sick leave, in compliance with the employees existing MOU.
Personal Appearance Standards

1028.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Members of this Department shall maintain their personal hygiene and appearance to project a professional image appropriate for this Department and for their assignment.

1028.2 GROOMING STANDARDS
Unless otherwise stated, the following appearance standards shall apply to all employees, and because deviations from these standards could present officer safety issues, except in those specific cases where the Chief of Police, Bureau, or Division Commander has granted an exemption.

1028.2.1 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.

1028.2.2 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.

1028.2.3 SIDEBURNS
Sideburns shall not extend below the bottom of the outer ear opening (the top of the earlobes) and shall be trimmed, neat and not flared.

1028.2.4 FACIAL HAIR
Beards are authorized and must have a natural color and be neatly trimmed with no exotic patterns or designs. All facial hair shall be evenly trimmed with a minimum length of 1/8 inch (3.5mm) in length and shall not exceed 1/2 inch (approximately 13mm) in length. Beards are not authorized until the minimum length is achieved, thus personnel must grow their beards to the minimum length during their time off. The neck must remain clean-shaven, and the perimeter lines of the beard shall be neatly trimmed and defined.

All personnel shall maintain a professional appearance, regardless of the actual length of their facial hair or the time spent attempting to grow facial hair. Facial hair such as anchor patches, soul patches, goatee beards or other patch-style hair are not permitted. In defining a beard border, the beard shall not extend down the crease of the neck nor up onto the cheeks under the eye.

Personnel who are unable to grow their facial hair into a full, neat, and professional-looking beard will not be authorized. Once an employee has grown their permissible facial hair to a fully filled-in professional length it is to be consistently maintained. This policy is not intended to allow personnel to avoid shaving during their regular duty days. Any employee choosing to wear a beard must have

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shaving materials available at work in the event of an emergency or other activity as determined by the Chief of Police (or a supervisor in the Chief's absence), where facial hair may not be worn. The Chief of Police or his designee maintains sole authority to require any/all personnel to be clean-shaven for a Department function or any other reason determined by the Chief of Police.

Permission to wear beards can be withdrawn by the Chief of Police at any time and at his sole discretion.

1028.2.5 FINGERNAILS
Fingernails can pose a safety hazard to officers, jailers, matrons or members of the public. For this reason, fingernails of all uniformed personnel shall be trimmed so that no more than an eighth of an inch of the nail extends beyond the tip of the finger. Other Department members shall maintain well trimmed fingernails that do not pose a safety hazard within their unit, compromise work productivity or professional appearance.

1028.2.6 JEWELRY AND ACCESSORIES
No jewelry or personal ornaments shall be worn by uniformed members on any part of the uniform or equipment, except those authorized within this manual. Jewelry, if worn around the neck, shall not be visible above the shirt collar. Only one ring may be worn on each hand by uniformed Department members while on duty. A wedding ring set shall be considered one ring.

Female uniformed members may wear two small, subdued post type (stud) earrings in each earlobe. Other female members may wear earrings that do not compromise professional appearance subject to the approval of the Chief of Police or their Bureau or Division Commander.

1028.2.7 BODY ART AND BODY PIERCING
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach Police Department that tattoos, body scarification, body branding and other forms of body art and body piercing on employees shall not be visible while on duty or when representing the Department in an off duty capacity.

It is also the policy of the department that body art and piercings that may be perceived by a reasonable City employee as indicative of harassment or discrimination based on race, religion, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical handicap, medical condition, marital status, gender, age or otherwise creating a Department environment having a negative impact upon the efficient operation of the employee or the Department shall not be displayed upon City owned property regardless of the location of the body art or piercing on the body.

1028.2.8 COMPLIANCE
Compliance with this policy can be achieved by:

Removal of body art or piercing at the employee’s expense;

The wearing of any department approved uniform in a department approved manner so that the body art or tattoo or object of body piercing is not visible during the performance of duties in the course of employment.
1028.2.9 EXEMPTIONS
Personnel participating in Department sanctioned sporting activities and representing the Department may receive an exemption from the Chief of Police for the duration of the specific sporting event.

Sworn employees assigned to the Special Investigation Unit, LA IMPACT or TRAP may be exempt from this portion of the policy for the duration of their assignment in those units upon the approval of the Investigations Division Commander.

Division commanders, to further a police purpose, may grant limited and temporary exemptions on a case by case basis. This exemption shall be based upon the needs of the Department and shall not exceed a 24 hour period for certain duty assignments.

The Chief of Police may grant a one time exemption to this policy for existing body art and piercings. Department employees seeking an exemption for existing body art or piercings shall submit a request in writing to the Chief of Police. The memo shall describe the body art or piercing and its location on the individual's body. The memo shall be accompanied by color photographs of the body art or piercing. The deadline for this exemption request shall be effective June 14, 2006.

1028.3 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 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.
Audits and Inspections

1029.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this General Order is to create and establish policy and procedures for the audits and inspections process, at the line and staff levels. This will provide information to the Chief of Police and managers that will enable them to assess the department’s efficiency and effectiveness and provide the necessary information to plan for change.

Audits and inspections are the function and responsibility of command personnel. Audits and inspections are an integral part of any management system that holds members accountable for their performance. Line and staff inspections will be conducted within the department to ensure that the integrity of the department is maintained and that the operational policies and procedures of all units conform to department rules and regulations and existing law.

1029.2 LINE SUPERVISORY INSPECTIONS
Line inspections are performed by supervisory personnel who have direct authority and responsibility for the operation of the unit being inspected.

There are two types of line supervisory inspections that are routinely conducted on all operations, functions, and facilities:

(a) Formal - Inspections that are prepared in written form and submitted to administrative or commanding officers. These reports include any specific action taken to correct discrepancies or recommendations for long-range solutions of deficiencies found during the inspection.

1. Formal inspections will be conducted semi-annually and the areas covered will include, but are not limited, to the following:

   (a) Appearance/grooming/uniforms
   (b) Required safety equipment
   (c) Weapons
   (d) Overtime usage
   (e) Vehicle condition and required equipment
   (f) Facilities
   (g) Property
   (h) Operational procedures

2. Bureau Commanders will establish checklists and time-tables to ensure that formal inspections are conducted according to established policy and procedures within the area of their command.
3. Follow-up and corrective reports are the responsibility of the unit commander and will accompany the inspection report through the chain of command. The original reports will be maintained by the concerned Bureau Commander and a copy will be sent to the Professional Standards Unit.

(b) Informal - Inspections conducted by supervisory officers during routine operations to ensure that department policy and procedures are followed. Immediate action is taken by the inspecting supervisor to correct discrepancies. A written inspection report is not routinely prepared.

1029.3 STAFF AUDITS

Staff audits are conducted by members of a unit having no direct supervisory authority or responsibility for the operation of the unit being inspected.

The Chief of Police or Bureau Commanders will appoint or designate mid-level managers or supervisors within their command to conduct administrative staff audits of functional units. Written notification will generally be made to appropriate commanders at least 14 days prior to initiating an audit. Only under special circumstances and only at the direction of the Chief of Police may an unannounced staff audit be conducted.

Staff audits will consist of the following:

(a) Evaluate unit policies and procedures to determine if they are correct, accurate, and adequately documented in written form.

(b) Evaluate effectiveness of operational procedures to determine if unit objectives are being attained.

(c) Examine and evaluate accounting procedures utilized to control materials, supplies, and any associated monies.

(d) Evaluate unit Operations to determine if department policies and procedures are being followed.

(e) These audits are formal and may be one of two types:

1. General Audit. An inspection of a cross-section of operational functions and procedures of a particular unit or command.

2. Specific Audit. An examination and evaluation of a single function or operational procedure performed either by a single unit or as a process by several units.

(f) A written audit report format should be prepared prior to the inspection as a guide to a complete staff inspection. The following components should be considered in preparing the audit report, but should not limit the scope of the audit:

1. Facilities and Equipment.

2. General office condition, lighting, paint, repair.
Audits and Inspections

3. Office accessibility
4. Office security
5. Vehicles
6. Emergency equipment
7. Police equipment
8. Furniture
9. Computers and other office equipment
10. Files and other document material

(g) Personnel.
1. In-service training requirements
2. Supervisory personnel
3. Support personnel
4. Attendance/overtime
5. Uniform/clothing
6. Current driver's license/police identification
7. Morale, discipline, and productivity
8. Knowledge of/participation in goals and objectives

(h) Administrative and Operational Activities.
1. Compliance with General Orders
2. Compliance with Unit Operations Manual
3. Planning, responsibilities - goals, long-term, and short-term plans
4. Fiscal responsibility
5. Quality of management and supervision
6. Scheduling, deployment, allocation, distribution
7. Cooperation with other units, departments, and agencies. Display/possession of current department General Orders.

1029.3.1 CONCLUSION OF THE AUDIT
At the conclusion of the staff audit, the auditors will meet with the unit manager and will verbally provide a summary of the audit with highlights of its findings. As with the entire audit process, this will be a non-adversarial meeting, keeping it as positive and constructive as possible.
Audits and Inspections

Upon concluding the audit and the exit interview, the audit officer will begin compiling all the documentation for the completion of the Final Audit Report.

1029.3.2 FINAL AUDIT REPORT
A completed staff audit report should be twofold. A cover memorandum should be prepared and directed to the Chief of Police.

This memo will identify the organizational unit inspected, the type of audit and the total time spent on the audit. It will include a summary of the results of the audit and list any relevant recommendations.

The second part of the final report will include the body of the audit findings. This part will identify and report an objective evaluation on facilities and equipment, personnel, and administrative and operational activities.

A format for Formal Audit/Inspection Report is outlined in the Guidelines for Audits and Inspections.

Once the staff audit final report has been completed, it will be forwarded to the Chief of Police via the chain of command. Bureau Commanders will ensure that a follow-up inspection and written report is completed and included in the final audit report. The follow-up inspection report will be a response to the recommendations outlined in the audit report listing any corrective measures taken. The follow-up inspection report must follow the initial staff inspection report within 30 days. A copy of the entire report will be forwarded to the Professional Standards Unit immediately upon completion.

Staff inspections will be conducted within all organizational components at the direction of the Chief of Police. Staff audit reports will be maintained by the Records Manager in electronic format for at least three years.

1029.4 GUIDELINES FOR AUDITS AND INSPECTIONS
A manual entitled Guidelines for Audits and Inspections has been established. The purpose of the manual is to provide staff with a guide to conduct audits and inspections. It is intended for managers who oversee the audits and inspections process and for the staff who actually conduct the audits and inspections.
Uniform Regulations

1030.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The uniform policy of the Redondo Beach Police Department is established to ensure that uniformed officers will be readily identifiable to the public through the proper use and wearing of department uniforms. Employees should also refer to the following associated policies:

Department Owned and Personal Property
Body Armor
Grooming Standards

The Uniform and Equipment Specifications manual is maintained and periodically updated by the Chief of Police or his/her designee. That manual should be consulted regarding authorized equipment and uniform specifications.

The Redondo Beach Police Department will provide uniforms for all employees required to wear them in the manner, quantity and frequency agreed upon in the respective employee group's collective bargaining agreement.

1030.2 WEARING AND CONDITION OF UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT

Police employees wear the uniform to be identified as the law enforcement authority in society. The uniform also serves an equally important purpose to identify the wearer as a source of assistance in an emergency, crisis or other time of need.

(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) All peace officers of this department shall possess and maintain at all times, a serviceable uniform and the necessary equipment to perform uniformed field duty.

(c) Personnel shall wear only the uniform specified for their rank and assignment.

(d) The uniform is to be worn in compliance with the specifications set forth in the department’s uniform specifications that are maintained separately from this policy.

(e) All supervisors will perform periodic inspections of their personnel to ensure conformance to these regulations.

(f) Civilian attire shall not be worn in combination with any distinguishable part of the uniform.

(g) Uniforms are only to be worn while on duty, while in transit to or from work, for court, or at other official department functions or events.

(h) If the uniform is worn while in transit, an outer garment shall be worn over the uniform shirt so as not to bring attention to the employee while he/she is off-duty.
Uniform Regulations

(i) Employees are not to purchase or drink alcoholic beverages while wearing any part of the department uniform, including the uniform pants.

(j) Mirrored sunglasses will not be worn with any Department uniform.

(k) Visible jewelry, other than those items listed below, shall not be worn with the uniform unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

1. Wrist watch
2. Wedding ring(s), class ring, or other ring of tasteful design. A maximum of one ring/set may be worn on each hand
3. Medical alert bracelet

1030.3 UNIFORM CLASSES

1030.3.1 CLASS A UNIFORM
The Class A uniform is to be worn on special occasions such as funerals, graduations, ceremonies, or as directed. The Class A uniform is required for all sworn personnel. The Class A uniform includes the standard issue uniform with:

(a) Long sleeve shirt with tie.
(b) Polished shoes.

Boots with pointed toes are not permitted.

1030.3.2 CLASS B UNIFORM
All officers will possess and maintain a serviceable Class B uniform at all times.

The Class B uniform will consist of the same garments and equipment as the Class A uniform with the following exceptions:

(a) The long or short sleeve shirt may be worn with the collar open. No tie is required;
(b) A white or black crew neck t-shirt must be worn with the uniform;
(c) All shirt buttons must remain buttoned except for the last button at the neck;
(d) Shoes for the Class B uniform may be as described in the Class A uniform;
(e) Approved all black polished shoes/boots may be worn;
(f) Boots with pointed toes are not permitted.

1030.3.3 SPECIALIZED UNIT UNIFORM
The Chief of Police may authorize special uniforms to be worn by officers in specialized units such as K-9, SWAT, Bicycle Patrol, Motor Officers, Pier and other specialized assignments/details. No uniform or equipment modifications shall be made or worn without prior review by the Uniform and Equipment committee and approval by the Chief of Police.
**Uniform Regulations**

1030.3.4 FOUL WEATHER GEAR  
The uniform and Equipment Specifications lists the authorized uniform jacket and rain gear.

1030.3.5 RESERVE OFFICER UNIFORM  
The Reserve Officer's uniform will be the same as for the regular officer with the exception of the badge. All uniform policies, regulations and specifications apply equally to Reserve Officers.

