LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE OF ETHICS

As a law enforcement officer, my fundamental duty is to serve the community; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation and the peaceful against violence 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 and will behave in a manner that does not bring discredit to me or to my agency. I will 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 both in my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the law 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, political beliefs, aspirations, 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 police service. I will never engage in acts of corruption or bribery, nor will I condone such acts by other police officers. I will cooperate with all legally authorized agencies and their representatives in the pursuit of justice.

I know that I alone am responsible for my own standard of professional performance and will take every reasonable opportunity to enhance and improve my level of knowledge and competence. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession . . . law enforcement.
VISION STATEMENT
The Inglewood Police Department will be an organization that is recognized by the public, its peers, and other agencies as a role model of unquestionable integrity, cooperation, professionalism, and effectiveness.

We will be an effective and efficient deterrent to crime in Inglewood, united in our effort to make our City a better place to live and work.

We will be a Department which carries out its responsibilities in a caring and courteous manner, always mindful of the dignity and human rights of all individuals. We will recognize the obligation of maintaining the highest degree of trust, respect, and confidence of the community we serve, while promoting an organizational climate reflecting these same values.
MISSION STATEMENT
The Inglewood Police Department's mission is to reduce fear of crime and victimization in a manner that elicits public support and approval. We will conform to the highest standards of law enforcement and instill a strong sense of organizational esprit de corps.

We will use all available resources in a fair but firm manner that results in the greatest benefit to the community and the organization.

We will maintain an attitude of courtesy and objectivity toward people in all contacts. The Department will ensure the highest degree of cultural sensitivity and human rights awareness among its members.

We will continually assess the manner in which we interact, both within the Department and with the community. We will provide a harmonious work atmosphere that supports a maximum level of professionalism and responsiveness to the public we serve.

The Department will seek state-of-the-art resources necessary to attract the highest quality personnel, and to support them in the accomplishment of their assigned tasks. The Department will create a climate supporting teamwork, career development and recognition for all personnel.
CORE VALUES
The Inglewood Police Department’s core values are fundamental in defining the identity of the Department and its members. All members recognize and adhere to the Department’s core values in order to maintain a professional and unified organization which best serves the community.

**Trustworthiness** – I am honest in words and actions; I tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I keep my word and meet my commitments. I maintain scrupulous integrity, never using my position to obtain gratuities, personal benefits or special advantage or engaging in corruption or bribery. I do the right thing even when it is difficult or personally costly, never allowing peer pressure, criticism or fear of discipline to prevent me from doing so. I honor my badge as a symbol of the public’s trust in my commitment to my oath and the ethics of police service. I keep my private life unsullied as an example to all and behave in a manner that brings credit to me, my agency, and the policing profession.

**Fairness** – I enforce the law fairly and impartially and provide equal service and protection to all persons. I never allow prejudice, bias, malice, ill will, anger, animosities, political beliefs, favoritism, friendship, fear or other improper factors to influence my decisions. I pursue justice for victims and suspects without compromise. I keep an open mind, seeking and considering all sides of a story. I am fair in giving credit and assigning blame.

**Responsibility** – I adhere to core policing and ethical values as I pursue the agency’s mission to prevent crime, pursue justice, protect and serve people and their property, maintain order, and uphold the constitutional rights of all to liberty, equality, and justice. I strive for excellence in all I do and continually seek to improve my knowledge and skills. I hold myself and fellow officers accountable, accepting my responsibility to avoid, prevent or report improper conduct. I protect confidential information received in my official capacity. I use my discretion wisely and seek to make decisions that consider all stakeholders and produce the best possible result.

**Respect** – I respect the personal freedom, dignity, and privacy of all people and perform my duties with courtesy and respect, unaffected by prejudice or bias. I honor the sanctity of human life as my top priority and use force cautiously only to the extent necessary. I listen attentively and show interest in the accounts, concerns, and ideas of others. I maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn or ridicule, and display professionalism, composure, and self-restraint.

**Caring** – I accept my role as a guardian, constantly mindful of the welfare of others and always ready to offer selfless service. I perform all my duties with compassion, kindness, and empathy. I protect and aid all persons injured or endangered by criminal conduct, natural disasters, terrorism, mental or physical illness, intoxication, traffic collisions, and other extraordinary events. I provide victims and witnesses with information, support, and encouragement to reduce the fear and effects of crime and foster a sense of safety and security.

**Citizenship** – I believe in the rule of law and abide by the letter and spirit of laws and agency procedures and policies. I strive to improve the quality of community life and ensure the right of individuals to peaceful enjoyment of their homes and public places by regulating traffic and preventing offensive public conduct and disturbances of the peace. I employ the principles
and strategies of community-oriented policing to proactively interact with individuals to increase positive police-community relations. I look for opportunities to work with citizens and community organizations to identify and solve community problems that bear on public safety and eliminate conditions that foster crime. I fulfill my civic duties to participate in the democratic process and do my share to improve the community, protect the environment, and promote the public good.
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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 Inglewood Police Department to perform their functions based on established legal authority.

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

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

100.2.2 ARREST AUTHORITY OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE INGLEWOOD POLICE DEPARTMENT
The arrest authority outside the jurisdiction of the Inglewood Police Department includes (Penal Code § 830.1; Penal Code § 836):

(a) When the officer has probable cause to believe the person committed a felony.
(b) When the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed a misdemeanor in the presence of the officer and the officer reasonably believes there is immediate danger to person or property or of escape.
(c) When the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed a misdemeanor for which an arrest is authorized even if not committed in the presence of the officer such as certain domestic violence offenses and there is immediate danger to person or property or of escape or the arrest is mandated by statute.
(d) When authorized by a cross jurisdictional agreement with the jurisdiction in which the arrest is made.
(e) In compliance with an arrest warrant.

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

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

100.2.3 ARREST AUTHORITY INSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE INGLEWOOD POLICE DEPARTMENT
The arrest authority within the jurisdiction of the Inglewood Police Department includes (Penal Code § 830.1; Penal Code § 836):

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

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

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

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

(e) In compliance with an arrest warrant.

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

(a) The arrest is made without a warrant pursuant to Penal Code § 836 which includes:
   1. A misdemeanor committed in the presence of the officer.
   2. Misdemeanor domestic violence offenses (See the Domestic Violence Policy).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 POLICY
It is the policy of the Inglewood 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.
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).
Command and Supervisory Functions

102.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish authority and responsibilities of command and supervisory personnel.

102.2 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

102.2.1 AUTHORITY
The Chief of Police is the chief executive officer of the Department and the final Departmental authority in all matters of policy, operation, and discipline. The Chief of Police exercises all lawful powers of the office and issues such lawful orders as are necessary to ensure the effective performance of the Department.

The Charter of the City of Inglewood (Article XVII) designates the authority and responsibility of the Chief of Police.

102.2.2 RESPONSIBILITIES
Through the Chief of Police, the Department is responsible for the enforcement of all laws and ordinances coming within its legal jurisdiction. The Chief of Police is responsible for planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, controlling, staffing, and budgeting for all activities of the Department. The Chief of Police is also responsible for the enforcement of rules and regulations within the Department, the completion and forwarding of such reports as may be required by proper authority, and the Department's relations with the citizens of Inglewood, the City government, and other agencies.

102.3 COMMAND STAFF

102.3.1 AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Subject to direction from higher command, a commanding officer has direct control over all employees within an assigned command. In addition to the general and individual responsibilities of all employees and supervisory officers, a commanding officer is responsible for the functions described as follows:

- **Policy** - Develop and promote policies and philosophies as determined by the Office of the Chief of Police.
- **Command** - Direct and control personnel to ensure the proper performance of duties and adherence to established rules, regulations, policies, and procedures, providing for continuation of command and/or supervision, if temporarily unavailable.