1030.4 INSIGNIA AND PATCHES

(a) Shoulder Patches - The authorized shoulder patch supplied by the Department shall be machine stitched to the sleeves of all uniform shirts and jackets, 3/4 of an inch below the shoulder seam of the shirt and be bisected by the crease in the sleeve.

(b) Service stripes, etc. - Service stripes shall be worn on long sleeved shirts. They are to be machine stitched onto the uniform. The bottom of the service stripe shall be sewn the width of one and a half inches above the cuff seam with the rear of the service stripes sewn on the dress of the sleeve. The stripes are to be worn on the left sleeve only.

(c) The regulation nameplate, or an authorized sewn on cloth nameplate, shall be worn at all times while in uniform. The nameplate shall display the employee's first and last name. If the employee desires other than the legal first name initial, the employee must receive approval from the Chief of Police. The nameplate shall be worn and placed with the bottom edge " above the right pocket located in the middle, bisected by the pressed shirt seam, with equal distance from both sides of the nameplate to the outer edge of the pocket.

(d) 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.

(e) Assignment Insignias Assignment insignias, (SWAT, FTO, etc.) may be worn as designated by the Chief of Police.

(f) Flag Pin - A flag pin may be worn on the left side of the right pocket flap.

(g) Badge The department issued badge, or an authorized sewn on cloth replica, must be worn and visible at all times while in uniform.

(h) Rank Insignia The designated insignia indicating the employee's rank must be worn at all times while in uniform. The Chief of Police may authorize exceptions.

1030.4.1 MOURNING BADGE  
Upon notification by the Chief of Police or his/her designee, uniformed employees shall wear a black mourning band across the uniform whenever a law enforcement officer is killed in the line of duty. The following mourning periods will be observed

(a) An officer of the department - from the time of death until midnight on the 14th day after the death;
Uniform Regulations

(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 15th) - From 0001 hours until 2359 hours;
(e) As directed by the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

1030.5 CIVILIAN ATTIRE
There are assignments within the police department that do not require the wearing of a uniform because recognition and authority are not essential to their function. There are also assignments in which the wearing of civilian attire is necessary.

(a) All members shall wear clothing that fits properly, is clean and free of stains, and not damaged or excessively worn.
(b) All male administrative, investigative and support personnel who elect to wear civilian clothing to work shall wear button style shirts with a collar, slacks or suits that are moderate in style.
(c) All female administrative, investigative, and support personnel who elect to wear civilian clothes to work shall wear dresses, slacks, shirts, blouses, or suits which are moderate in style.
(d) The following items shall not be worn on duty:
1. T-shirt alone.
2. Open toed sandals or thongs.
3. Swimsuit, tube tops, or halter-tops.
4. Spandex type pants or see-through clothing.
5. Distasteful printed slogans, buttons or pins.
(e) Variations from this order are allowed at the discretion of the Chief of Police or designee when the member's assignment or current task is not conducive to the wearing of such clothing.
(f) No item of civilian attire may be worn on duty that would adversely affect the reputation of the Redondo Beach Police Department or the morale of the members.

1030.6 POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, ENDORSEMENTS, AND ADVERTISEMENTS
Unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police, Redondo Beach Police Department employees may not wear any part of the uniform, be photographed wearing any part of the uniform, utilize a department badge, patch or other official insignia, or cause to be posted, published, or displayed, the image of another employee, or identify himself/herself as an employee of the Redondo Beach Police Department to do any of the following (Government Code §§ 3206 and 3302):
Uniform Regulations

(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) Knowingly appear in any commercial, social, or non-profit publication, or any motion picture, film, video, public broadcast, or any website.

1030.7 OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT - MAINTENANCE, AND REPLACEMENT

(a) Any of the items listed in the Uniform and Equipment Committee as "optional" shall be purchased totally at the expense of the members.

(b) Maintenance of "optional" items shall be the financial responsibility of the purchasing member. (i.e. repairs due to normal wear and tear.)

(c) Replacement of optional items shall be done as follows:
1. When the item is no longer functional because of normal wear and tear, the member bears the full cost of replacement.
2. When the item is no longer functional because of damage in the course of the member's duties, it shall be replaced following General Orders Manual § 700.

1030.7.1 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 Redondo Beach Police Department. This identification is separate and distinct from the identification authorized by Penal Code § 25455 and referenced in the Retired Officer CCW Endorsement 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 Redondo Beach Police Department and will be revoked in the event of misuse or abuse (Penal Code § 538d).

1030.8 UNAUTHORIZED UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES
Redondo Beach Police employees may not wear any uniform item, accessory or attachment unless specifically authorized in the Uniform and Equipment Committee or by the Chief of Police or designee.

Redondo Beach Police employees may not use or carry any safety item, tool or other piece of equipment unless specifically authorized in the Uniform and Equipment Committee or by the Chief of Police or designee.
Police Cadets

1031.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Cadets work under direct supervision, perform a variety of routine and progressively more advanced tasks in an apprenticeship program in preparation for a career in law enforcement.

1031.2 PROGRAM COORDINATOR
The designated Operations Division Lieutenant will serve as the program coordinator. The designated Operations Division Lieutenant may assign a sergeant as the direct supervisor of the cadets. The Operations Division Lieutenant will be responsible for tracking the educational development and status for compensation.

The assigned sergeant will be responsible for making their individual assignments throughout the Department. He/she will also monitor the training provided for all cadets and the overall performance of the cadets.

1031.2.1 PROGRAM ADVISORS
The assigned sergeant, upon approval through the Operations Division Lieutenant may select individual members to serve as advisors for the Cadet Program. These members will serve as mentors for each cadet. Cadets will bring special requests, concerns, and suggestions to their program advisor for advice or direction before contacting the Program Supervisor. One advisor may be designated as the supervisor's assistant to lead scheduled meetings and training sessions involving the cadets. Multiple cadets may be assigned to each program advisor. Program advisors are not intended to circumvent the established chain of command. Any issues that may be a concern of the individual's supervisor should be referred back to the Program Coordinator.

1031.3 ORIENTATION AND TRAINING
Newly hired cadets will receive an orientation of the organization and facilities before reporting to their first assignment. On-the-job training will be conducted in compliance with the Cadet Training Manual. Training sessions will be scheduled as needed to train cadets for as many assignments as possible. In addition to job-specific training, information will be offered to prepare cadets to compete successfully in the police officer selection process, as well as the academy training. All training will focus on improving job performance, as well as preparation to achieving career goals with the Department. These meetings will also offer an opportunity to receive continuous feedback regarding progress of the program.

1031.4 CADET UNIFORMS
Each cadet will be provided two uniforms meeting the specifications described in the Uniform Manual.
Police Cadets

1031.5 ROTATION OF ASSIGNMENTS
Rotating job assignments should occur on a regular basis to enhance the career development for each cadet. Department needs and concerns will take precedence over individual considerations with the final decision resting with the program coordinator.

In general, senior cadets will be assigned to positions requiring more technical skill or responsibility, as well as serving to train cadets for new assignments or those newly hired.

1031.6 RIDE-ALONG PROCEDURES
In order to increase their knowledge and understanding of law enforcement skills, cadets are authorized to participate in the Department ride-along program. Such participation is subject to approval by their immediate supervisor and the on-duty patrol sergeant.

Participation in the ride-along is voluntary and performed in a non-paid status outside of their normally scheduled work hours. Prior to participating in a ride-along cadets shall complete and sign applicable liability waiver forms.

While participating in a ride-along, cadets may choose to wear their uniform in lieu of proper business attire. If in uniform, cadets may further volunteer to assist other department personnel during the ride-along with the performance of various field tasks which the assigned ride-along officer believes are safe and within the cadets training and abilities.

1031.7 EDUCATION REQUIREMENT
To maintain employment in the CSO Program, CSOs shall be enrolled in an accredited college or university. CSOs who have completed fewer than 120 units shall be required to carry a minimum of 12 semester units. CSOs who have completed 120 or more semester units or have obtained a bachelor’s degree, would be required to carry a minimum of nine semester units to remain in the CSO program. A GPA of less than 2.0 will not be credited towards the minimum units criteria.

1031.8 DURATION
The position of CSO is a temporary, part-time, hourly and at-will position. Appointment, tenure or removal is exempt from Civil Service rules and regulations. CSOs serve at the discretion of the Chief of Police and may be discharged without cause or right of appeal.

Appointment to the position of CSO is limited to five years.

The maximum five-year duration of employment for a specific CSO may be extended only with the approval of the Chief of Police. Consideration will be given for such appeals based on compelling reasons such as the completion of an ongoing educational program. CSOs shall forward such appeals to the program coordinator no less than six months prior to the anticipated end of their appointment.
Department Badges

1032.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Redondo Beach Police Department badge and uniform patch as well as the likeness of these items and the name of the Redondo Beach Police Department are property of the Department and their use shall be restricted as set forth in this policy.

1032.2 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.

1032.2.1 FLAT BADGE
Sworn officers shall receive a flat badge capable of being carried in a wallet as per the M.O.U. The use of the flat badge is subject to all the same provisions of departmental policy as the uniform badge.

(a) Should the uniform or flat badge become lost, damaged or otherwise removed from the officer's control he/she shall make the proper notifications as outlined in Policy Manual § 700.

(b) An honorably retired officer will receive a flat badge within 60 days following retirement.

(c) The purchase, carrying or display of a flat badge is not authorized for non-sworn personnel.

1032.2.2 NON-SWORN 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.

1032.2.3 RETIREE UNIFORM BADGE
Upon honorable discharge, favorable separation, or otherwise at the discretion of the Chief of Police members may be provided his/her assigned duty badge for display purposes. It is intended that the duty badge be used only as private memorabilia as other uses of the badge may be unlawful or in violation of this policy.
Department Badges

1032.3 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 non-sworn 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.

1032.4 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 Redondo Beach 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.
Modified Duty Assignments (2012 Version)

1033.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures for assigning employees to modified duty. Temporary modified-duty assignments may be available to employees who have incurred a duty-related illness or injury and, due to restrictions or limitations, are unable to perform their regular assigned duties. Non-duty related illnesses or injuries may also be considered for eligibility in accordance with this policy. Eligibility for modified-duty assignment is subject to the approval of the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

Modified-duty assignments are intended to provide an employee with the ability to continue working within the limits of his/her restrictions and limitations on a temporary basis while providing the Department with a productive employee during the interim period.

The Department will engage in a good faith interactive process to consider reasonable accommodations for any employee with a temporary or permanent disability.

1033.2 DEFINITIONS
Modified Duty - Means a temporary, limited-term assignment not requiring performance of the full range of duties associated with the regular job classification. Modified duty also may be termed as light-duty assignments.

1033.3 LIMITATIONS
Modified-duty assignments are a management prerogative and not an employee right. Modified-duty assignments shall be subject to continuous re-assessment dependent upon Department need and the employee's ability to perform in a modified-duty capacity.

An injured employee may be assigned to a modified-duty position outside of his/her normal assignment or duties if it becomes available. If the injury or illness is non-duty related the employee shall be given the option to either accept the position or continue to draw on applicable sick leave or other leave accounts as applicable.

(a) If an employee cannot adequately perform in a modified-duty assignment, such assignment may be modified or terminated.

(b) The lack of Department need or a change in priorities may result in the employee's removal from or modification of a modified-duty assignment.

(c) The Department may place conditions as deemed appropriate upon any modified-duty assignment.

1033.4 PROCEDURE
Employees may request assignment to modified duty by providing a signed statement from their health care provider describing their restrictions, limitations and expected duration to their Bureau Commander or his/her designee. The statement must also indicate if the employee requires any workplace accommodations, mobility aids or medical devices.
Modified Duty Assignments (2012 Version)

The Bureau Commander will determine what modified-duty assignments may be available based on the needs of the Department, limitations of the employee and suitability of the employee to work a particular assignment. Requests for a modified-duty assignment of 20 hours or less may be approved and facilitated by the Watch Commander or Bureau Commander. Assignments of longer duration are subject to the approval of the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

1033.5 MODIFIED-DUTY SCHEDULES

The schedules of employees assigned to modified duty may be adjusted to suit medical appointments or Department needs at the discretion of the Bureau Commander.

The employee and his/her supervisors should be informed in writing of the schedule, assignment and limitations and restrictions as determined by the employee's health care provider.

1033.5.1 ACCOUNTABILITY

The employee's supervisor shall coordinate efforts to ensure proper time accountability and shall complete and process a change of shift/assignment form.

(a) Employees on modified duty are responsible for coordinating required doctor visits and physical therapy appointments in advance with their supervisor to appropriately account for any duty time taken. Doctor visits and appointments for treatment of injuries or illnesses that are not work related shall be arranged during off-duty time or otherwise charged to the employee's sick leave.

(b) Employees shall promptly submit a status report for each visit to their treating health care provider and shall immediately notify their supervisor of any change in restrictions or limitations as determined by their health care provider. An employee assigned to a modified-duty assignment shall provide a duty status report to their supervisor no less than once every 30 days while the employee is on modified duty.

(c) Supervisors shall keep the Bureau Commander apprised of the employee's status and ability to perform the modified-duty assignment. Modified-duty assignments that extend beyond 60 days will require a written status report and a request for an extension to the Bureau Commander with an update of the employee's current status and anticipated date of return to regular duty. Extensions require approval of the Chief of Police.

(d) When it is determined that an employee on modified duty will return to regular duty, the supervisor shall notify the Bureau Commander and complete and process a change of shift/assignment form. All training and certification necessary for return to duty shall be reviewed and updated as necessary.

1033.6 MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The Department reserves the right to require, prior to returning to full-duty status, a fitness-for-duty examination of any employee assigned to a modified-duty assignment or of any employee having been on such assignment. Such examinations shall be at the expense of the Department.
Prior to returning to full-duty status, employees shall be required to provide a statement signed by their health care provider indicating that they are medically cleared to perform the basic and essential job functions of their assignment without restriction or limitation.

1033.7 PREGNANCY
It is the policy of the Department to reassign employees who are pregnant upon request by the employee or when deemed necessary by the Department to temporary assignments that will not routinely expose the employee to potentially hazardous environments or activities.

1033.7.1 EMPLOYEE NOTIFICATION
An employee who learns of her pregnancy should notify her immediate supervisor or a designated acting supervisor of the pregnancy as soon as practicable. The employee must inform the Department of her intent regarding reassignment, job accommodations and anticipated leave for the pregnancy or prenatal care. The employee shall also submit a statement from her health care provider of any job restrictions or limitations she may have.

1033.7.2 SUPERVISOR'S RESPONSIBILITY
Upon receiving the medical verification of the pregnancy and a request for job accommodation, reassignment or leave, the supervisor shall notify the Bureau Commander, who will consider assigning the employee to an available temporary modified-duty assignment if it is deemed appropriate by the Department or medically necessary by the employee's health care provider.

If at any point during the pregnancy it becomes necessary for the employee to take a leave of absence, such leave shall be granted consistent with the City's Personnel Rules and Regulations regarding family and medical care leave.

1033.8 PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES
Probationary employees who are assigned to a temporary modified-duty assignment shall have their probation extended by a period of time equal to the employee's assignment to modified duty.

1033.9 MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING
Employees assigned to modified duty shall maintain all certification, training and qualifications appropriate to both their regular and temporary duties, provided the certification, training or qualifications are not in conflict with any limitations or restrictions. Employees who are assigned to modified duty shall inform their supervisor of any inability to maintain any certification, training or qualifications.
Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

1034.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy is intended to address issues associated with employee use of social networking sites and to provide guidelines for the regulation and balancing of employee speech and expression with the needs of the Department.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit or infringe upon any communication, speech or expression that is protected or privileged 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 an employee from speaking as a private citizen, including acting as an authorized member of a recognized bargaining unit or officer associations, about matters of public concern, such as misconduct or corruption.

Employees are encouraged to consult with their supervisor regarding any questions arising from the application or potential application of this policy.

1034.1.1 APPLICABILITY
This policy applies to all forms of communication including, but not limited to, film, video, print media, public or private speech, use of all Internet services, including the World Wide Web, e-mail, file transfer, remote computer access, news services, social networking, social media, instant messaging, blogs, forums, video and other file-sharing sites.

1034.2 POLICY
Public employees occupy a trusted position in the community, and thus, their statements have the potential to contravene the policies and performance of this department. Due to the nature of the work and influence associated with the law enforcement profession, it is necessary that employees 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 Redondo Beach Police Department will carefully balance the individual employee's rights against the Department's needs and interests when exercising a reasonable degree of control over its employees' speech and expression.

1034.3 SAFETY
Employees should consider carefully 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 the Redondo Beach Police Department employees, such as posting personal information in a public forum, can result in compromising an employee's home address or family ties. Employees should therefore not disseminate or post any information on any forum or medium that could reasonably be anticipated to compromise the safety of any employee, an employee's family or associates. Examples of the type of information that could reasonably be expected to compromise safety include:
Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

- Disclosing a photograph and name or address of an officer who is working undercover.
- Disclosing the address of a fellow officer.
- Otherwise disclosing where another officer can be located off-duty.

1034.4 PROHIBITED SPEECH, EXPRESSION, AND CONDUCT
To meet the department's safety, performance, and public-trust needs, the following are prohibited unless the speech is otherwise protected (for example, an employee speaking as a private citizen, including acting as an authorized member of a recognized bargaining unit or officer associations, 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 Redondo Beach Police Department or its employees.

(b) Speech or expression that, while not made pursuant to an official duty, is significantly linked to, or related to, the Redondo Beach Police Department and tends to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation, or professionalism of the Redondo Beach Police Department or its employees. Examples may include:
   1. Statements that indicate disregard for the law or the state or U.S. Constitution.
   2. Expression that demonstrates support for criminal activity.
   3. Participating 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 employee as a witness. For example, posting statements or expressions to a website 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 employees of the Department. For example, a statement on a blog that provides specific details as to how and when prisoner transportsations are made could reasonably be foreseen as potentially jeopardizing employees 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 Redondo Beach Police Department.

(f) Use or disclosure, through whatever means, of any information, photograph, video, or other recording obtained or accessible as a result of employment 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, video or audio recordings, likenesses or images of department logos, emblems, uniforms, badges, patches, marked vehicles, equipment, or other material that specifically identifies the Redondo Beach Police Department on any personal or social networking or other website or web page, without the express authorization of the Chief of Police.
Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

Employees 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).

1034.4.1 UNAUTHORIZED ENDORSEMENTS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

While employees are not restricted from engaging in the following activities as private citizens or as authorized members of a recognized bargaining unit or officer associations, employees may not represent the Redondo Beach Police Department or identify themselves in any way that could be reasonably perceived as representing the Redondo Beach Police 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, public broadcast or on any website.

Additionally, when it can reasonably be construed that an employee, acting in his/her individual capacity or through an outside group or organization (e.g., bargaining group or officer associations), is affiliated with this department, the employee shall give a specific disclaiming statement that any such speech or expression is not representative of the Redondo Beach Police Department.

Employees retain their right to vote as they choose, to support candidates of their choice and to express their opinions as private citizens, including as authorized members of a recognized bargaining unit or officer associations, on political subjects and candidates at all times while off-duty.

However, employees may not use their official authority or influence to interfere with or affect the result of an election or a nomination for office. Employees are also prohibited from directly or indirectly using their official authority to coerce, command or advise another employee to pay, lend or contribute anything of value to a party, committee, organization, agency or person for political purposes (5 USC § 1502).

1034.5 PRIVACY EXPECTATION

Employees forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to e-mails, texts or anything published or maintained through file-sharing software or any Internet site (e.g., Facebook, MySpace) that is accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed on any department technology 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. This includes the department...
Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

e-mail system, computer network or any information placed into storage on any department system or device.

It also includes records of all key strokes 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 user name or password will not create an expectation of privacy if it is accessed through a department computer or network. However, the Department may not require an employee to disclose a personal user name or password or open a personal social website, except when access is reasonably believed to be relevant to the investigation of allegations of work related misconduct (Labor Code § 980).

1034.6 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 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 his/her 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.

1034.7 TRAINING
Subject to available resources, the Department should provide training regarding employee speech and the use of social networking to all members of the Department.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

1035.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to members of the Redondo Beach 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.

1035.1.1 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 non-sworn 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.

1035.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Redondo Beach 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.

1035.3 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 the Communications Center.

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 Press 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.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

(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).

1035.4 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.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

(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 Redondo Beach Police Department members may be apprised that survivor notifications are complete.

1035.4.1 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.

1035.5 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.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

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.

1035.6 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.

1035.6.1 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.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

(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.

1035.6.2 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 Redondo Beach 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.
**Line-of-Duty Deaths**

- 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.

1035.6.3 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.
**Line-of-Duty Deaths**

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 Press 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 Press 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.

1035.6.4 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.
**Line-of-Duty Deaths**

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.

1035.6.5 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).
Line-of-Duty Deaths

1035.6.6 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 Redondo Beach 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).

1035.6.7 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).
(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.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

(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.

1035.6.8 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.

1035.7 PRESS 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.
**Line-of-Duty Deaths**

(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.

**1035.8 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.

**1035.9 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.

**1035.10 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.
Line-of-Duty Deaths

1035.11 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.
Attachments
Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training Hate Crimes Model Policy 2019.pdf
POST Mission Statement

The mission of the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training is to continually enhance the professionalism of California Law Enforcement in serving its communities.
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FOREWORD

Hate Crimes (i.e. crimes motivated by bias) convey a message of terror and exclusion, not just to the immediate victims but to entire communities. They often target victims who are least able to defend themselves. They cause trauma that is more extreme and longer lasting than similar crimes committed for other motivations. They can spark retaliatory crimes, escalating the cycle of crime and violence. If not addressed professionally and thoroughly they may undermine public confidence in law enforcement.

The 2018 California State Auditor’s Report, titled “Hate Crimes in California,” found that California law enforcement has not taken adequate action to identify, report, and respond to hate crimes. The report found that agencies did not properly identify some hate crimes, and underreported or misreported hate crimes as well. The report also noted that hate crimes are on the rise in California, increasing in both 2015 and 2016.

California Penal Code (CPC) 422.87 added new language and requirements to any newly created or updated agency hate crimes policy. Effective January 1, 2019, any local law enforcement agency that updates an existing hate crimes policy, or adopts a new one, shall include the content of the model policy framework provided in this document as well as any revisions or additions to the model policy in the future.

These guidelines are the primary elements that law enforcement executives are now required to incorporate into their hate crimes policy if an agency creates a new hate crimes policy or updates an existing one. The guidelines are designed for department-wide application and are intended to reflect a values-driven “top-down” process. They are intended to assist with the development and delivery of training and ensure proper identification, investigation, and reporting of hate crimes within each agency’s jurisdiction.
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GUIDELINE #1
*Develop the foundation for the agency’s hate crimes policy.*

The law enforcement executive is responsible for providing leadership, communicating organizational values to the department and the community, paying attention to hate crime trends and current events that could trigger hate incidents and/or hate crimes in the community, and providing education and training to establish the foundation for the agency’s hate crimes policy. Employees’ ability to respond appropriately to hate crimes and hate incidents is maximized when the executive effectively establishes and communicates the foundational values of the organization.

GUIDELINE #2
*Develop a hate crimes policy for the agency.*

I. An agency’s hate crimes policy shall include the statutory definition of a hate crime, and its policy and programs should minimally include the following:
   A. Response
   B. Training
   C. Planning and Prevention
   D. Reporting

The law enforcement executive is responsible for the initial development of the policy and should be actively involved in its implementation. See the appendix for the exemplar “Message from the Agency Chief Executive”.

GUIDELINE #3
*Develop expertise to identify and investigate hate crimes.*

The law enforcement executive is responsible for ensuring that the agency possesses expertise to identify and investigate hate crimes, as well as ensuring compliance with state and federal reporting and public information requirements. Agencies should assign identified personnel to appropriate training to develop expertise and knowledge to investigate hate crimes.

Hate crimes are low-frequency events with high-risk consequences for the agency and community. Agencies shall provide a checklist to first responders to provide direction for the investigation of all hate crimes as mandated by CPC 422.87.

GUIDELINE #4
*Develop and implement cooperative hate crimes plans with other law enforcement agencies.*

I. Coordinate cooperative efforts among regional, state, federal, and tribal law enforcement agencies to share information and training, and develop strategies to prevent hate crime activity.

II. Develop and/or participate in law enforcement intelligence networks to enhance the agency’s ability to anticipate potential hate crime targets. This interaction should include sharing intelligence information with other jurisdictions and cooperative investigations, arrests, and prosecutions if appropriate.

GUIDELINE #5
*Develop and implement cooperative hate crime plans with the community and related governmental and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate.*

I. Collaborate with the community, including human relations/civil rights organizations, advocacy groups, service organizations, neighborhood associations, religious institutions, local schools and colleges, to do the following:
   - Develop a network to build rapport with community groups
• Develop a protocol for response to hate crimes
• Obtain witness and victim cooperation
• Provide support services to victims
• Collect demographic information about specific communities
• Identify hate crime trends based upon current events and activity (hate crimes and/or hate incidents)
• Identify periods of increased vulnerability based on significant dates and events for affected communities

II. Law enforcement should identify and seek out cultural diversity training and information from/about specific communities within its jurisdiction (immigrant, Muslim, Arab, LGBTQ, Black or African American, Jewish, Sikh, disability, etc.) to strengthen agency awareness.

GUIDELINE #6

Conduct an annual assessment of the agency’s hate crimes policy and its ongoing implementation.

The assessment should include:

I. A review to ensure compliance with the POST Hate Crimes Model Policy and California law.

II. A review and analysis of the agency’s data collection, policy, and annual mandated reporting of hate crimes.

III. A review and updating of the agency’s hate crimes brochure to ensure compliance with CPC 422.92.

IV. A review of any existing or available data or reports, including the annual California Attorney General’s report on hate crimes, in preparation for, and response to, future hate crime trends.

V. Annual outreach to the community including human relations/civil rights organizations, advocacy groups, service organizations, neighborhood associations, religious institutions, local schools, and colleges assessing the agency’s responsiveness to hate crimes.
MINIMUM LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR AN AGENCY’S HATE CRIMES POLICY

CPC 13519.6, effective January 1, 2005, minimally requires:

1. A message from the law enforcement agency’s chief executive officer to the agency’s officers and staff concerning the importance of hate crime laws and the agency’s commitment to enforcement.

2. The definition of “hate crime” in Penal Code section 422.55.

3. References to hate crime statutes including Penal Code section 422.6.

4. A title-by-title specific protocol that agency personnel are required to follow, including, but not limited to, the following:
   a. Preventing and preparing for likely hate crimes by, among other things, establishing contact with persons and communities who are likely targets, and forming and cooperating with community hate crime prevention and response networks.
   b. Responding to reports of hate crimes, including reports of hate crimes committed under the color of authority.
   c. Accessing assistance, by, among other things, activating the Department of Justice hate crimes rapid response protocol when necessary.
   d. Providing victim assistance and follow-up, including community follow-up.
   e. Reporting

CPC 422.87, effective January 1, 2019, states and minimally requires:

Each local law enforcement agency may adopt a hate crimes policy. Any local law enforcement agency that updates an existing hate crimes policy or adopts a new one shall include, but not limited to, the following:

1. The definitions in Penal Code sections 422.55 and 422.56.

2. The content of the model policy framework that the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training developed pursuant to Section 13519.6 (above) and any content that the commission may revise or add in the future, including any policy, definitions, response and reporting responsibilities, training resources, and planning and prevention methods.