102.3.2 ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY
In the absence of the Chief of Police, the Deputy Chief shall assume the ranking authority of the Department.
Command and Supervisory Functions

In the absence of both the Chief of Police and the Deputy Chief, the designated Bureau Commander shall assume the ranking authority of the Department.

In the absence of the Chief of Police, the Deputy Chief, and the Bureau Commanders, the Chief of Police shall designate the ranking authority of the Department.

In the absence of the Chief of Police, the Deputy Chief, the Bureau Commanders, and the Divisional Commanding Officers, the Watch Commander shall be designated as the ranking authority of the Department. This authority and responsibility is not limited or confined to the Patrol Bureau, but shall include functional supervision and responsibility for all on-duty personnel in the Department.

102.4 SUPERVISORY OFFICERS

102.4.1 AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisory officers are in charge of one or more employees. In addition to the general and individual responsibilities of all employees, each supervisory officer is specifically responsible for the following:

- **Supervision** - A supervisory officer may be assigned to field or station duties. During a tour of duty, a supervisor must closely observe the activities of subordinates by correcting or commending them when appropriate.

- **Leadership** - Effective supervision demands leadership. Leadership includes the instilling of Department policies, procedures, and philosophies in the performance of all duties. When necessary, leadership responsibilities shall include on-the-job training to promote the efficient operation and coordination of the Department.

- **Direction** - Supervisors must exercise direct command in a manner that assures the good order, conduct, discipline, and efficiency of subordinates. Exercise of command may extend to subordinates outside the usual sphere of supervision if the police objective or reputation of the Department so requires or if no other provision is made for personnel temporarily unsupervised. This authority shall not be exercised unnecessarily. If a supervisor requires a subordinate not under his direct supervision to leave a regular assignment, the supervisor so directing will inform the subordinate's supervisor as soon as practicable.

- **Loyalty and Esprit de Corps** - Development and maintenance of esprit de corps and loyalty to the Department.

- **Discipline and Morale** - Maintenance of discipline and morale within the command. Each supervisor shall strive to personally maintain a high level of morale and discipline that will set a positive example for subordinate members.

- **Inter-Office and Divisional Action** - Promotion of harmony and cooperation with other units of the Department. Initiation of proper action in cases not regularly assigned when necessary delay in informing the proper unit might result in a failure to perform a police duty.

- **Organization and Assignment** - Proper organization and assignment of duties within the unit of responsibility to ensure proper performance of departmental functions.
Command and Supervisory Functions

- **Reports and Records** - Preparation of required correspondences, reports, maintenance of records relating to all the activities of the assignment. Assurance that information is communicated through the chain of command as required.

- **Maintenance** - Assurance that assigned equipment, supplies, and materials are correctly used and maintained.

- **Giving Orders** - Direction is the securing of action through the exercise of authority. Orders, expanded by detailed directions sufficiently complete so that the employee need only the will, energy, and skill to do the work, are passed through the chain of command.

- **Evaluation** - Each supervisor shall be fair and impartial when evaluating the work of subordinates.

- **Enforcement of Rules** - Supervisors must enforce department rules and regulations and ensure compliance with departmental policies and procedures.

- **Inspection** - Supervisors are responsible for inspection of activities, personnel, and equipment under their supervision and initiation of suitable action in the event of failure, error, violation, misconduct, or neglect of duty by a subordinate.
Oath of Office

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

104.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Inglewood 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.

104.3 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.”

104.4 MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS
The oath of office shall be filed as prescribed by law (Government Code § 3105).
Policy Manual

106.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The manual of the Inglewood 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.

106.2 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.

106.2.1 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 Inglewood 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 Inglewood Police Department reserves the right to revise any policy content, in whole or in part.

106.3 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 Special Orders, which shall modify those provisions of the manual to which they pertain. Special Orders shall remain in effect until such time as they may be permanently incorporated into the manual.

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

**Adult** - Any person 18 years of age or older.

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

**CHP** - The California Highway Patrol.
Policy Manual

City - The City of Inglewood.
Civilian - Employees and volunteers who are not sworn peace officers.
Department/IPD - The Inglewood 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 Inglewood Police Department, including:
  • Full- and part-time employees
  • Sworn peace officers
  • Reserve, auxiliary officers
  • Civilian employees
  • Volunteers.
Officer - Those employees, regardless of rank, who are sworn peace officers of the Inglewood Police Department.
On-duty - A member’s status during the period when he/she is actually engaged in the performance of his/her assigned duties.
Order - A written or verbal instruction issued by a superior.
POST - The California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.
Rank - The title of the classification held by an officer.
Shall or will - Indicates a mandatory action.
Should - Indicates a generally required or expected action, absent a rational basis for failing to conform.
Supervisor - A person in a position of authority that may include responsibility for hiring, transfer, suspension, promotion, discharge, assignment, reward or discipline of other department members, directing the work of other members or having the authority to adjust grievances. The supervisory exercise of authority may not be merely routine or clerical in nature but requires the use of independent judgment.
The term "supervisor" may also include any person (e.g., officer-in-charge, lead or senior worker) given responsibility for the direction of the work of others without regard to a formal job title, rank or compensation.
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.**

**106.5 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 Special Orders. Members shall seek clarification as needed from an appropriate supervisor for any provisions that they do not fully understand.

**106.6 PERIODIC REVIEW OF THE POLICY MANUAL**
The Chief of Police will ensure that the Policy Manual is periodically reviewed and updated as necessary.

**106.7 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 Bureau 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 Bureau Commanders, who will consider the recommendations and forward them to the Command Staff as appropriate.
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 Inglewood Police Department. There are four bureaus in the Police Department as follows:

- Administrative Services Bureau
- Patrol Bureau
- Detective Bureau
- Support Services Bureau

200.2.1 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BUREAU
The Administrative Services Bureau is commanded by a Deputy Chief or Captain, whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for the Administrative Services Bureau. The Administrative Services Bureau consists of the Records Division, Background Unit, Fiscal Services, Grants, Personnel Unit, and Administrative Services.

200.2.2 PATROL BUREAU
The Patrol Bureau is commanded by a Deputy Chief or Captain, whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for the Patrol Bureau. The Patrol Bureau consists of the Patrol Officers, Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team, K-9 Unit, Communications Division, Custody Division, and Special Enforcement Division which is comprised of the Special Enforcement Team (SET), Traffic Unit, and Parking Enforcement.

200.2.3 DETECTIVE BUREAU
The Detective Bureau is commanded by a Deputy Chief or Captain, whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for the Detective Bureau. The Detective Bureau consists of the investigating Detectives, Gang Unit, Crime Analysis Unit, Property Section, Court Liaison, and Forensic Services.

200.2.4 SUPPORT SERVICES BUREAU
The Support Services Bureau is commanded by a Deputy Chief or Captain, whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for the Support Services Bureau. The Support Services Bureau consists of the Homeland Security Division which is comprised of Special Events, Intelligence, and Permits; Narcotics Unit, Policy Development, Property Section, Emergency Services, Training, and other Special Operations.

200.3 COMMAND PROTOCOL
Organizational Structure and Responsibility

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 is as follows:

(a) Deputy Chief
(b) Bureau Commanders, in order of seniority
(c) Watch Commander

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.
Special Order

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

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

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

Any Special Orders issued after publication of the manual shall be numbered consecutively starting with the last two digits of the year, followed by the number 01. For example, 12-01 signifies the first Special Order for the year 2012.

204.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

204.2.1 STAFF
The staff shall review and approve revisions of the Policy Manual, which will incorporate changes originally made by a Special Order.

204.2.2 CHIEF OF POLICE
The Chief of Police shall issue all Special Orders.

204.3 ACCEPTANCE OF SPECIAL ORDERS
All employees are required to read and obtain any necessary clarification of all Special Orders. All employees are required to acknowledge the receipt and review of any new Special Order.
Administrative Communications

214.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Administrative communications of this department are governed by the following policies.

214.2 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.

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

214.4 SURVEYS
All surveys made in the name of the Department shall be authorized by the Chief of Police or a Bureau Commander.
License to Carry a Firearm

218.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Chief of Police is given the statutory discretion to issue a license to carry a firearm to residents within the community (Penal Code § 26150; Penal Code § 26155). This policy will provide a written process for the application and issuance of such licenses. Pursuant to Penal Code § 26160, this policy shall be made accessible to the public.

218.1.1 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; Penal Code § 26155).

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

218.3 QUALIFIED APPLICANTS
In order to qualify for a license to carry a firearm, the applicant must meet certain requirements, including:

(a) Be a resident of the City of Inglewood (Penal Code § 26150; Penal Code § 26155).
(b) Be at least 21 years of age (Penal Code § 29610).
(c) Fully complete an application that will include substantial personal information. Much of the information in the application may be subject to public access under the Public Records Act.
(d) Be free from criminal convictions that would disqualify the applicant from carrying a firearm. Fingerprints will be required and a complete criminal background check will be conducted.
(e) Be of good moral character (Penal Code § 26150; Penal Code § 26155).
(f) Pay all associated application fees. These fees are set by statute and may not be refunded if the application is denied.
(g) Provide proof of ownership or registration of any firearm to be licensed.
(h) Be free from any psychological conditions that might make the applicant unsuitable for carrying a firearm (Penal Code § 26190).
(i) Complete required training (Penal Code § 26165).
218.4 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.

No person determined to fall within a prohibited class described in Penal Code § 29800, Penal Code § 29900, Welfare and Institutions Code § 8100, or Welfare and Institutions Code § 8103 will be issued a license to carry a firearm. A license shall not be issued if the California Department of Justice (DOJ) determines that the applicant is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm (Penal Code § 26195).

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

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

1. Additional fees may be required for fingerprinting, training, or psychological testing, in addition to the application fee.
2. Full payment of the remainder of the application fee will be required upon issuance of a license.
3. Payment of related fees may be waived if the applicant is a duly appointed reserve peace officer as defined in Penal Code § 830.6 (a) or (b) (Penal Code § 26170).

(c) The applicant shall be required to submit to fingerprinting and a complete criminal background check by the California DOJ. A second set of fingerprints may be required.
License to Carry a Firearm

for retention in department files. Two recent passport-size photos (2 inches by 2 inches) of the applicant shall be submitted for department use.

(d) The applicant should submit at least three signed letters of character reference from individuals other than relatives.

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

Once the Chief of Police or the authorized designee has reviewed the completed application package and relevant background information, the application will either be advanced to phase two or denied.

In the event that an application is denied at the conclusion of, or during, phase one, the applicant shall be notified in writing within 90 days of the initial application or within 30 days after receipt of the applicant's criminal background check from the California DOJ, whichever is later. If the license is denied, the notice shall state which requirement was not satisfied (Penal Code § 26205).

218.4.2 PHASE TWO
This phase is to be completed only by those applicants successfully 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 (not to exceed $150) shall be paid by the applicant. The purpose of any such psychological testing is intended only to identify any outward indications or history of psychological problems that might render the applicant unfit to carry a firearm. This testing is not intended to certify in any other respect that the applicant is psychologically fit. If it is determined that the applicant is not a suitable candidate for carrying a firearm, the applicant shall be removed from further consideration (Penal Code § 26190).

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

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

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

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.

Whether an application is approved or denied at the conclusion of or during phase two, the applicant shall be notified in writing within 90 days of the initial application or within 30 days after receipt of the applicant's criminal background check from the California DOJ, whichever is later. If the license is denied, the notice shall state which requirement was not satisfied (Penal Code § 26205).

218.5 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 § 26150). Therefore, such applicants may be referred to the Sheriff for processing.

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

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

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

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

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

218.6 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 the person may carry the firearm.

1. All such restrictions or conditions shall be conspicuously noted on any license issued (Penal Code § 26200).

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 clearly visible.

1. Each license shall be numbered and clearly identify the licensee.
License to Carry a Firearm

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

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

1. A license issued to a state or federal magistrate, commissioner, or judge will be valid for a period not to exceed three years.

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

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

(e) The licensee shall notify this department in writing within 10 days of any change of place of residency.

218.6.1 LICENSE RESTRICTIONS

(a) The Chief of Police may place special restrictions limiting time, place, manner and circumstances under which any license shall be valid. In general, these restrictions will prohibit the licensee from:

1. Consuming any alcoholic beverage while armed.

2. Falsely representing him/herself as a peace officer.

3. Unjustified or unreasonable displaying of a firearm.


5. Being under the influence of any medication or drug while armed.

6. Interfering with any law enforcement officer's duties.

7. Refusing to display his/her license or firearm for inspection upon demand of any peace officer.

8. Loading the permitted firearm with illegal ammunition.

(b) The Chief of Police reserves the right to inspect any license or licensed firearm at any time.

(c) The alteration of any previously approved firearm including, but not limited to adjusting the trigger pull, adding laser sights or modifications shall void any license and serve as grounds for revocation.
License to Carry a Firearm

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

(a) Add or delete authority to carry a firearm listed on the license.
(b) Change restrictions or conditions previously placed on the license.
(c) Change the address or other personal information of the licensee (Penal Code § 26210).

In the event that any amendment to a valid license is approved by the Chief of Police, a new license will be issued reflecting the amendment. An amendment to any license will not serve to extend the original expiration date and an application for an amendment will not constitute an application for renewal of the license.

218.6.3 REVOCATION OF LICENSES
Any license issued pursuant to this policy may be immediately revoked by the Chief of Police for any of the following reasons:

(a) The licensee has violated any of the restrictions or conditions placed upon the license.
(b) The licensee becomes psychologically unsuitable to carry a firearm.
(c) The licensee is determined to be within a prohibited class described in Penal Code § 29800, Penal Code § 29900, Welfare and Institutions Code § 8100, Welfare and Institutions Code § 8103, or any state or federal law.
(d) The licensee engages in any conduct which involves a lack of good moral character for the original issuance of the license.
(e) If the license is one to carry "loaded and exposed," the license shall be revoked immediately upon a change of the licensee's place of residence to another county (Penal Code § 26210).

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

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

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

(a) Verifying all information submitted in the original application under penalty of perjury.
(b) Completing a department-approved training course pursuant to Penal Code § 26165.
(c) Submitting any firearm to be considered for a license renewal to the Rangemaster for a full safety inspection. The Chief of Police reserves the right to deny a license for any
License to Carry a Firearm

A firearm that has been altered from the manufacturer's specifications or that is unsafe (Penal Code § 31910).

(d) Paying a non-refundable renewal application fee.

Once the Chief of Police or the authorized designee has verified the successful completion of the renewal process, the renewal of the license to carry a firearm will either be granted or denied. Prior issuance of a license shall not entitle any licensee to any property or liberty right to renewal.

Whether an application for renewal is approved or denied, the applicant shall be notified in writing within 90 days of the renewal application or within 30 days after receipt of the applicant's criminal background check from the California DOJ, whichever is later (Penal Code § 26205).