3. Information regarding bias motivation
   a. For the purposes of this paragraph, “bias motivation” is a preexisting negative attitude toward actual or perceived characteristics referenced in Section 422.55. Depending on the circumstances of each case, bias motivation may include, but is not limited to, hatred, animosity, 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.
      i. In recognizing suspected disability-bias hate crimes, the policy shall advise officers to 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.

ii. In recognizing suspected disability-bias hate crimes, the policy also shall advise officers to 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, if 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 than those of the victim, those 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.

b. Information regarding the general underreporting of hate crimes and the more extreme underreporting of anti-disability and anti-gender hate crimes and a plan for the agency to remedy this underreporting (emphasis added).

c. A protocol for reporting suspected hate crimes to the Department of Justice pursuant to Penal Code section 13023.

d. A checklist of first responder responsibilities, including, but not limited to, being sensitive to effects of the crime on the victim, determining whether any additional resources are needed on the scene to assist the victim or whether to refer the victim to appropriate community and legal services, and giving the victims and any interested persons the agency’s hate crimes brochure, as required by Section 422.92.

e. A specific procedure for transmitting and periodically retransmitting the policy and any related orders to all officers, including a simple and immediate way for officers to access the policy in the field when needed.

f. The title or titles of the officer or officers responsible for assuring that the department has a hate crime brochure as required by Section 422.92 and ensuring that all officers are trained to distribute the brochure to all suspected hate crime victims and all other interested persons.

g. A requirement that all officers be familiar with the policy and carry out the policy at all times unless directed by the chief, sheriff, director, or other chief executive of the law enforcement agency or other command-level officer to whom the chief executive officer formally delegates this responsibility.

h. Any local law enforcement agency that updates an existing hate crimes policy or adopts a new hate crimes policy may include any of the provisions of a model hate crime policy and other relevant documents developed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police that are relevant to California and consistent with this chapter.
MODEL POLICY FRAMEWORK

Purpose
This model policy framework 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 law enforcement agencies may best use its resources to investigate and solve an offense, in addition to building community trust and increasing police legitimacy.

Policy
It is the policy of this agency 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 agency will employ necessary 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 agency should attend to the security and related concerns of the immediate victims and their families as feasible.

The agency policy shall include a requirement that all officers be familiar with the policy and carry out the policy at all times unless directed by the chief, sheriff, director, or other chief executive of the law enforcement agency or other command-level officer to whom the chief executive officer formally delegates this responsibility.

The agency policy shall provide a specific procedure for transmitting and periodically retransmitting the policy and any related orders to all officers, including a simple and immediate way for officers to access the policy in the field when needed.

Response, Victim Assistance and Follow-up

Initial response
First responding officers should know the role of all department personnel as they relate to the agency’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. Responding officers should ensure the crime scene is properly protected, preserved and processed.

At the scene of a suspected hate or bias crimes, officers should take preliminary actions deemed necessary, to include, but not limited to, the following:

1. Use agency checklist (per CPC 422.87) to assist in the investigation of any hate crime (see appendix, page 21, for exemplar checklist based on the Los Angeles Police Department Hate Crimes Supplemental Report with the agency’s permission).
2. Stabilize the victim(s) and request medical attention when necessary.

3. Ensure the safety of victims, witnesses, and perpetrators.
   a. Issue a Temporary Restraining Order (if applicable).

4. 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.

5. Ensure that the crime scene is properly protected, preserved, and processed and that all physical evidence of the incident is removed 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 ensure that it is removed or covered up as soon as possible. Agency personnel should follow-up to ensure that this is accomplished in a timely manner.

6. Collect and photograph physical evidence or indicators of hate crimes such as:
   a. Hate literature.
   b. Spray paint cans.
   c. Threatening letters.
   d. Symbols used by hate groups.

7. Identify criminal evidence on the victim.

8. Request the assistance of translators or interpreters when needed to establish effective communication with witnesses, victims, or others as appropriate.

9. Conduct a preliminary investigation and record pertinent information including, but not limited to:
   a. Identity of suspected perpetrator(s).
   b. Identity of witnesses, including those no longer at the scene.
   c. The offer of victim confidentiality per Government Code (GC) 5264.
   d. Prior occurrences, in this area or with this victim.
   e. Statements made by suspects; exact wording is critical.
   f. The victim’s protected characteristics and determine if bias was a motivation “in whole or in part” in the commission of the crime.

1. “Bias motivation” is a preexisting negative attitude toward actual or perceived characteristics referenced in Section 422.55. Depending on the circumstances of each case, bias motivation may include, but is not limited to, hatred, animosity, 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.

   (a) In recognizing suspected disability-bias hate crimes, the policy shall advise officers to 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

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1See Appendix, page 15, for definition
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.

(b) In recognizing suspected disability-bias hate crimes, the policy also shall advise officers to 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, if 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 than those of the victim, those 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.

10. Adhere to CPC 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.

11. Provide information regarding immigration remedies available to victims of crime. (U-Visa, T-Visa, S-Visa, etc.).

12. Provide the agency’s Hate Crimes Brochure (per CPC 422.92) if asked, if necessary or per policy (if applicable).

13. Utilize proper techniques for interviewing people with disabilities and being aware of and providing appropriate accommodations (such as ADA standards, Braille, visuals, translators for the deaf or hard of hearing, etc.).

14. Report any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes to the agency Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO), or assigned designee, and direct the TLO/ designee to send the data to the Joint Regional Information Exchange System.

Investigation

Investigators at the scene of or while performing follow-up investigation on a suspected hate or bias crimes (or hate incident if agency policy requires it) should take all actions deemed necessary, including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Consider typologies of perpetrators of hate crimes and incidents, including but not limited to thrill, reactive/defensive, and mission (hard core).

2. Utilize investigative techniques and methods to handle hate crimes or hate incidents in a professional manner.

3. Utilize proper techniques for interviewing people with disabilities and being aware of and providing appropriate accommodations (such as ADA standards, Braille, visuals, translators for the deaf or hard of hearing, etc.).

4. Fully investigate any report of hate crime committed under the color of authority per CPC 422.6 and CPC 13519.6.
5. Collect and photograph physical evidence or indicators of hate crimes such as:
   a. Hate literature.
   b. Spray paint cans.
   c. Threatening letters.
   d. Symbols used by hate groups.
   e. Desecration of religious symbols, objects, or buildings.

6. Request the assistance of translators or interpreters when needed to establish effective communication.

7. Conduct a preliminary investigation and record information regarding:
   a. Identity of suspected perpetrator(s).
   b. Identity of witnesses, including those no longer at the scene.
   c. Offer of victim confidentiality per GC 5264.
   d. Prior occurrences, in this area or with this victim.
   e. Statements made by suspects; exact wording is critical.
   f. Document the victim’s protected characteristics.

8. Provide victim assistance and follow-up.

9. Canvass the area for additional witnesses.

10. Examine suspect’s social media activity for potential evidence of bias motivation.

11. Coordinate the investigation with agency, state, and regional intelligence operations. These sources can provide the investigating officer with an analysis of any patterns, organized hate groups, and suspects potentially involved in the offense.

12. Coordinate the investigation with the crime scene investigation unit (if applicable) or other units of the agency.

13. Determine if the incident should be classified as a hate crime.

14. Take steps to ensure appropriate assistance is provided to hate crime victim(s), including the following measures:
   a. Contact the victim periodically to determine whether he/she is receiving adequate and appropriate assistance.
   b. Provide ongoing information to the victim about the status of the criminal investigation.
   c. Provide the victim and any other interested person the brochure on hate crimes per CPC 422.92 and information on any local advocacy groups (if asked).

15. Report any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes to the agency TLO, or assigned designee, and direct the TLO or designee to send the data to the Joint Regional Information Exchange System.

16. Coordinate with other law enforcement agencies in the area to assess patterns of hate crimes and/or hate incidents (if directed by policy), and determine if organized hate groups are involved.
Supervision

The supervisor shall confer with the initial responding officer(s) and ensure that necessary preliminary actions have been taken. The supervisor shall request any appropriate personnel necessary to accomplish the following:

1. Provide immediate assistance to the crime victim by:
   a. Expressing the law enforcement agency’s official position on the importance of these cases and the measures that will be taken to apprehend the perpetrators.
   b. Expressing the department’s interest in protecting victims’ anonymity (confidentiality forms GC 6254) to the extent possible. Allow the victim to convey his/her immediate concerns and feelings.
   c. Identifying individuals or agencies that may provide victim assistance and support. Local victim assistance resources may include family members or close acquaintances, clergy or departmental chaplain, as well as community service agencies that provide shelter, food, clothing, child care, or other related services (per CPC 422.92).

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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 at specific locations that could become targets).

5. Ensure hate crimes are properly reported, including reporting to the Department of Justice, pursuant to CPC 13023.

6. Ensure adherence to CPC 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. (U-Visa, T-Visa, S-Visa, etc.)

7. Respond to and investigate any reports of hate crimes committed under the color of authority.

8. Provide appropriate assistance, including activating the California Department of Justice hate crime rapid response protocol if necessary. For information see the California Department of Justice webpage or use following link: https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/civilrights/AG-Rapid-Response-Team-Protocol-2.pdf

9. Report or ensure any suspected multi-mission extremists crimes are reported to the agency TLO, or assigned designee, and direct the TLO/designee to send the data to the Joint Regional Information Exchange System.

10. Make a final determination as to whether the incident should be classified as a hate crime.
Training

All staff, including dispatch, desk personnel, volunteers, records, support staff, officers, supervisors, and managers shall be properly trained on the department's hate crimes policy. The agency will follow all legislatively mandated training requirements.

POST offers training and video courses to assist law enforcement in the identification, investigation, documentation and reporting of hate crimes. These courses provide officers with information and skills necessary to effectively identify, investigate, document and report hate crimes. Various training programs include the history and definitions of hate crimes, recognition of hate groups, international terrorism, legal considerations, victims’ considerations, initial response duties, victim interviewing and care, suspect identification and interrogation, evidence identification, report writing, the role of law enforcement, investigative strategies, intelligence collection, supervisory roles, community relations, media relations and local program training development, and other topics such as proper use of computer systems and methods for reporting. POST also maintains an extensive array of training videos on applicable topics such as working with those with mental illness and intellectual disabilities, hate crimes, and working with minority communities.

For more information on POST training opportunities and available videos, visit the POST website at www.post.ca.gov. In conjunction with POST training opportunities, trainers may utilize other state and federal agencies that offer training courses, such as the U.S. Department of Justice.

Planning and Prevention

The general underreporting of hate crimes is an identified issue in California. Underreporting is caused by victims not reporting hate crimes or hate incidents due to a number of factors, including fear of reprisal and the belief that law enforcement will not properly investigate them. A report by the State Auditor in 2018 determined that California law enforcement has not taken adequate action to identify, report and respond to hate crimes. There is also an extreme underreporting of anti-disability and anti-gender hate crimes. The agency’s plan to remedy this underreporting shall be inserted into the policy (emphasis added).

In order to facilitate the recommendations contained within this policy, it is strongly recommended that agencies build and strengthen relationships with the community, engage in dialogue, and provide education to the community about this policy. Agency personnel are also encouraged to learn about the inherent issues concerning their communities in relation to hate crimes. Assigned personnel should perform the following:

1. Meet with residents in target communities to allay fears; emphasize the agency’s concern over this and related incidents; reduce the potential for counter-violence; and provide safety, security, and crime prevention information. Cultural diversity education and immersion programs (if available) could facilitate this process.

2. Provide direct and referral assistance to the victim and his/her family.

3. Conduct public meetings on hate crime threats and violence in general.

4. Establish relationships with formal community-based organizations and leaders.

5. Expand, where appropriate, preventive programs such as hate, bias, and crime reduction seminars for school children.
6. Review 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 and Islamic communities.²

7. Provide orientation of and with communities of specific targeted victims such as immigrants, Muslims, Arabs, LGBTQ, Black or African-American, Jewish, Sikh, disabled persons, etc.

Hate crimes are not only a crime against the targeted victim(s) but also have impacts on the victim’s family and community. Working constructively with segments of this larger community after such crimes is essential to help reduce fears, stem possible retaliation, prevent additional hate crimes, and encourage any other previously victimized individuals to step forward and report such crimes. This is particularly important if an upward trend has been identified in these crimes.

Although hate incidents are not criminal events, they can be indicators of, or precursors to, hate crimes. Most California law enforcement agencies do not track hate incidents. It is recommended that hate incidents be investigated and documented, if directed by policy, as part of the overall planning to prevent hate crime.

Tracking social media is also another identified area to find indicators of, or precursors to, hate crimes. It is recommended that agencies assign personnel to find, evaluate and monitor public social media sources to identify possible suspects in reported hate crimes, or to determine suspects or suspect groups in future hate crimes or hate incidents affecting the identified individuals, groups or communities that may be victimized, and planned hate-based events.

**Release of Information**

Agencies should have procedure and/or policy on public disclosure of hate crimes. Establishing a relationship with stakeholders, before any incident occurs, to develop a network and protocol for disclosure would assist greatly in any disclosure.

The benefit of public disclosure of hate crime incidents includes:

1. Dissemination of correct information.

2. Assurance to affected communities or groups that the matter is being properly and promptly investigated.

3. The ability to request information regarding the commission of the crime(s) from the victimized community.

Agencies should provide the supervisor, public information officer, or designee with information that can be responsibly reported to the media. When appropriate, the law enforcement media spokesperson should reiterate that the hate crimes will not be tolerated, will be taken seriously, and will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Agencies are encouraged to consider the following when releasing information to the public regarding hate crimes and hate incidents that have been reported within the jurisdiction:

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²As described in CPC 13519.6(b)(8)
1. Informing community organizations in a timely manner when a community group has been the target of a hate crime.

2. Informing the community of the impact of these crimes on the victim, the victim's family, and the community, and the assistance and compensation available to victims.

3. Informing the community regarding hate crime law and the legal rights of, and the remedies available to, victims of hate crimes.

4. Providing the community with ongoing information regarding hate crime and/or hate incidents (if policy requires it).

**Reporting**

The agency policy shall require development of a procedure for data collection, documentation, and mandated reporting requirements. The agency shall:

1. Ensure that hate crimes are properly investigated, documented and reported.

2. During documentation, ensure hate crimes are flagged properly to allow for required reporting to the California Department of Justice. This is typically indicated by the title/penal code section identifying the report as a hate crime. Some agencies have added a check box specifically indicating a hate crime that could, if required by the agency policy, require a secondary review by an investigator/detective, supervisor or other identified party. It is the agency executive’s responsibility to determine the form of documentation and type of indicators on crime reports.