218.7 DEPARTMENT REPORTING AND RECORDS
Pursuant to Penal Code § 26225, the Chief of Police shall maintain a record of the following and immediately provide copies of each to the California DOJ:

(a) The denial of a license
(b) The denial of an amendment to a license
(c) The issuance of a license
(d) The amendment of a license
(e) The revocation of a license

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

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

Any information in an application for a license to carry a firearm that indicates when or where the applicant is vulnerable to attack or that concerns the applicant's medical or psychological history or that of the applicant's family shall not be considered public record (Government Code § 7923.800).
Retiree Concealed Firearms

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

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

220.3 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.

220.3.1 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 Inglewood 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.

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

(a) In possession of photographic identification that identifies him/her as having been employed as a law enforcement officer, and one of the following:
   1. An indication from the person’s former law enforcement agency that he/she has, within the past year, been tested or otherwise found by the law enforcement agency to meet agency-established active duty standards for qualification in firearms training to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.
Retiree Concealed Firearms

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.

220.4 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).

220.4.1 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.”

220.4.2 QUALIFIED RETIREEES FROM INCORPORATED JURISDICTION
The Inglewood 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.


**Retiree Concealed Firearms**

(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.

220.4.3 QUALIFIED RETIRED RESERVES

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

220.5 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.

220.5.1 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.

220.5.2 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.

220.6 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.
220.7 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.

220.8 DENIAL, SUSPENSION, OR REVOCATION OF A CALIFORNIA CCW ENDORSEMENT CARD
A CCW endorsement for any officer retired from this department may be denied or revoked only upon a showing of good cause. The CCW endorsement may be immediately and temporarily revoked by the Chief of Police when the conduct of a retired peace officer compromises public safety (Penal Code § 25470).

(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).

   (a) The retiree shall have 15 days from the date of service to file a written request for a hearing.

   (b) The hearing, absent written agreement between the parties, shall be held no later than 120 days after the request is received (Penal Code § 26315).

   (c) 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 notify the Chief of Police and, if warranted, contact the retiree in person and advise him/her of the temporary suspension and hearing information listed below.
Retiree Concealed Firearms

(a) 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).

(b) 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.

(c) 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.
   (d) 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.
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 Electrical Weapon policies.

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).

**De-escalation** - Taking action to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy of the threat so that more time, options, and resources are available to resolve the situation. The goal of de-escalation is to gain the voluntary compliance of subjects, when feasible, and thereby reduce or eliminate the necessity to use physical force.

**De-escalation techniques** - Actions used by officers, when safe and without compromising law enforcement priorities, which seek to minimize the likelihood of the need to use force during an incident, and increase the likelihood of gaining voluntary compliance from a subject.

**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.

**Imminent** - A threat of death or serious bodily injury is "imminent" 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 peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed (Penal Code § 835a).

**Necessary** - It is the intent of the Legislature that peace officers use deadly force only when necessary in defense of human life. In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the particular circumstances of each case and shall...
Use of Force

use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible to an objectively reasonable officer.

**Objectively reasonable** - The reasonableness of a particular use of force is based on the totality of circumstances known by the officer at the time of the use of force and weighs the actions of the officer against the rights of the subject, in light of the circumstances surrounding the event. It must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight.

**Proportional** - The level of force applied must reflect the totality of circumstances surrounding the situation, including the presence of imminent danger to officers or others. Proportional force does not require officers to use the same type or amount of force as the subject. The more immediate the threat and the more likely that the threat will result in death or serious physical injury, the greater the level of force that may be objectively reasonable and necessary to counter it.

**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 or reasonably perceived by 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.

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 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 DUTY TO REPORT EXCESSIVE FORCE
Any officer who observes a law enforcement officer or an employee use force that potentially exceeds what the officer reasonably believes to be necessary shall promptly report these observations to a supervisor as soon as feasible (Government Code § 7286(b)).

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

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

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

It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which officers reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the approved 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 who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the 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 their efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested. A peace officer shall not be deemed an aggressor or lose the right to self-defense by the use of objectively
Use of Force

reasonable force in compliance with subdivisions (b) and (c) to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. For the purposes of this subdivision, "retreat" does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics. (Penal Code § 835a).

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

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

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

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

When reasonably safe, under the totality of the circumstances and time and circumstances permit, officers shall use de-escalation tactics in order to 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)).

Sometimes the use of force is unavoidable, and an officer must exercise physical control of a violent, assaultive, or resisting individual to make an arrest or to protect members of the public and officers from risk of harm. In doing so:

- Officers should recognize that their conduct prior to the use of force, including the display of a weapon, may be a factor which can influence the level of force necessary in a given situation.
- Officers should take reasonable care that their actions do not precipitate an unnecessary, unreasonable, or disproportionate use of force, by placing themselves or others in jeopardy, or by not following policy or training.
- Officers should continually assess the situation and changing circumstances, and modulate the use-of-force appropriately.

An officer shall use only the degree of force that is objectively reasonable, necessary under the circumstances and proportional to the threat or resistance of a subject.

The calculus of reasonableness must allow for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second decisions - in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, dynamic and rapidly evolving - about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation.

The reasonableness inquiry in an excessive-force case is an objective one: whether the officers’ actions are objectively reasonable in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them, without regard to their underlying intent or motivation.

When safe and feasible under the totality of circumstances, officers shall attempt to slow down or stabilize the situation so that more time, options and resources are available for incident resolution.
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When time and circumstances reasonably permit, officers shall consider whether a subject’s lack of compliance is a deliberate attempt to resist or an inability to comply based on factors including, but not limited to:

- Medical conditions
- Mental impairment
- Developmental disability
- Physical limitation
- Language barrier
- Drug interaction
- Behavioral crisis

An officer’s awareness of these possibilities, when time and circumstances reasonably permit, shall then be balanced against the facts of the incident facing the officer when deciding which tactical options are the most appropriate to bring the situation to a safe resolution.

Mitigating the immediacy of threat gives officers time to utilize extra resources, and increases time available to call more officers or specialty units.

The number of officers on scene may increase the available force options and may increase the ability to reduce the overall force used.

Other examples include:

- Placing barriers between an uncooperative subject and an officer.
- Containing a threat.
- Moving from a position that exposes officers to potential threats to a safer position.
- Decreasing the exposure to potential threat by using distance, cover, and concealment.
- Communication from a safe position intended to gain the subject's compliance using verbal persuasion, advisements, and warnings.
- Avoidance of physical confrontation, unless immediately necessary (for example, to protect someone, or stop dangerous behavior).
- Using verbal techniques to calm an agitated subject and promote rational decision-making.
- Calling extra resources to assist including additional officers, CNT members, and officers equipped with less-lethal tools.
- Any other tactics and approaches that attempt to achieve law enforcement objectives by gaining the compliance of the subject.
Use of Force

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

(a) The apparent immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others (Penal Code § 835a).
(b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time (Penal Code § 835a).
(c) Officer/subject factors (age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of officers available vs. subjects).
(d) The conduct of the involved officer leading up to the use of force (Penal Code § 835a).
(e) The effects of suspected drugs or alcohol.
(f) The individual's apparent mental state or capacity (Penal Code § 835a).
(g) The individual’s apparent ability to understand and comply with officer commands (Penal Code § 835a).
(h) Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
(i) The degree to which the subject has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to resist despite being restrained.
(j) The availability of other reasonable and feasible options and their possible effectiveness (Penal Code § 835a).
(k) Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual prior to and at the time force is used.
(l) Training and experience of the officer.
(m) Potential for injury to officers, suspects, bystanders, and others.
(n) Whether the person appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight, or is attacking the officer.
(o) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.
(p) The apparent need for immediate control of the subject or a prompt resolution of the situation.
(q) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others.
(r) Prior contacts with the subject or awareness of any propensity for violence.
(s) Any other exigent circumstances.

300.3.4 PAIN COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES
Pain compliance techniques may be effective in controlling a physically or actively resisting individual. Officers may only apply those pain compliance techniques for which they have
Use of Force

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.

300.3.5 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 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 Inglewood Police Department for this specific purpose.

300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS
Where feasible, the officer shall, prior to the use of deadly force, make reasonable efforts to identify him/herself 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 him/herself or others from what he/she 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 him/herself, 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).
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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 may involve additional considerations and risks. When feasible, officers should take reasonable steps to move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants. An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the imminent threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others (Government Code § 7286(b)).

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

300.4.2 DISPLAYING OF FIREARMS
An officer may draw or exhibit a firearm, on or off-duty, when the officer has reasonable cause to believe it may be necessary for his or her own safety or for the safety of others.

Officers shall not draw or exhibit a firearm unless the circumstances surrounding the incident create a reasonable belief that it may be necessary to use the firearm in conformance with this policy on the use of firearms.

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

(a) If the officer does not 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.

Once an officer determines that the threat is over and it is reasonably safe to do so, officers should carefully secure all firearms.

300.4.3 COVER FIRE
Cover Fire is defined as target specific controlled fire which is directed at a suspect who poses an immediate and on-going lethal threat. This tactic shall only be utilized when the use of deadly force is legally justified. Target acquisition and communication are key elements in the successful
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use of this tactic. Officers employing cover fire must establish their reason(s) for utilizing this tactic in the following circumstances:

- Controlled and deliberate fire directed at a “Life-Endangering” threat.
- Where an officer reasonably believes the threat is located.
- It can be utilized when exposed to an immediate life-endangering threat in order to protect others and stop the threat.
- Should be deployed when other options are not feasible.
- Officer maneuver across an open and unprotected area jeopardized by suspect(s) deadly behavior.
- Cover Fire can be used to direct a high volume of weapons fire toward the suspect(s) commensurate with movement.
- Tactic can be deployed against a “target specific” threat (Active Shooter) or toward a “specific threat area” (known area occupied by suspect(s)).
- Officers shall consider attempting to broadcast intent to use cover in order to prevent contagious fire.
- If officers are being engaged by suspect(s), do not attempt to move until Cover Fire is established.

300.4.4 DANGEROUS ANIMALS
In circumstances where an employee(s) encounters an unexpected dangerous animal or is surprised by an animal which reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the safety of officers or others, the employee is authorized to use deadly force to neutralize such a threat.

In circumstances in which employees have sufficient advanced notice that a potentially dangerous domestic animal (e.g. dog) may be encountered (such as in the serving of a search warrant) employees should develop reasonable contingency plans for dealing with the animal without the use of deadly force (e.g. fire extinguisher, conducted electrical weapon, oleoresin capsicum (OC) Spray, animal control officer). Nothing in this policy shall prohibit any employee from resorting to deadly force to control a dangerous animal if circumstances reasonably dictate that a contingency plan has failed or becomes impractical.

With the approval of a supervisor, an employee may euthanize an animal that is so badly injured that human compassion requires its removal from further suffering and where other dispositions are impractical (Penal Code 597.1(e)). Injured animals (with the exception of dogs and cats) may only be euthanized after a reasonable search to locate the owner has been made (Penal Code 597.1(b)). Injured dogs and cats found without their owners shall be taken to an appropriate veterinarian for determination of whether they should be treated or humanely destroyed.

300.4.5 WARNING SHOTS
The firing of warning shots is inherently dangerous and therefore, is generally prohibited.
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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.

Officers shall not make conclusory statements, including the use of “boilerplate” or “pat” language (e.g., “suspect made a furtive movement” or “suspect took a fighting stance”) in statements and reports documenting use of force. A specific description of an individual’s action(s) that led to the perceived need for a use of force response by an officer must be clearly articulated.

• Pointing a firearm at a person is a non-deadly use of force.
  ◦ Officers shall document all incidents where they point a firearm at a person in a non-deadly use of force.
  ◦ If an arrest is made of a person(s), the documentation shall be listed in the officer’s Arrest Report.
  ◦ If no arrest is made, the documentation shall be entered in a miscellaneous report. The documentation shall include the date, time, name, age, race, gender, number of subjects, and a detailed explanation for pointing a firearm at a person(s) in a non-deadly use of force.
  ◦ During authorized operations, specialized units (SWAT, SET, Narcotics Unit, Detective Personnel) shall document pointing a firearm at a person(s) in a non-deadly use of force in a miscellaneous report.

• Unholstering or displaying a firearm, including in a low-ready position, is not a reportable use of force.

• Supervisors shall ensure that the above listed display of force requirements are adhered to and documented as listed above, including a GO number.

• Supervisors shall ensure that non-deadly use of force incident information is forwarded to their respective Bureau Commander’s office within 24 hours of the time of the incident.

300.5.1 NOTIFICATION TO SUPERVISORS
Supervisory notification shall be made as soon as practicable following the application of force in any of the following circumstances:

• The application caused a visible injury.

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

• The individual subjected to the force complained of injury or continuing pain.

• The individual indicates intent to pursue litigation.
Use of Force

- Any application of a CEW or control device.
- Any application of a restraint device other than handcuffs, shackles or belly chains.
- The individual subjected to the force was rendered unconscious.
- An individual was struck or kicked.
- Pointing a firearm at a person.
- An individual alleges any of the above has occurred.

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 Section Policy.

300.6 MEDICAL CONSIDERATION

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 he/she 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 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 (sometimes called “excited delirium”), 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.
Use of Force

Absent exigent circumstances, prone subjects will be placed on their side in a recovery position. Officers shall not restrain a subject who is in custody and under control in a manner that compromises the subject's ability to breathe.

300.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY
A supervisor shall respond to a reported application of force absent exigent circumstances. When a supervisor responds 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.

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

(c) When possible, separately obtain a recorded interview with the subject upon whom force was applied. If this interview is conducted without the person having voluntarily waived his/her Miranda rights, the following shall apply:
   1. The content of the interview should not be summarized or included in any related criminal charges.
   2. The fact that a recorded interview was conducted should be documented in a property or other report.
   3. The recording of the interview should be distinctly marked for retention until all potential for civil litigation has expired.

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

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

(f) Review and approve all related reports.

(g) Determine if there is any indication that the subject may pursue civil litigation.
   1. If there is an indication of potential civil litigation, the supervisor should complete and route a notification of a potential claim through the appropriate channels.

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

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.
Use of Force

300.8 TRAINING
Officers, investigators, and supervisors will receive periodic training on this policy and demonstrate their knowledge and understanding (Government Code § 7286(b)). Subject to available resources, the Training Sergeant should ensure that officers receive periodic training on de-escalation tactics, including alternatives to force. 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.

300.9 USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD
All Use of Force incidents shall be reviewed in accordance with Policy 303 - Incident Review Boards.

300.10 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS
At least annually, the Adjutant for the Office of the Chief of Police 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

300.11 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)).

300.12 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)).

300.13 POLICY AVAILABILITY
The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should ensure this policy is accessible to the public (Government Code § 7286(c)).
300.14 PUBLIC RECORDS REQUESTS
Requests for public records involving an officer’s personnel records shall be processed in accordance with Penal Code § 832.7 and the Personnel Records and Records Maintenance and Release policies (Government Code § 7286(b)).
Incident Review Boards

303.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Incident review boards are established in the interest of making an internal determination on whether a member’s actions were in accordance with department policy governing a given incident. The actions of a member(s) and/or supervisor(s) who were directly involved in a given incident shall be subject to review by the board. The board will forward a report of its findings and recommendations(s) to the concerned member(s) and the Chief of Police.

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 force, including deadly force.