3. The agency head or their designee (identified in the agency policy) should make a final determination as to whether the incident should be classified as a hate crime by the agency.

4. Agencies shall develop procedures to comply with legally mandated reporting, including the California Department of Justice, pursuant to CPC 13023.
Checklist for the agency’s policy creation

☐ Message from the law enforcement’s agency’s chief executive is included

☐ The updated existing policy or newly adopted policy includes the content of the model policy framework from POST.

☐ Definition of “hate crime” included from:

☐ CPC 422.55
☐ CPC 422.56
☐ CPC 422.6

☐ Title by title specific protocol regarding:

☐ Prevention

☐ Is contact is established with identified persons and/or communities who are likely targets?
☐ Have we formed and/or are we cooperating with hate crime prevention and response networks?
☐ Has a plan for the agency to remedy underreporting of hate crimes and the more extreme underreporting of anti-disability and anti-gender hate crimes been created?

☐ Response

☐ Requirement that all hate crimes be properly investigated and supervised
☐ Requirement that any hate crimes committed under the color of authority are investigated

☐ Accessing Assistance

☐ Information provided for activating the Department of Justice hate crime rapid response protocol when necessary

☐ Victim assistance and follow-up

☐ Reporting

☐ Protocol for reporting suspected hate crimes to the Department of Justice per CPC 13023

☐ Training

☐ Has a checklist for first responders been created and provided personnel (see exemplar officer checklist in appendix)

☐ Does the checklist include first responder responsibilities include:

☐ Determining the need for additional resources if necessary?
☐ Referral information for appropriate community and legal services?
☐ The requirement to provide the agency’s hate crimes brochure per CPC 422.92?

☐ Information regarding bias motivation from CPC 422.87
☐ Information regarding the general underreporting of hate crimes and the more extreme underreporting of anti-disability and anti-gender hate crimes

☐ Definitions of terms used in the policy are listed

☐ Specific procedure for transmitting and periodically retransmitting the policy and any related orders to officers is included.

☐ Procedure shall include a simple and immediate way for officers to access the policy in the field when needed

☐ Title or titles of the officer or officers responsible for assuring the department has a hate crime brochure (per CPC 422.92) and ensuring that all officers are trained to distribute the brochure to all suspected hate crime victims and all other interested persons.

☐ A requirement that all officers be familiar with the policy and carry out the policy at all times unless directed by the law enforcement chief executive or the chief executive’s designee.
APPENDIX

Definitions and Laws

In accordance with CPC sections 422.55, 422.56, 422.6, and 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:

Hate crime

“Hate crime” 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:

1. Disability.
2. Gender.
3. Nationality.
4. Race or ethnicity.
5. Religion.
7. Association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics.

(b) “Hate crime” includes, but is not limited to, a violation of Section 422.6.

“Association with a person or group with these actual or perceived characteristics” includes advocacy for, identification with, or being on the ground 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 those characteristics listed in the definition of “hate crime” under paragraphs 1 to 6, inclusive, of CPC 422.55 subdivision (a).

Note: A “hate crime” need not be motivated by hate but may be motivated by any bias against a protected characteristic.

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 and solicitation to commit any crime.

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
**Bias Motivation**

Bias motivation is a preexisting negative attitude toward actual or perceived characteristics referenced in Section 422.55. Depending on the circumstances of each case, bias motivation may include, but is not limited to, hatred, animosity, 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.

**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, if 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 than those of the victim, those 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.

**Disability**

Disability includes mental disability and physical disability as defined in GC 12926, regardless of whether those disabilities are temporary, permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

**Gender**

Gender means sex and includes a person gender identity and gender expression. Gender expression means a person’s gender-related appearance and behavior, whether or not stereotypically associated with the persons assigned sex at birth. A person’s gender identity and gender related appearance and behavior, whether or not stereotypically associated with the person’s assigned sex at birth.

**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 crime would not have been committed but for the actual or perceived characteristic.

**Nationality**

Nationality includes citizenship, country of origin, and national origin.
Race or Ethnicity
Race or ethnicity includes ancestry, color, and ethnic background.

Religion
Religion includes all aspects of religious belief, observance, and practice and includes agnosticism and atheism.

Sexual orientation
Sexual orientation means heterosexuality, homosexuality, or bisexuality.

Victim
Victim includes, but is not limited to, a community center, educational facility, entity, family, group, individual, office, meeting hall, person, place of worship, private institution, public
**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victim Type:</th>
<th>Target of Crime (Check all that apply):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Person ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School, business or organization</td>
<td>Bodily injury ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name:</td>
<td>Property damage ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type: (e.g., non-profit, private, public school)</td>
<td>Other crime: ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>Property damage - estimated value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faith-based organization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faith:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Bias (Check all characteristics that apply):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disability ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual orientation ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other: Specify disability (be specific):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actual or Perceived Bias – Victim’s Statement:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual bias [Victim actually has the indicated characteristic(s)]. ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceived bias [Suspect believed victim had the indicated characteristic(s)]. ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If perceived, explain the circumstances in narrative portion of Report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for Bias:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you feel you were targeted based on one of these characteristics? ☐ Yes ☐ No Explain in narrative portion of Report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 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. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bias Indicators (Check all that apply):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hate speech ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written/electronic communication ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Describe with exact detail in narrative portion of Report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship Between Suspect &amp; Victim:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suspect known to victim? ☐ Yes ☐ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature of relationship:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of relationship:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If Yes, describe in narrative portion of Report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>History:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prior reported incidents with suspect? Total #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior unreported incidents with suspect? Total #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restraining orders? ☐ Yes ☐ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If Yes, describe in narrative portion of Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of order:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weapons:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weapon(s) used during incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapon(s) booked as evidence? ☐ Yes ☐ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automated Firearms System (AFS) Inquiry attached to Report? ☐ Yes ☐ No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POST 05/19 (Based on LAPD’s Hate Crime Supplemental Report, used with permission)
## HATE CRIME CHECKLIST

### EVIDENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Witness(es) present during incident?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evidence collected?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photos taken?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total # of photos:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taken by:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial #:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OBSERVATIONS

#### VICTIM

- Tattoos
- Shaking
- Unresponsive
- Crying
- Scared
- Angry
- Fearful
- Calm
- Agitated
- Nervous
- Threatening
- Apologetic
- Other observations:

#### SUSPECT

- Tattoos
- Shaking
- Unresponsive
- Crying
- Scared
- Angry
- Fearful
- Calm
- Agitated
- Nervous
- Threatening
- Apologetic
- Other observations:

### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victim</th>
<th>Suspect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declined medical treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will seek own medical treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received medical treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Authorization to Release Medical Information, Form 05.03.00, signed? Yes | No**

**Paramedics at scene? Yes | No**

**Name(s)/ID #:**

**Hospital:**

**Jail Dispensary:**

**Physician/Doctor:**

**Patient #:**

**Officer (Name/Rank) Date**

**Officer (Name/Rank) Date**

**Supervisor Approving (Name/Rank) Date**

**POST 05/19**
## AB 481 Compliance Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 - 4</td>
<td>Unmanned, remotely piloted powered aerial, or ground vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Armored Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 8</td>
<td>Breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 - 12</td>
<td>Firearms of .50 caliber or greater – excluding standard issue shotgun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater – excluding standard issue shotgun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 - 21</td>
<td>Specialized firearms/ammunition – excluding standard issue service weapons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 - 29</td>
<td>“Flashbangs” / “Teargas”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 35</td>
<td>40MM Projectile Launchers, “bean bag,” rubber bullet, Special Impact Munition (SIM)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### UAS - (DJI) Matrice 300

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Da-Jiang Innovations (DJI) Matrice 300 is an unmanned aerial system (UAS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>A UAS can support first responders by providing real-time information from an aerial perspective; and they can be helpful with search and rescue, high-risk tactical situations, disaster response, and video and photographic documentation of crime scenes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>Varies on operational usage and wear (approximately 5 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
<td>The Matrice 300 RTK is DJI’s latest commercial drone platform that takes inspiration from modern aviation systems. Offering up to 55 minutes of flight time, advanced AI capabilities, 6 Directional Sensing &amp; Positioning and more, the M300 RTK sets a whole new standard by combining intelligence with high-performance and unrivaled reliability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>The training requirements for the operation are outlined in RBPD Policy Manual Section 613.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</td>
<td>Policy Manual Section 613 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. The uses include but are not limited to searches (missing persons, outstanding suspects), videos/photographs for investigative support, overwatch for Officers, disaster response, and special events. Any use of a UAS will be in strict accordance with constitutional and privacy rights and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Impact</td>
<td>The RBPD is contracted (not to exceed $105,000.00 per year) with Flying Lion which allows for access and use of their UAS aircraft which includes the DJI Matrice 300.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UAS - (DJI) Mavic 2 Enterprise Advanced</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Da-Jiang Innovations (DJI) Mavic 2 Enterprise Advanced is an unmanned aerial system (UAS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capability</strong></td>
<td>A UAS can support first responders by providing real-time information from an aerial perspective; and they can be helpful with search and rescue, high-risk tactical situations, disaster response, and video and photographic documentation of crime scenes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lifespan</strong></td>
<td>Varies on operational usage and wear (approximately 5 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacturer’s Description</strong></td>
<td>Capture accurate details in any mission with the Mavic 2 Enterprise Advanced—a highly versatile yet compact tool that packs a whole lot of performance upgrades. With high-resolution thermal and visual cameras, the M2EA supports up to 32x digital zoom and is capable of centimeter-level positioning accuracy with the RTK module. Expand your vision with advanced dual-cameras.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose</strong></td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Training Required</strong></td>
<td>The training requirements for the operation are outlined in RBPD Policy Manual Section 613.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</strong></td>
<td>Policy Manual Section 613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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. The uses include but are not limited to searches (missing persons, outstanding suspects), videos/photographs for investigative support, overwatch for Officers, disaster response, and special events. Any use of a UAS will be in strict accordance with constitutional and privacy rights and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fiscal Impact</strong></td>
<td>The RBPD is contracted (not to exceed $105,000.00 per year) with Flying Lion which allows for access and use of their UAS aircraft which includes the DJI Mavic 2 Enterprise Advanced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UAS – LOKI Mk2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>The LOKI Mk2 is an unmanned aerial system (UAS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capability</strong></td>
<td>A UAS can support first responders by providing real-time information from an aerial perspective; and they can be helpful with search and rescue, high-risk tactical situations, disaster response, and video and photographic documentation of crime scenes. The LOKI Mk2 requires no internet service, no GPS, no phone or tablet connection, making it mission capable in seconds from virtually anywhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lifespan</strong></td>
<td>Varies on operational usage and wear (approximately 5 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacturer’s Description</strong></td>
<td>LOKI is the world’s first purpose-built tactical sUAS. Designed and built in conjunction with several of the world’s top counter-terror units, LOKI Mk2 solves virtually all of the problems associated with the tactical use of commercial UAS systems. LOKI is intended for close-quarter, indoor, and outdoor tactical scouting missions, and features a highly sensitive Night-Day + IR sensor camera giving it the ability to fly and see in complete darkness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose</strong></td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Training Required</strong></td>
<td>The training requirements for the operation are outlined in RBPD Policy Manual Section 613.5 Operators will attend a two-day, 16-hour course, that was specifically designed for the operational use of the LOKI Mk2 Tactical UAS. The curriculum consists of exercises and reality-based scenarios that integrate additional overwatch UAV’s into the operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</strong></td>
<td>Policy Manual Section 613 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. The uses include but are not limited to searches (missing persons, outstanding suspects), videos/photographs for investigative support, overwatch for Officers, disaster response, and special events. Any use of a UAS will be in strict accordance with constitutional and privacy rights and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fiscal Impact</strong></td>
<td>The initial purchase cost of the LOKI Mk2 were $500.00 each. There is currently not a cost for on going maintenance as they have not had to be serviced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government Code Section 7070 (c)(2) - Armored Vehicle</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lenco BearCat G2 Armored Vehicle</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Lenco BearCat G2 Armored Rescue Vehicle (ARV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capability</strong></td>
<td>ARVs can support first responders in high-risk operations that would benefit from having a vehicle with a high level of ballistic protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lifespan</strong></td>
<td>Varies on operational usage and wear (approximately 20 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacturer’s Description</strong></td>
<td>The Lenco Bear Cat tactical armored vehicle operates on a standard Ford F-550 truck chassis, which has been upgraded into a steel armored vehicle that is four-wheel drive with a V8 diesel engine and has enough space to seat 10 to 12 fully equipped officers. The Bear Cat can support first responders in any high-risk incident which would benefit from having a vehicle that provides a high level of ballistic protection; including active shooters, armed or barricaded suspects, hostage situations, high-risk tactical operations, and disaster response. The RBPD often utilizes the armored vehicle at highly visible locations during large events and activities in our city. It is also utilized for community engagement and relations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose</strong></td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Training Required</strong></td>
<td>No additional training or special operating license is required to conduct the basic operations of this vehicle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</strong></td>
<td>Policy Manual Section 315 (Officer Response to Calls) and 704 (vehicle maintenance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize the ARV only for official law enforcement purposes, by trained personnel, and pursuant to State and Federal laws, including those regarding use of force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fiscal Impact</strong></td>
<td><strong>Initial Cost:</strong> On 8-7-07, the cities of El Segundo, Gardena, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, Inglewood, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Redondo Beach, and Torrance entered into a contract whereby the City of Redondo Beach coordinated the purchase of this Lenco Bear Cat for no more than $245,000 using a grant from the CA Governor’s Office of Homeland Security (OHS) through the FY2006 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Estimated Maintenance Costs:</strong> Maintenance on this vehicle is divided equally amongst participating cities. The estimated annual cost to Redondo Beach is approximately $500.00.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Royal Arms 12 Gauge Shot Lock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>The Royal Arms Breaching Shotgun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>This tool allows for officers to safely utilize shotgun breaching rounds to facilitate an entry into a target location by defeating deadbolts, door locks, and hinges. The stand-off that is attached to the end of the barrel allows for positive placement of the device into the correct position and vents gasses to prevent overpressure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>Varies on operational usage and wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
<td>Royal Arms Breaching Shotgun starts out with the Remington 870 Express Synthetic 12 Ga Shotgun as its base. We then completely modify it with our custom CNC machined parts to be the ultimate Breaching Shotgun. Royal Arms invented the Breachers and Breaching shotguns. The Remington Express Synthetic model is a great option for those who don’t need the upgraded performance of the Police model.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>Only SWAT Officers that have been trained in the use of the breaching shotgun are authorized to utilize this tool. SWAT Officers assigned as a breacher must successfully complete an 80-hour SWAT Academy and must attend extensive POST certified breaching courses as well as meet annual training requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize the breaching shotgun only for official law enforcement purposes, by trained personnel, and pursuant to State and Federal laws, including those regarding use of force.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Fiscal Impact | **Initial Cost**: $700  
**Estimated Maintenance Costs**: The annual maintenance cost for this weapon varies based on operational use and wear |
### Defense Technology TKO 12-Gauge Breaching Round