303.1.1 INCIDENTS TO BE REVIEWED
The Incident Review Board shall convene in order to review the following incidents:

- Use of Force
- Deployment of Kinetic Energy Projectiles
- Use of the Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW)
- Vehicle Pursuits
- Canine Deployment/Contact
- Foot Pursuits

Incident Review Boards may also be convened at the discretion of the Chief of Police for any case he or she deems necessary.

Incident Review Boards will not review officer-involved-shooting incidents or any of the above listed incidents which resulted in death or great bodily injury to the member, supervisor, suspect, or citizen.

303.2 BOARD MEETINGS
The incident review board will convene at the discretion of the Chief of Police to review incidents listed in section 303.1.1. In anticipation of the Board’s meeting, the Chairperson of the board shall receive a copy of all reports, memoranda, photographic, and video-graphic material pertaining to the incident under review.

303.2.1 EMPLOYEE APPEARANCE
Members involved in an incident under review may be required to make a personal appearance before the board.
Incident Review Boards

303.2.2 EMPLOYEE RECUSAL
Members and/or supervisors who are serving on a Board which will be reviewing an incident in which that board member is involved shall recuse themselves from the review and another qualified member shall be substituted to maintain a complete Review Board.

303.3 BOARD DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
The Board shall determine if the actions of a member(s) and/or supervisor(s) were accordance with department policy. In making its determination, the Board shall consider all of the relevant facts known to the officer(s) and, if applicable, the supervisor(s) based upon the associated reports and in conjunction with any testimony provided during the course of the Board meeting.

The final recommendations will be reached by a majority vote of the Board. The Board’s conclusions, including recommended training, shall be forwarded, in memorandum form, to the concerned employee’s Bureau Commander. After review, the Bureau Commander shall forward the Board’s findings to the Chief of Police.

If the actions of a member(s) and/or supervisor(s) are found not to conform to department policy, a personnel complaint shall be generated by the concerned Bureau Commander or his/her designee. In this event, the procedures outlined in the Disciplinary Policy shall be followed. Any ensuing disciplinary actions shall be consistent with the principles of progressive discipline.

303.4 BOARD COMPOSITION
The Board for a particular incident will be composed of department members who are specially trained, have experience with, or are subject matter experts in the type of incident under review.

303.4.1 USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD
The Use of Force Review Board, which also includes the use of kinetic energy projectiles and the use of the conducted electrical weapon, shall consist of the following:

- Patrol Bureau Adjutant or designee
- Defensive or Firearms and Tactics Cadre sergeant (depending on the incident under review); and
- IPMA and/or IPOA representative

303.4.2 VEHICLE PURSUIT REVIEW BOARD
The Vehicle Pursuit Review Board shall consist of the following:

- Patrol Bureau Adjutant or designee
- Department Driving Instructor
- IPMA and/or IPOA representative

303.4.3 CANINE CONTACT REVIEW BOARD
The Canine Deployment/Contact Review Board shall consist of the following:

- Patrol Bureau Adjutant or designee
Incident Review Boards

- Manager - Canine Expertise *
- Supervisor - Canine Expertise *
- IPMA and/or IPOA representative

* Board member in this position may be either a current or former canine manager/supervisor

303.4.4 FOOT PURSUIT REVIEW BOARD
The Foot Pursuit Board shall consist of the following:
- Patrol Bureau Adjutant or designee
- Firearms and Tactics Cadre sergeant
- IPMA and/or IPOA representative

303.5 BOARDS CONVENED BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE
The Chief of Police may convene an Incident Review Board at his or her discretion to review an incident. In those circumstances, the Board will consist of the following:
- Police Lieutenant
- Police Sergeant
- Department subject matter expert or instructor
- IPMA and/or IPOA representative
Handcuffing and Restraints

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

306.2 POLICY
The Inglewood 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.

306.3 USE OF RESTRAINTS
Only members who have successfully completed Inglewood 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.

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

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

No person who is in labor, delivery, or recovery after delivery shall be handcuffed or restrained except in extraordinary circumstances and only when a supervisor makes an individualized
Handcuffing and Restraints

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

306.3.3 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.

306.3.4 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.

306.4 APPLICATION OF HANDCUFFS OR PLASTIC CUFFS
Handcuffs, including temporary nylon or plastic cuffs, may be used only to restrain a person's hands to ensure officer safety.

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

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

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

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

306.5 APPLICATION OF SPIT HOODS
Spit hoods/masks/socks 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.

306.6 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.

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

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

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

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

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

306.7.1 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.
Handcuffing and Restraints

(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).

306.8 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

(b) Supervisor notification and approval of restraint use.

(c) The types of restraint used.

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

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

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

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

306.9 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, the Training Sergeant 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.
Control Devices and Techniques

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

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

308.3 ISSUING, CARRYING AND USING CONTROL DEVICES
Control devices described in this policy may be carried and used by members of this department only if the device has been issued by the Department or approved by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

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

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

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

308.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

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

308.4.3 USER RESPONSIBILITIES
All normal maintenance, charging or cleaning shall remain the responsibility of personnel using the various devices.
Control Devices and Techniques

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

308.5 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.

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

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

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

308.7.1 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.

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

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

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

308.8 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.

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

308.9.1 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.
Control Devices and Techniques

308.9.2 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.

308.9.3 SAFETY PROCEDURES
Shotguns specifically designated for use with kinetic energy projectiles will be specially marked in a manner that makes them readily identifiable as such.

Officers will inspect the shotgun and projectiles at the beginning of each shift to ensure that the shotgun is in proper working order and the projectiles are of the approved type and appear to be free from defects.

When it is not deployed, the shotgun will be unloaded and properly and securely stored in the vehicle. When deploying the kinetic energy projectile shotgun, the officer shall visually inspect the kinetic energy projectiles to ensure that conventional ammunition is not being loaded into the shotgun.

Absent compelling circumstances, officers who must transition from conventional ammunition to kinetic energy projectiles will employ the two-person rule for loading. The two-person rule is a safety measure in which a second officer watches the unloading and loading process to ensure that the weapon is completely emptied of conventional ammunition.
Control Devices and Techniques

308.10 TRAINING FOR CONTROL DEVICES
The Training Sergeant 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.

308.11 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 Electrical Weapon

309.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for the issuance and use of Conducted Electrical Weapons (CEW).

309.2 POLICY
The Conducted Electrical Weapon is intended to control a violent or potentially violent individual, while minimizing the risk of serious injury. The appropriate use of such a device should result in fewer serious injuries to officers and suspects.

309.3 ISSUANCE AND CARRYING THE CEW
Only members who have successfully completed department-approved training may be issued and carry the CEW. The Inglewood Police Department issues the Taser brand, model X26, X26P, X2, and T7 Conducted Electrical Weapons.

CEWs 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's inventory.

Officers shall only use the CEW and cartridges that have been issued by the Department. Uniformed officers who have been issued the CEW shall wear the device in an approved holster on their person. Non-uniformed officers may secure the CEW in the driver's compartment of their vehicle.

Members carrying the CEW should perform a spark test on the unit prior to every shift.

When carried by uniformed officers, CEWs shall be carried in a weak-side holster, either on the duty belt or leg holster, on the side opposite the duty weapon. Officers carrying the CEW on an external vest carrier shall ensure that the CEW's placement allows for only a weak-hand draw.

(a) All CEWs shall be clearly and distinctly marked to differentiate them from duty weapons and other devices.
(b) Whenever practicable, officers should carry two or more cartridges on their person when carrying the CEW.
(c) Officers shall be responsible for ensuring that their issued CEW is properly maintained and in good working order.
(d) Officers should generally avoid holding both a firearm and the CEW at the same time.