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Defense Technology TKO 12-Gauge Breaching Round</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>This tool allows for officers to safely utilize shotgun breaching rounds to facilitate an entry into a target location by defeating deadbolts, door locks, and hinges. The stand-off that is attached to the end of the barrel allows for positive placement of the device into the correct position and vents gasses to prevent overpressure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
<td>The 12-Gauge TKO Breaching Round is a 12-Gauge shell loaded with a compressed zinc slug, utilizing smokeless powder as a propellant. The TKO is a widely used method to breach door locks or hinges for entry during tactical operations. When properly deployed, the TKO is capable of defeating door lock mechanisms, door knobs, hinges, dead bolts, safety chains, and pad locks on both wooden or hollow core doors. Upon impact with the target, the zinc slug disintegrates into a fine powder eliminating fragmentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>Only SWAT Officers that have been trained in the use of the breaching shotgun are authorized to utilize this tool. SWAT Officers assigned as a breacher must successfully complete an 80-hour SWAT Academy and must attend extensive POST certified breaching courses as well as meet annual training requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize the breaching shotgun and rounds only for official law enforcement purposes, by trained personnel, and pursuant to State and Federal laws, including those regarding use of force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Impact</td>
<td>Approximately $42.99 per round (based on open source internet data)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>The Fiocchi Master Key Breaching Round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capability</strong></td>
<td>This tool allows for officers to safely utilize shotgun breaching rounds to facilitate an entry into a target location by defeating deadbolts, door locks, and hinges. The stand-off that is attached to the end of the barrel allows for positive placement of the device into the correct position and vents gasses to prevent overpressure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lifespan</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacturer’s Description</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose</strong></td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Training Required</strong></td>
<td>Only SWAT Officers that have been trained in the use of the breaching shotgun are authorized to utilize this tool. SWAT Officers assigned as a breacher must successfully complete an 80-hour SWAT Academy and must attend extensive POST certified breaching courses as well as meet annual training requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</strong></td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize the breaching shotgun and rounds only for official law enforcement purposes, by trained personnel, and pursuant to State and Federal laws, including those regarding use of force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fiscal Impact</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Barrett M82A1 .50 BMG Sniper Rifle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>Long range precision shooting rifle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>Varies on operational usage and wear.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Manufacturer's Description**
The Model 82A1 is a semi-automatic, recoil operated rifle chambered in .50 BMG or .416 Barrett. The rifle is fed from a 10 round detachable (.50 BMG) or fixed (.416 Barrett) magazine. With its low felt recoil and self-loading action, the Model 82A1 offers rapid, accurate fire power. The muzzle brake, dual barrel springs and long mainspring design make the rifle comfortable to shoot.

**Purpose**
These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.

**Training Required**
SWAT Officers must successfully complete an 80-hour SWAT Academy and are subject to ongoing extensive classroom and practical application training in the use of this rifle. Additionally, SWAT Officers regularly train on safe device deployment in a variety of operational settings.

**Authorized Uses / Department Policy**
It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize this rifle only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

312.3 The only authorized .50 BMG rifles are the ones which are owned and issued by the Department. These rifles shall be the Barrett M82A1 and the ArmaLite AR50. The Barrett M82A1 is a semi-automatic, magazine fed rifle. The ArmaLite AR50 is a single shot bolt action rifle.

312.5 TRAINING Only SWAT team members who have successfully completed Department authorized training and who are currently authorized shall carry and utilize the .50 BMG. The training shall consist of an initial .50 BMG user's course and qualification score with a certified rifle instructor. SWAT personnel shall thereafter be required to successfully complete semi-annual training and qualification with a certified rifle instructor.

312.6 DEPLOYMENT OF THE .50 BMG SNIPER RIFLE All deployments of the .50 BMG must have the prior approval of the SWAT Commander. Upon approval, SWAT team members may deploy the .50 BMG in any circumstance where the officer can articulate a reasonable expectation that the .50 BMG may be needed. The .50 BMG round is not affected by atmospheric conditions at short range (under 500 yards) and obstructions such as vehicles, glass and standard stucco walls.

312.9 RIFLE STORAGE The .50 BMG sniper rifles shall be stored in the SWAT armory.

**Fiscal Impact**
Initial Cost: unknown
Estimated Maintenance Costs: Varies depending on use and wear.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>ArmaLite AR50 .50 BMG Sniper Rifle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>Long range precision shooting rifle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>Varies on operational usage and wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
<td>The AR-50A1 is a single shot bolt action rifle chambered for the powerful .50 BMG cartridge. The rifle features a unique octagonal receiver and utilizes ArmaLite’s proprietary V-Channel chassis. Designed for the challenges of long-range shooting, the AR-50A1 is exceptionally accurate with a highly effective muzzle brake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>SWAT Officers must successfully complete an 80-hour SWAT Academy and are subject to ongoing extensive classroom and practical application training in the use of this rifle. Additionally, SWAT Officers regularly train on safe device deployment in a variety of operational settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize this rifle only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RBPD Policy Section 312
312.3 The only authorized .50 BMG rifles are the ones which are owned and issued by the Department. These rifles shall be the Barrett M82A1 and the ArmaLite AR50. The Barrett M82A1 is a semi-automatic, magazine fed rifle. The ArmaLite AR50 is a single shot bolt action rifle.

312.5 TRAINING Only SWAT team members who have successfully completed Department authorized training and who are currently authorized shall carry and utilize the .50 BMG. The training shall consist of an initial .50 BMG user's course and qualification score with a certified rifle instructor. SWAT personnel shall thereafter be required to successfully complete semi-annual training and qualification with a certified rifle instructor.

312.6 DEPLOYMENT OF THE .50 BMG SNIPER RIFLE All deployments of the .50 BMG must have the prior approval of the SWAT Commander. Upon approval, SWAT team members may deploy the .50 BMG in any circumstance where the officer can articulate a reasonable expectation that the .50 BMG may be needed. The .50 BMG round is not affected by atmospheric conditions at short range (under 500 yards) and obstructions such as vehicles, glass and standard stucco walls.

312.9 RIFLE STORAGE The .50 BMG sniper rifles shall be stored in the SWAT armory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Impact</th>
<th>Initial Cost: unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimated Maintenance Costs: Varies depending on use and wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Benelli’s M4 Tactical Shotgun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capability</strong></td>
<td>Long-barreled firearm designed to shoot a straight-walled cartridge known as a shot shell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lifespan</strong></td>
<td>Varies on operational usage and wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacturer’s Description</strong></td>
<td>Benelli’s M4 Tactical is a unique, Auto-Regulating-Gas-Operated (A.R.G.O.) semi-automatic shotgun, upon which the U.S. Marine Corps depends. It comes standard with a picatinny rail and pistol-grip stock. Other features include a fully adjustable ghost-ring aperture rear sight and windage-adjustable front sight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose</strong></td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Training Required</strong></td>
<td>SWAT Officers must successfully complete an 80-hour SWAT Academy and are subject to ongoing extensive classroom and practical application training in the use of this rifle. Additionally, SWAT Officers regularly train on safe device deployment in a variety of operational settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</strong></td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize this shotgun only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RBPD Policy Section 408.4.2</strong></td>
<td>(d) Semi-annually, each SWAT team member shall perform the SWAT handgun and shoulder fired weapon(s) qualification course. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team firearms instructor approved by the SWAT 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. (e) Semi-annually, each SWAT team member shall complete the SWAT qualification course for any specialty weapon issued to, or used by, the team member during SWAT operations. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team firearms instructor approved by the SWAT Commander. Team members who fail to qualify on their specialty weapon may not utilize the specialty weapon on SWAT operations until qualified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fiscal Impact</strong></td>
<td>Initial Cost: unknown Estimated Maintenance Costs: Varies depending on use and wear.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Beretta Shotgun Model 1200

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Beretta Shotgun Model 1200</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>Long-barreled firearm designed to shoot a straight-walled cartridge known as a shot shell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>Varies on operational usage and wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer's Description</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>SWAT Officers must successfully complete an 80-hour SWAT Academy and are subject to ongoing extensive classroom and practical application training in the use of this rifle. Additionally, SWAT Officers regularly train on safe device deployment in a variety of operational settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize this shotgun only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RBPD Policy Section 408.4.2 –
(d) Semi-annually, each SWAT team member shall perform the SWAT handgun and shoulder fired weapon(s) qualification course. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team firearms instructor approved by the SWAT 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.
(e) Semi-annually, each SWAT team member shall complete the SWAT qualification course for any specialty weapon issued to, or used by, the team member during SWAT operations. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team firearms instructor approved by the SWAT Commander. Team members who fail to qualify on their specialty weapon may not utilize the specialty weapon on SWAT operations until qualified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Impact</th>
<th>Initial Cost: unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimated Maintenance Costs: Varies depending on use and wear.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### .50 BMG AAA M-2 Round

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>.50 BMG AAA M-2 Round</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>Long range precision shooting rifle round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Purpose**

These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.

**Training Required**

SWAT Officers must successfully complete an 80-hour SWAT Academy and are subject to ongoing extensive classroom and practical application training in the use of this rifle round. Additionally, SWAT Officers regularly train on safe device deployment in a variety of operational settings.

**Authorized Uses / Department Policy**

It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize this rifle only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

RBPD Policy Section 312

312.3 The only authorized .50 BMG rifles are the ones which are owned and issued by the Department. These rifles shall be the Barrett M82A1 and the ArmaLite AR50. The Barrett M82A1 is a semiautomatic, magazine fed rifle. The ArmaLite AR50 is a single shot bolt action rifle.

312.5 TRAINING Only SWAT team members who have successfully completed Department authorized training and who are currently authorized shall carry and utilize the .50 BMG. The training shall consist of an initial .50 BMG user’s course and qualification score with a certified rifle instructor. SWAT personnel shall thereafter be required to successfully complete semi-annual training and qualification with a certified rifle instructor.

312.6 DEPLOYMENT OF THE .50 BMG SNIPER RIFLE All deployments of the .50 BMG must have the prior approval of the SWAT Commander. Upon approval, SWAT team members may deploy the .50 BMG in any circumstance where the officer can articulate a reasonable expectation that the .50 BMG may be needed. The .50 BMG round is not affected by atmospheric conditions at short range (under 500 yards) and obstructions such as vehicles, glass and standard stucco walls.

312.9 RIFLE STORAGE The .50 BMG sniper rifles shall be stored in the SWAT armory.

**Fiscal Impact**

Initial Cost: unknown
### HK 416

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Heckler &amp; Koch 416 Rifle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Capability**
A rifle that has the ability to be used as a semi-automatic rifle or fully-automatic which fires an intermediate-power cartridge (5.56mm) which is more powerful than a standard pistol but less powerful than a standard rifle. It is a short barreled rifle which allows a trained officer better control inside of structures with greater accuracy than a handgun.

| Lifespan    | Varies on operational usage and wear. |

**Manufacturer’s Description**
The HK416 (5.56 mm) was developed by Heckler & Koch for US special operations forces as a major product improvement of M4/M16-type carbines and rifles. Using the HK-proprietary gas piston system, the HK416 does not introduce propellant gases and carbon fouling back into the weapon’s interior, making it the most reliable of any M4/M16 type weapon. An improved and tool-less gas regulator for suppressor use, a redesigned, user-friendly lower receiver, which allows complete ambidextrous operation of the weapon and ensures optimized magazine compatibility, as well as numerous technical improvements to maximize the operator safety, reliability, ammunition compatibility and durability under real operating conditions.

| Purpose     | These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties. |

**Training Required**
SWAT Officers must successfully complete an 80-hour SWAT Academy and are subject to ongoing extensive classroom and practical application training in the use of this rifle. Additionally, SWAT Officers regularly train on safe device deployment in a variety of operational settings.