309.4 VERBAL AND VISUAL WARNINGS
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 CEW may be deployed.

If, after a verbal warning, an individual is unwilling to voluntarily comply with an officer’s lawful orders and it appears both reasonable and feasible under the circumstances, the officer may, but...
Conducted Electrical Weapon

is not required to, display the electrical arc (provided that a cartridge has not been loaded into the device), or the laser in a further attempt to gain compliance prior to the application of the CEW. The aiming laser should never be intentionally directed into the eyes of another as it may permanently impair his/her vision.

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 CEW in the related report.

309.5 USE OF THE CEW

The CEW has limitations and restrictions requiring consideration before its use. The CEW should only be used when its operator can safely approach the subject within the operational range of the device. Although the CEW is generally effective in controlling most individuals, officers should be aware that the device may not achieve the intended results and be prepared with other force options or actions.

309.5.1 APPLICATION OF THE CEW

All applications of the CEW shall be in compliance with Policy 300, Use of Force. The CEW may be used in any of the following circumstances, when the circumstances perceived by the officer at the time indicate that such application is reasonably necessary to control a person:

(a) The subject is violent or is physically resisting.

(b) The subject 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, him/herself or others.

Mere flight from a pursuing officer, without other known circumstances or factors, is not good cause for the use of the CEW to apprehend an individual.

309.5.2 SPECIAL DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The use of the CEW 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 risk of using the device. This includes:

(a) Individuals who are known to be pregnant.

(b) Elderly individuals or obviously juveniles.

(c) Individuals with obviously low body mass.

(d) Individuals who are handcuffed or otherwise restrained.

(e) Individuals who have been recently sprayed with a flammable chemical agent or who otherwise in close proximity to any known combustible vapor or flammable material, including alcohol-based oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray.

(f) Individuals whose position or activity may result in collateral injury (e.g. falls from height, operating vehicles).
**Conducted Electrical Weapon**

Because the application of the CEW in the drive-stun mode (i.e. direct contact without probes) relies primarily on pain compliance, the use of the drive-stun mode generally 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.

The CEW shall not be used to psychologically torment, elicit statements or to punish any individual.

309.5.3 TARGETING CONSIDERATIONS
Reasonable efforts should be made to target lower center mass and avoid the head, neck, chest and groin. If the dynamics of a situation or officer safety do not permit the officer to limit the application of the CEW probes to a precise target area, officers should monitor the condition of the subject if one or more probes strikes the head, neck, chest or groin until the subject is examined by paramedics or other medical personnel.

309.5.4 MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS OF THE CEW
Officers should apply the CEW for only one standard cycle and then evaluate the situation before applying any subsequent cycles. Multiple applications of the CEW against a single individual are generally not recommended and should be avoided unless the officer reasonably believes that the need to control the individual outweighs the potentially increased risk posed by multiple applications.

If the first application of the CEW appears to be ineffective in gaining control of an individual, the officer should consider certain factors before additional applications of the CEW, including:

(a) Whether the probes are making proper contact.
(b) Whether the individual has the ability and has been given a reasonable opportunity to comply.
(c) Whether verbal commands, other options or tactics may be more effective.

Officers should generally not intentionally apply more than one CEW at a time against a single subject.

309.5.5 ACTIONS FOLLOWING DEPLOYMENTS
Officers shall notify a supervisor of all CEW discharges. Confetti tags should be collected and the expended cartridge, along with both probes and wire, should be submitted into evidence. The cartridge serial number should be noted and documented on the evidence paperwork. The evidence packaging should be marked "Biohazard" if the probes penetrated the subject’s skin.

309.5.6 DANGEROUS ANIMALS
The CEW may be deployed against an animal as part of a plan to deal with a potentially dangerous animal, such as a dog, if the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety and alternative methods are not reasonably available or would likely be ineffective.
Conducted Electrical Weapon

309.5.7 OFF-DUTY CONSIDERATIONS
Officers are not authorized to carry department-issued CEWs while off-duty.

Officers shall ensure that CEWs are secured while in their homes, vehicles or any other area under their control, in a manner that will keep the device inaccessible to others.

309.6 DOCUMENTATION
Officers shall document all CEW discharges in the related arrest/crime report. Notification shall also be made to a supervisor in compliance with the Use of Force policy.

Unintentional discharges, pointing the device at a person, laser activation and arcing the device will also be documented in the report. The related report shall include the following information:

(a) The type and brand of CEW and cartridge and cartridge serial number.
(b) Date, time, and location of the incident.
(c) Whether any display, laser, or arc deterred a subject and gained compliance.
(d) The number of CEW activations, the duration of each cycle, the duration between activations, and (as best as can be determined) the duration that the subject received applications.
(e) The range at which the CEW was used.
(f) The type of mode used (probe or drive-stun).
(g) Location of any probe impact.
(h) Location of contact in drive-stun mode.
(i) Description of where missed probes went.
(j) Whether medical care was provided to the subject and description of medical care provided.
(k) Whether the subject sustained any injuries.
(l) Whether any officers sustained any injuries.
(m) Identification of all personnel discharging CEWs.
(n) Identification of all witnesses.
(o) Medical care provided to the subject.
(p) Observations of the subject's physical and physiological actions.
(q) Any known or suspected drug use, intoxication, or other medical problems.

309.6.1 DEFENSIVE TACTICS CADRE REVIEW
The Defensive Tactics Cadre should periodically analyze reports to identify trends, including deterrence and effectiveness. The Defensive Tactics Cadre should also conduct audits of data downloads and reconcile CEW reports with recorded activations. CEW information and statistics, with identifying information removed, should periodically be made available to the public.
Conducted Electrical Weapon

309.7 MEDICAL TREATMENT
Consistent with local medical personnel protocols and absent extenuating circumstances, only appropriate medical personnel should remove CEW probes from a person’s body. Used CEW 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 CEW probes or who have been subjected to the electric discharge of the device shall be medically assessed prior to booking. Additionally, any such individual who falls under any of the following categories should, as soon as practicable, be examined by paramedics or other qualified medical personnel:

(a) The person is suspected of being under the influence of controlled substances and/or alcohol.
(b) The person may be pregnant.
(c) The person reasonably appears to be in need of medical attention.
(d) The CEW 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 (i.e. more than 15 seconds) 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 medical personnel and shall be fully documented in related reports. If an audio 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 a CEW.

309.8 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
When possible, supervisors should respond to calls when they reasonably believe there is a likelihood the CEW may be used. A supervisor shall respond to all incidents where the CEW was discharged.

A supervisor should review each incident where a person has been exposed to an activation of the CEW. The device’s onboard memory should be downloaded through the data port by an authorized member of the Defensive Tactics Cadre. Photographs of probe sites should be taken and witnesses interviewed.

309.9 TRAINING
Personnel who are authorized to carry the CEW shall be permitted to do so only after successfully completing the initial department-approved training. Any personnel who have not carried the CEW as a part of their assignment for a period of six months or more shall be recertified by a department-approved CEW instructor prior to carrying and/or using the device again.
Conducted Electrical Weapon

Proficiency training for personnel who have been issued CEWs shall occur every year. A reassessment of an officer’s knowledge and/or practical skill may be required at any time if deemed appropriate by the Defensive Tactics Cadre. All training and proficiency for CEWs will be documented in the officer’s personnel file.

Command staff, supervisors and investigators should receive CEW training as appropriate for the investigations they conduct and review.

Officers who do not carry CEWs should receive training that is sufficient to familiarize them with the device and working with officers who use the device.

The Defensive Tactics Cadre is responsible for ensuring that all members who carry CEWs have received initial and annual proficiency training. Periodic audits should be used for verification.

Application of CEWs during training could result in injury to personnel and should not be mandatory for certification.

The Defensive Tactics Cadre should ensure that all training includes:

(a) A review of this policy.