**Authorized Uses / Department Policy**
It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize this rifle only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

**Fiscal Impact**
Initial Cost: $3,499.00 per rifle (based on open source internet data)
Estimated Maintenance Costs: Varies depending on use and wear.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Colt Manufacturing M4 Carbine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>A rifle that has the ability to be used as a semi-automatic rifle or fully-automatic which fires an intermediate-power cartridge (5.56mm) which is more powerful than a standard pistol but less powerful than a standard rifle. It is a short barreled rifle which allows a trained officer better control inside of structures with greater accuracy than a handgun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>Varies on operational usage and wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
<td>Throughout the world today, Colt’s reliability, performance, and accuracy provide our Armed Forces the confidence required to accomplish any mission. Colt’s LE6920 series shares many features of its combat-proven brother, the Colt M4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>SWAT Officers must successfully complete an 80-hour SWAT Academy and are subject to ongoing extensive classroom and practical application training in the use of this rifle. Additionally, SWAT Officers regularly train on safe device deployment in a variety of operational settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize this rifle only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Impact</td>
<td>Initial Cost: unknown Estimated Maintenance Costs: Varies depending on use and wear.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RBPD Policy Section 408.4.2 – (d) Semi-annually, each SWAT team member shall perform the SWAT handgun and shoulder fired weapon(s) qualification course. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team firearms instructor approved by the SWAT 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Colt Manufacturing M16 A2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>A rifle that has the ability to be used as a semi-automatic rifle or fully-automatic which fires an intermediate-power cartridge (5.56mm) which is more powerful than a standard pistol but less powerful than a standard rifle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>Varies on operational usage and wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
<td>The Colt M16A2 was the service rifle of the U.S. Armed Forces and some 55 other countries. It is the latest version of a weapon that has been the U.S. standard since 1967, and it has a well-earned combat reputation. The USMC was the first US service branch to adopt the improved M16A2 in the mid-1980s, with other service branches following suit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Authorized Uses / Department Policy | It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize this rifle only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.  
RBPD Policy Section 408.4.2 –  
(d) Semi-annually, each SWAT team member shall perform the SWAT handgun and shoulder fired weapon(s) qualification course. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team firearms instructor approved by the SWAT 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.  
(e) Semi-annually, each SWAT team member shall complete the SWAT qualification course for any specialty weapon issued to, or used by, the team member during SWAT operations. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team firearms instructor approved by the SWAT Commander. Team members who fail to qualify on their specialty weapon may not utilize the specialty weapon on SWAT operations until qualified. |
| Fiscal Impact | Initial Cost: unknown  
Estimated Maintenance Costs: Varies depending on use and wear. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Heckler &amp; Koch HK91 Semiautomatic Rifle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>A rifle that has the ability to be used as a semi-automatic rifle or fully-automatic which fires an intermediate-power cartridge (5.56mm) which is more powerful than a standard pistol but less powerful than a standard rifle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>Varies on operational usage and wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
<td>The HK is a semiautomatic rifle version of the Heckler &amp; Koch G3 automatic rifle that was produced by Heckler &amp; Kock for the civilian market in the 1960s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>SWAT Officers must successfully complete an 80-hour SWAT Academy and are subject to ongoing extensive classroom and practical application training in the use of this rifle. Additionally, SWAT Officers regularly train on safe device deployment in a variety of operational settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize this rifle only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

RBPD Policy Section 408.4.2 –
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(e) Semi-annually, each SWAT team member shall complete the SWAT qualification course for any specialty weapon issued to, or used by, the team member during SWAT operations. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team firearms instructor approved by the SWAT Commander. Team members who fail to qualify on their specialty weapon may not utilize the specialty weapon on SWAT operations until qualified.

| Fiscal Impact | Initial Cost: unknown  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimated Maintenance Costs: Varies depending on use and wear.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Remington Model 700

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Remington Model 700, .308 Bolt Action Rifle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>Long range precision shooting rifle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>Varies on operational usage and wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s</td>
<td>It’s the number one bolt-action of all time, proudly made in the U.S.A. For over 50 years, more Model 700s have been sold than any other bolt-action rifle before or since. The legendary strength of its 3-rings-of-steel receiver paired with a hammer-forged barrel, combine to yield the most popular bolt-action rifle in history. Top choice of elite military snipers, the Model 700 is unequalled in tactical precision. Whether defending freedom or pursuing big game, its out-of-the-box accuracy is unmatched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>SWAT Officers must successfully complete an 80-hour SWAT Academy and are subject to ongoing extensive classroom and practical application training in the use of this rifle. Additionally, SWAT Officers regularly train on safe device deployment in a variety of operational settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Uses /</td>
<td>RBPD Policy Section 408.4.2 – (d) Semi-annually, each SWAT team member shall perform the SWAT handgun and shoulder fired weapon(s) qualification course. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team firearms instructor approved by the SWAT 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. (e) Semi-annually, each SWAT team member shall complete the SWAT qualification course for any specialty weapon issued to, or used by, the team member during SWAT operations. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team firearms instructor approved by the SWAT Commander. Team members who fail to qualify on their specialty weapon may not utilize the specialty weapon on SWAT operations until qualified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department Policy</td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize this rifle only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Impact</td>
<td>Initial Cost: unknown Estimated Maintenance Costs: Varies depending on use and wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masterpiece Arms .308 Bolt Action Rifle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Masterpiece Arms .308 Bolt Action Rifle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capability</strong></td>
<td>Long range precision shooting rifle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lifespan</strong></td>
<td>Varies on operational usage and wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacturer’s Description</strong></td>
<td>Masterpiece Arms builds World Class Rifles. We start with our industry leading Chassis System, utilize the Best Actions and Triggers produced, and our MPA/Spencer 416R Handlapped Barrels provide some of the best shooting, most accurate rifles in existence. Designed, Built and Enhanced by Long Range Shooters and Hunters, our Rifles fulfill the needs of the most discerning shooters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose</strong></td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Training Required</strong></td>
<td>SWAT Officers must successfully complete an 80-hour SWAT Academy and are subject to ongoing extensive classroom and practical application training in the use of this rifle. Additionally, SWAT Officers regularly train on safe device deployment in a variety of operational settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</strong></td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize this rifle only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RBPD Policy Section 408.4.2 –
(d) Semi-annually, each SWAT team member shall perform the SWAT handgun and shoulder fired weapon(s) qualification course. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team firearms instructor approved by the SWAT 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.
(e) Semi-annually, each SWAT team member shall complete the SWAT qualification course for any specialty weapon issued to, or used by, the team member during SWAT operations. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team firearms instructor approved by the SWAT Commander. Team members who fail to qualify on their specialty weapon may not utilize the specialty weapon on SWAT operations until qualified.

**Fiscal Impact**
Initial Cost: unknown
Estimated Maintenance Costs: Varies depending on use and wear.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
<th>Heckler &amp; Koch MP5 Submachine Gun 9mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capability</strong></td>
<td>The platform is capable of firing more accurately and quicker than a pistol while holding more ammunition in the magazine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lifespan</strong></td>
<td>Varies on operational usage and wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacturer's Description</strong></td>
<td>Developed by Heckler &amp; Koch in the mid-1960s, the 9 mm MP5 submachine gun uses the same delayed blowback operating system found on the famous HK G3 automatic rifle. Reliability, accuracy, ease of handling, simple maintenance, and safety — all the elements of HK excellence are highlighted on the MP5. Firing from the closed-bolt position in all modes of fire make MP5 submachine guns extremely accurate and controllable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose</strong></td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Training Required</strong></td>
<td>SWAT Officers must successfully complete an 80-hour SWAT Academy and are subject to ongoing extensive classroom and practical application training in the use of this rifle. Additionally, SWAT Officers regularly train on safe device deployment in a variety of operational settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</strong></td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize this submachine gun only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RBPD Policy Section 408.4.2 – (d) Semi-annually, each SWAT team member shall perform the SWAT handgun and shoulder fired weapon(s) qualification course. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team firearms instructor approved by the SWAT 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. (e) Semi-annually, each SWAT team member shall complete the SWAT qualification course for any specialty weapon issued to, or used by, the team member during SWAT operations. Failure to qualify will require that officer to seek remedial training from a team firearms instructor approved by the SWAT Commander. Team members who fail to qualify on their specialty weapon may not utilize the specialty weapon on SWAT operations until qualified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fiscal Impact</strong></td>
<td>Initial Cost: unknown Estimated Maintenance Costs: Varies depending on use and wear.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Federal Tactical Tru 308 Win

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Federal Tactical Tru 308 Win</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>1170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>Long range precision shooting rifle round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
<td>Custom made for your Urban Rifle, Tactical Tru was specifically designed for use in semi-automatic rifles or “Urban Rifles,” such as variant of the M-16 or Ar-15. Tru bullets are specifically engineered, ranging from fragmenting designs for tactically entry to deeper penetrating bullets for patrol. This is particularly important in today’s urban settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>SWAT Officers must successfully complete an 80-hour SWAT Academy and are subject to ongoing extensive classroom and practical application training in the use of this rifle round. Additionally, SWAT Officers regularly train on safe device deployment in a variety of operational settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize these rounds only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Impact</td>
<td>Initial Cost: unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government Code Section 7070 (c)(12) - “Flashbangs” / “Teargas”</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Noise Flash Diversionary Device (Flashbang)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Low Roll II Distraction Device by Defense Technology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>Diversionary Devices are capable of releasing large amounts of stored energy in the form of heat, light, pressure, and noise. They are intended to temporarily distract, confuse, and disorient subjects. They can also be used as “attention-getting” devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>5 years from date of manufacture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
<td>The 11-Gram Low Roll II® Non-Reloadable Distraction Device, High Humidity utilizes an M201A1 type fuse with Hex design steel body. This compact version of the 8933 Low Roll Distraction Device body is the newest version of the first reusable non-bursting canisters that limits movement and rolling once deployed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>SWAT Officers must successfully complete an 80-hour SWAT Academy and are subject to ongoing extensive classroom and practical application training in the use of this rifle. Additionally, SWAT Officers regularly train on safe device deployment in a variety of operational settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize NFDDs only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Diversionary Devices are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit. Diversionary Devices can be used in high-risk tactical operations as an attention getting device. They can also be used during high-risk warrants, hostage rescue incidents, and some mobile field force incidents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Impact</td>
<td>Initial Cost: $50.00 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Exact Impact 40mm Aerial Flashbangs Green Tip (noise flash diversionary device)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>NFDD can be used to gain compliance, disperse crowds, restore order, or temporarily incapacitate dangerous persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>5 years from date of manufacture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
<td>CSI manufactures a variety of CTS less lethal products which are under pressure, pyrotechnic, incendiary, emit projectiles, generate smoke, or are explosive in nature. When used in accordance with CTS training guidelines and the individual agencies policy, they are intended to cause varying degrees of pain and injury, which are temporary. These products are restricted to law enforcement, corrections, and military personnel are used to gain compliance, disperse crowds, restore order, or temporarily incapacitate dangerous persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>Every sworn Redondo Beach Police Officer attends a less lethal refresher course every two years. The refresher course consists of reading the department policy on each less lethal device and related munitions, overview of the use of force policy, nomenclature of the projector launcher device and live fire with the projectile launchers. Additionally, SWAT members train on the projectile launcher platforms numerous times throughout the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize NFDDs only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Diversionary Devices are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit. Diversionary Devices can be used in high-risk tactical operations as an attention getting device. They can also be used during high-risk warrants, hostage rescue incidents, and some mobile field force incidents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Impact</td>
<td>Initial Cost: $40.00 each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CS Munitions and Canisters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>(Tear Gas) The Redondo Beach Police Department deploys two types of chemical agents in various forms including munitions and canisters. The RBPD deploys CS (2-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile) and OC (oleoresin capsicum) which are commonly used by law enforcement agencies across the United States. CS is an irritating agent and lachrymator (irritates the eyes and causes tears to flow). CS has been medically tested in the UK and US, specifically by the U.S. Army. There are no known allergic reactions to CS. OC was de-regulated in California in 1996, is endorsed by the FBI, and is available to civilians to legally possess (2.5oz or less). OC is an inflammatory agent which causes involuntary closure of eyes (open in 2-5 minutes) and respiratory inflammation (subsides in approximately 2 minutes).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Quantity | CS Projectile (2 total)  
CS Riot Grenade (7 total)  
Defense Technology OC Vapor (spray) (1 total)  
Defense Technology Pocket Tactical CS (39 total)  
Defense Technology Riot Control CS (4 total)  
Triple Chaser CS Grenade (5 total) |
| Capability | Chemical Agents are deployed through various means to include hand delivery (canister) or via various munitions including 40mm, 37mm, or 12 gauge rounds and the related less lethal weapons system. |
| Lifespan | Typically 5 years from date of manufacture |
| Manufacturer’s Description | Varies based on specific munition or canister |
| Purpose | These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties. |
| Training Required | Only SWAT Officers that have completed a SWAT basic academy are authorized to utilize the equipment listed above. SWAT Officers will conduct continued training with the use of chemical agent devices during supplemental SWAT courses and trainings. Additionally, officers who have received P.O.S.T. certification in the use of chemical agents are authorized to use them. |
| Authorized Uses / Department Policy | It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize CS and OC munitions and canisters only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.  
Policy Section 308.6 (Tear Gas) |
<p>| Fiscal Impact | Varies based on specific munition/canister |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CS Munitions and Canisters (Out of Service)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrett 40mm CS Liquid (11 total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrett 40mm OC Liquid (18 total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrett CS Powder (Shotgun Rounds) (24 total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capability</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lifespan</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacturer's Description</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Training Required</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy Section 308.6 (Tear Gas)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fiscal Impact</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Impact</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Safariland Triple Chaser - CS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Safariland Triple Chaser - CS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>The Flameless Tri-Chamber Pyrotechnic Grenade family is designed primarily for tactical situations to detect and/or dislodge a barricaded subject. Further, the respiratory effects of these grenades can be particularly dramatic, producing rapid incapacitation and equally rapid recovery once the subject is removed to fresh air.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>5 years from date of manufacture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
<td>The Triple-Chaser consists of three separate canisters pressed together with separating charges between each. When deployed, the canisters separate and land approximately 20 feet apart allowing increased area coverage in a short period of time. This grenade can be hand thrown or launched from a fired delivery system. The grenade is 6.5 in. by 2.7 in. and holds an approximately 3.2 oz. of active agent payload. It has approximate burn time of 20-30 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>Only SWAT Officers that have completed a SWAT basic academy are authorized to utilize the Riot Control CS Grenade. SWAT Officers will conduct continued training with the use of hand deployed chemical agent devices during supplemental SWAT courses and trainings. Additionally, officers who have received P.O.S.T. certification in the use of chemical agents are authorized to use them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize the Safariland Triple Chaser only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Policy Section 308.6 (Tear Gas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Impact</td>
<td>Initial Cost: $50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Defense Technology Spede-Heat Continuous Discharge Chemical Grenade - CS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>Designed specifically for outdoor use in crowd control situations, the Spede-Heat™ Grenade is built on the old style larger canister. It is a high volume continuous burn device that expels its payload in approximately 20 - 40 seconds from a single source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>5 years from date of manufacture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
<td>The Spede-Heat CS Grenade is a high volume, continuous burn it expels its payload in approximately 20-40 seconds. The payload is discharged through gas ports on top of the canister, three on the side and one on the bottom. This launchable grenade is 6.12 in. by 2.62 in. and holds approximately 2.9 oz. of active agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>Only SWAT Officers that have completed a SWAT basic academy are authorized to utilize the Riot Control CS Grenade. SWAT Officers will conduct continued training with the use of hand deployed chemical agent devices during supplemental SWAT courses and trainings. Additionally, officers who have received P.O.S.T. certification in the use of chemical agents are authorized to use them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize the Defense Technology Spede-Heat only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Policy Section 308.6 (Tear Gas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Impact</td>
<td>Initial Cost: $25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sting-Ball</td>
<td>Sting-ball Model 9590 – No Irritant Sting-Ball Grenade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>The sting-ball is intended for use in crowd management as a Less Lethal Impact Munitions and Diversion Device that has OC powder within that is expelled when detonated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lifespan</strong></td>
<td>5 years from date of manufacture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacturer’s Description</strong></td>
<td>Multi-effect grenades with a loud blast, bright flash and dispersion of stinging .31 caliber pellets. Can also be configured to dispense an instantaneous cloud of irritant powder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose</strong></td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Training Required</strong></td>
<td>Only SWAT Officers that have completed a SWAT basic academy are authorized to utilize the Sting-ball. SWAT Officers will conduct continued training with the use of hand deployed chemical agent devices during supplemental SWAT courses and trainings. Additionally, officers who have received P.O.S.T. certification in the use of chemical agents/less lethal munitions are authorized to use them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</strong></td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize Sting-ball Model 9590 only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Policy Section 300 (Use of Force) and 308 (Control Devices)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fiscal Impact</strong></td>
<td>Initial Cost: $51.97 each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Defense Technology 40mm LMT Tactical Single Launcher

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Defense Technology 40mm LMT Tactical Single Launcher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>Delivery of less lethal kinetic energy munitions and delivery of chemical agents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>Varies based on usage and wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
<td>The 40LMTS is a tactical 40mm single shot launcher that features an expandable stock and an adjustable Integrated Front Grip (IFG) with a light rail. The Ambidextrous Lateral Sling Mount (LSM) and QD mounting systems allow both a single and two point sling attachment. The 40LMTS will fire standard 40mm Less Lethal ammunition, up to 4.8 inches in cartridge length. This weapon is NOT designed to fire 40mm High Velocity HE ammunition. The Picatinny Rail Mounting System will accept a wide array of enhanced optics/sighting systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>Every sworn Redondo Beach Police Officer attends a less lethal refresher course every two years. The refresher course consists of reading the department policy on each less lethal device, overview of the use of force policy, nomenclature of the projector launcher device and live fire with the projectile launchers. Additionally, SWAT members train on the projectile launcher platforms numerous times throughout the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize the Defense Technology 40mm LMT Tactical Single Launcher only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Policy Section 300 (Use of Force), 308 (Control Devices and Techniques), 308.9 (Kinetic Energy Projectile), 308.11 (Kinetic Energy Projectile Training)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Impact</td>
<td>Initial Cost: $835.00 each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Government Code Section 7070 (c)(14) - 40MM Projectile Launchers, “bean bag,” rubber bullet, Special Impact Munition (SIM)**
# Federal Laboratories Model 203 Gas Gun 37mm (not in service)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Federal Laboratories Model 203 Gas Gun 37mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>Delivery of less lethal chemical agents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>Varies based on usage and wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>N/A - item pending destruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>Every sworn Redondo Beach Police Officer attends a less lethal refresher course every two years. The refresher course consists of reading the department policy on each less lethal device, overview of the use of force policy, nomenclature of the projector launcher device and live fire with the projectile launchers. Additionally, SWAT members train on the projectile launcher platforms numerous times throughout the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize the Federal Laboratories Model 203 Gas Gun 37mm only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Policy Section 300 (Use of Force), 308 (Control Devices and Techniques), 308.9 (Kinetic Energy Projectile), 308.11 (Kinetic Energy Projectile Training)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Impact</td>
<td>Initial Cost: $835.00 each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WE ARE THE COMMUNITY – LEADING THE WAY IN LAW ENFORCEMENT
### Remington 870 Bean Bag Shotgun (Orange Stock)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Remington 870 Bean Bag Shotgun (Orange Stock)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>Delivery of less lethal kinetic energy munitions and delivery of chemical agents with a distinct orange stock for instant recognition as a less lethal device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>Varies based on usage and wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
<td>If the Model 870™ were introduced today, it would be hailed as a major advance in pump-action shotgun design - the ultimate in strength, durability, silky-smooth bind-free action, and sleek classical lines. Yet this remarkable shotgun has been around for more than half a century, and has become the best-selling shotgun of any type in history, with over 11 million made. As one of the most popular shotguns of all time, the Model 870 is offered in dozens of configurations to suite hundreds of applications. Browse all models and you’ll see why it’s one of the most versatile shotguns ever conceived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>Every sworn Redondo Beach Police Officer attends a less lethal refresher course every two years. The refresher course consists of reading the department policy on each less lethal device, overview of the use of force policy, nomenclature of the projecor launcher device and live fire with the projectile launchers. Additionally, SWAT members train on the projectile launcher platforms numerous times throughout the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize the Remington 870 Bean Bag Shotgun (Orange Stock) only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Policy Section 300 (Use of Force), 308 (Control Devices and Techniques), 308.9 (Kinetic Energy Projectile), 308.11 (Kinetic Energy Projectile Training)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Impact</td>
<td>Initial Cost: $700.00 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>CSI 12 Gauge Model 2581 Super-Sock “bean bag round”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>The Super-Sock® is a less lethal munition that is first in its class providing the point control accuracy and consistent energy to momentarily incapacitate violent, non-compliant subjects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
<td>The Model 2581 Super-Sock® is in its deployed state immediately upon exiting the barrel. It does not require a minimum range to “unfold” or “stabilize.” The Super-Sock® is an aerodynamic projectile and it’s accuracy is relative to the shotgun, barrel length, environmental conditions, and the operator. The Super-Sock® is first in its class providing the point control accuracy and consistent energy to momentarily incapacitate violent, non-compliant subjects. Effective range is 75ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>Every sworn Redondo Beach Police Officer attends a less lethal refresher course every two years. The refresher course consists of reading the department policy on each less lethal device, overview of the use of force policy, nomenclature of the projector launcher device and live fire with the projectile launchers. Additionally, SWAT members train on the projectile launcher platforms numerous times throughout the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize this round only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Policy Section 300 (Use of Force), 308 (Control Devices and Techniques), 308.9 (Kinetic Energy Projectile), 308.11 (Kinetic Energy Projectile Training)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Impact</td>
<td>Initial Cost: $700.00 each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Exact Impact 40MM Standard Range Sponge Round**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Exact Impact 40MM Standard Range Sponge Round</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>5 years from date of manufacture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
<td>The eXact iMpact 40mm Sponge Round is a point-of-aim, point-of-impact direct-fire round. This lightweight, high-speed projectile consisting of a plastic body and sponge nose that is spin stabilized via the incorporated rifling collar and the 40mm launcher’s rifled barrel. The round utilizes smokeless powder as the propellant, and therefore, have velocities that are extremely consistent. Used for Crown Control, Patrol, and Tactical Applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>Every sworn Redondo Beach Police Officer attends a less lethal refresher course every two years. The refresher course consists of reading the department policy on each less lethal device, overview of the use of force policy, nomenclature of the projector launcher device and live fire with the projectile launchers. Additionally, SWAT members train on the projectile launcher platforms numerous times throughout the year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Authorized Uses / Department Policy | It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize this round only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Policy Section 300 (Use of Force), 308 (Control Devices and Techniques), 308.9 (Kinetic Energy Projectile), 308.11 (Kinetic Energy Projectile Training)

| Fiscal Impact                | Initial Cost: $17.00 each |
**Direct Impact 40mm OC Crushable Foam Round**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Direct Impact 40mm OC Crushable Foam Round</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>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. The Direct Impact OC round additionally brings the effects of an irritant powder, maximizing the potential for incapacitation. Its purpose is to minimize the risk to all parties through pain compliance, temporary discomfort and/or incapacitation of potentially violent or dangerous subjects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>5 years from date of manufacture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer’s Description</td>
<td>The 40mm Direct Impact® Round has evolved from Defense Technology® design of the eXact iMpact™. This lightweight, high-speed projectile consists of a plastic body and a crushable foam nose which is spin stabilized via the incorporated rifling collar and the 40mm launcher’s rifled barrel. The rounds utilize smokeless powder as the propellant and have velocities that are extremely consistent. The 40mm Direct Impact® Round consists of a plastic body and a crushable foam nose that contains a powder payload. This payload area can hold inert, marking, OC or CS powder. The crushable foam nose dissipates energy upon impact while releasing the powder payload. The 40mm Direct Impact® Round is a “point-of-aim, point-of-impact” direct fire round that is most commonly used by tactical teams in situations where greater accuracy and deliverable energy is desired for the incapacitation of an aggressive, non-compliant subject at longer distances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>These are necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of Officer and Community safety, and will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>Every sworn Redondo Beach Police Officer attends a less lethal refresher course every two years. The refresher course consists of reading the department policy on each less lethal device, overview of the use of force policy, nomenclature of the projector launcher device and live fire with the projectile launchers. Additionally, SWAT members train on the projectile launcher platforms numerous times throughout the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorized Uses / Department Policy</td>
<td>It is the policy of the RBPD to utilize this round only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Policy Section 300 (Use of Force), 308 (Control Devices and Techniques), 308.6 (Tear Gas), 308.9 (Kinetic Energy Projectile), 308.11 (Kinetic Energy Projectile Training)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Impact</td>
<td>Initial Cost: $18.25 each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hate Crime Checklist.pdf
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>HATE CRIME CHECKLIST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>Victim Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legal name (Last, First):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other Names used (AKA):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School, business or organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e.g., non-profit, private, public school)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Address:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Faith-based organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Faith:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Address:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target of Crime (Check all that apply):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature of Crime (Check all that apply):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bodily injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Threat of violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Property damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other crime:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Property damage - estimated value:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Bias (Check all characteristics that apply):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender identity/expression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sexual orientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Race</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nationality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Significant day of offense (e.g., 9/11, holy days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Specify disability (be specific):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual or Perceived Bias – Victim’s Statement:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual bias [Victim actually has the indicated characteristic(s)].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perceived bias [Suspect believed victim had the indicated characteristic(s)].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If perceived, explain the circumstances in narrative portion of Report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason for Bias:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do you feel you were targeted based on one of these characteristics?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explain in narrative portion of Report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do you know what motivated the suspect to commit this crime?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explain in narrative portion of Report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do you feel you were targeted because you associated yourself with an individual or a group?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explain in narrative portion of Report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are there indicators the suspect is affiliated with a Hate Group (i.e., literature/tattoos)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Describe in narrative portion of Report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are there indicators the suspect is affiliated with a criminal street gang?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Describe in narrative portion of Report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias Indicators (Check all that apply):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hate speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acts/gestures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Property damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Symbol used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Written/electronic communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Graffiti/spray paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Describe with exact detail in narrative portion of Report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship Between Suspect &amp; Victim:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suspect known to victim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nature of relationship:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Length of relationship:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If Yes, describe in narrative portion of Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>Prior reported incidents with suspect? Total #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prior unreported incidents with suspect? Total #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restraining orders?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If Yes, describe in narrative portion of Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type of order:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Order/Case#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapons</td>
<td>Weapon(s) used during incident?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weapon(s) booked as evidence?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Automated Firearms System (AFS) Inquiry attached to Report?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POST 05/19 (Based on LAPD’s Hate Crime Supplemental Report, used with permission)
### Hate Crime Checklist

**Witnesses present during incident?**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

**Evidence collected?**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

**Photos taken?**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

**Total # of photos:**
- [ ] __D#:

**Taken by:**
- [ ] __Serial #:

**Statements taken?**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

**Recordings:**
- [ ] Video
- [ ] Audio
- [ ] Video

**Suspect identified:**
- [ ] Field ID
- [ ] By photo
- [ ] Known to victim

---

**Victim Observations**
- [ ] Tattoos
- [ ] Shaking
- [ ] Unresponsive
- [ ] Crying
- [ ] Scared
- [ ] Angry
- [ ] Fearful
- [ ] Calm
- [ ] Agitated
- [ ] Nervous
- [ ] Threatening
- [ ] Apologetic
- [ ] Other observations:

**Suspect Observations**
- [ ] Tattoos
- [ ] Shaking
- [ ] Unresponsive
- [ ] Crying
- [ ] Scared
- [ ] Angry
- [ ] Fearful
- [ ] Calm
- [ ] Agitated
- [ ] Nervous
- [ ] Threatening
- [ ] Apologetic
- [ ] Other observations:

**Additional Questions**
- 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

**Paramedics at scene?**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

**Name(s)/ID #:**
**Hospital:**
**Jail Dispensary:**
**Physician/Doctor:**
**Patient #:**

**Authorization to Release Medical Information, Form 05.03.00, signed?**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

**Officer (Name/Rank) Date**

**Supervisor Approving (Name/Rank) Date**

**POST 05/19**
Statutes and Legal Requirements.pdf
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.
## VICTIM

### VICTIM TYPE

- Individual
  - Legal name (Last, First):

- School, business or organization
  - Name: ________________________________
  - Type: ________________________________
    - (e.g., non-profit, private, public school)

- Faith-based organization
  - Name: ________________________________
  - Faith: ________________________________

- Other
  - Name: ________________________________
  - Type: ________________________________
  - Address: ________________________________

### Date

- Date of Birth
- Age
- Sex
- Race

### Date and Time

- 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: ________________________________
### 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

Recordings:  □ Video  □ Audio  □ Booked

Suspect identified:  □ Field ID  □ By photo/video  □ Known

Photos taken?  □ Yes  □ No

### 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

Name/Title/ID number

Date
## INDEX / TOPICS

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