(b) A review of the Use of Force policy.

(c) Performing weak-hand draws 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 near the head, neck, chest, and groin.

(e) Handcuffing a subject during the application of the CEW and transitioning to other force options.

(f) De-escalation techniques.

(g) Restraint techniques that do not impair respiration following the application of the CEW.
Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths

310.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish policy and procedures for the investigation of an incident in which a person is injured or dies as the result of an officer-involved shooting or dies as a result of other action of an officer.

In other incidents not covered by this policy, the Chief of Police may decide that the investigation will follow the process provided in this policy.

310.2 POLICY
The policy of the Inglewood Police Department is to ensure that officer-involved shootings and deaths are investigated in a thorough, fair and impartial manner.

310.3 TYPES OF INVESTIGATIONS
Officer-involved shootings and deaths involve several separate investigations. The investigations may include:

- A criminal investigation of the suspect’s actions.
- A criminal investigation of the involved officer’s actions.
- An administrative investigation as to policy compliance by involved officers.
- A civil investigation to determine potential liability.

310.4 CONTROL OF INVESTIGATIONS
Investigators from surrounding agencies may be assigned to work on the criminal investigation of officer-involved shootings and deaths. This may include at least one investigator from the agency that employs the involved officer.

Jurisdiction is determined by the location of the shooting or death and the agency employing the involved officer. The following scenarios outline the jurisdictional responsibilities for investigating officer-involved shootings and deaths.

310.4.1 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECT ACTIONS
The investigation of any possible criminal conduct by the suspect is controlled by the agency in whose jurisdiction the suspect’s crime occurred. For example, the Inglewood Police Department would control the investigation if the suspect’s crime occurred in Inglewood.

If multiple crimes have been committed in multiple jurisdictions, identification of the agency that will control the investigation may be reached in the same way as with any other crime. The investigation may be conducted by the agency in control of the criminal investigation of the involved officer, at the discretion of the Chief of Police and with concurrence from the other agency.
Officer-Involved Shootings and Deaths

310.4.2 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF OFFICER ACTIONS
The control of the criminal investigation into the involved officer’s conduct during the incident will be determined by the employing agency’s protocol. When an officer from this department is involved, the criminal investigation will be handled according to the Criminal Investigation section of this policy.

Requests made of this department to investigate a shooting or death involving an outside agency’s officer shall be referred to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee for approval.

310.4.3 ADMINISTRATIVE AND CIVIL INVESTIGATION
Regardless of where the incident occurs, the administrative and civil investigation of each involved officer is controlled by the respective employing agency.

310.5 INVESTIGATION PROCESS
The following procedures are guidelines used in the investigation of an officer-involved shooting or death.

310.5.1 UNINVOLVED OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon arrival at the scene of an officer-involved shooting, the first uninvolved IPD officer will be the officer-in-charge and will assume the responsibilities of a supervisor until properly relieved. This officer should, as appropriate:

(a) Secure the scene and identify and eliminate hazards for all those involved.
(b) Take reasonable steps to obtain emergency medical attention for injured individuals.
(c) Request additional resources from the Department or other agencies.
(d) Coordinate a perimeter or pursuit of suspects.
(e) Check for injured persons and evacuate as needed.
(f) Brief the supervisor upon arrival.

310.5.2 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon learning of an officer-involved shooting or death, the Watch Commander shall be responsible for coordinating all aspects of the incident until he/she is relieved by the Chief of Police or a Bureau Commander.

All outside inquiries about the incident shall be directed to the Watch Commander.

310.5.3 NOTIFICATIONS
The following person(s) shall be notified as soon as practicable:

• Chief of Police
• Deputy Chief
• Bureau Commanders
• OIS Protocol rollout team
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- Outside agency investigator (if appropriate)
- Internal Affairs Division supervisor
- Civil liability response team
- Psychological/peer support personnel
- Chaplain/Employee's religious representative, if available or requested
- Coroner (if necessary)
- Involved officer’s agency representative (if requested)
- Public Information Officer
- Training Sergeant

310.5.4 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon arrival at the scene, the first uninvolved IPD supervisor should ensure completion of the duties as outlined above, plus:

(a) Attempt to obtain a brief overview of the situation from any uninvolved officers.
   1. In the event that there are no uninvolved officers who can supply adequate overview, the supervisor should attempt to obtain a brief voluntary overview from one involved officer.

(b) If necessary, the supervisor may administratively order any IPD officer to immediately provide public safety information necessary to secure the scene, identify injured parties and pursue suspects.
   1. Public safety information shall be limited to such things as outstanding suspect information, number and direction of any shots fired, perimeter of the incident scene, identity of known or potential witnesses and any other pertinent information.
   2. The initial on-scene supervisor should not attempt to order any involved officer to provide any information other than public safety information.

(c) Provide all available information to the Watch Commander and the Communications Center. If feasible, sensitive information should be communicated over secure networks.

(d) Take command of and secure the incident scene with additional IPD members until properly relieved by another supervisor or other assigned personnel or investigator.

(e) As soon as practicable, ensure that involved officers are transported (separately, if feasible) to a suitable location for further direction.
   1. Each involved IPD officer should be given an administrative order not to discuss the incident with other involved officers or IPD members pending further direction from a supervisor.
2. When an involved officer’s weapon is taken or left at the scene for other than officer-safety reasons (e.g., evidence), ensure that he/she is provided with a comparable replacement weapon or transported by other officers.

310.5.5 INVOLVED OFFICERS
The following shall be considered for the involved officer:

(a) Any request for legal or union representation will be accommodated.

1. Involved IPD officers shall not be permitted to meet collectively or in a group with an attorney or any representative prior to providing a formal interview or report.

2. Requests from involved non-IPD officers should be referred to their employing agency.

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

(c) Discussions with agency representatives/employee groups will be privileged only as to the discussion of non-criminal information (Government Code § 3303(i)).

(d) A licensed psychotherapist shall be provided by the Department to each involved IPD officer. A licensed psychotherapist may also be provided to any other affected IPD members, upon request.

   (a) Interviews with a licensed psychotherapist will be considered privileged.

   (b) A separate fitness-for-duty exam may also be required (see the Fitness for Duty Policy).

(e) Although the Department will honor the sensitivity of communications with peer counselors, there is no legal privilege to such communications. Peer counselors are cautioned against discussing the facts of any incident with an involved or witness officer (Government Code § 8669.4).

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

Each involved IPD officer shall be given reasonable paid administrative leave following an officer-involved shooting or death. It shall be the responsibility of the Internal Affairs Division supervisor, in coordination with the Watch Commander, to make schedule adjustments to accommodate such leave.

310.6 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION
The Inglewood Police Department's Detective Bureau will conduct the criminal investigation of an Officer Involved Shooting or death in conjunction with the Los Angeles District Attorney’s Office. The Chief of Police will have the discretion of utilizing an independent law enforcement agency to conduct and/or assist in the criminal investigation if deemed appropriate for the circumstances.
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The District attorney personnel may respond to the scene of officer-involved shootings and in-custody deaths. It is the District Attorney’s role to only investigate and determine whether any violation of criminal law may have occurred. However, the role of the law enforcement agency may also be to administratively investigate other issues as well, and they may sometimes choose to conduct an administrative review concurrently with the criminal investigation (JSID 2014 OIS Protocol).

Once public safety issues have been addressed, criminal investigators should be given the opportunity to obtain a voluntary statement from involved officers and to complete their interviews. The following shall be considered for the involved officer:

(a) IPD supervisors and Internal Affairs Division personnel should not participate directly in any voluntary interview of IPD officers. This will not prohibit such personnel from monitoring interviews.

(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 (Government Code § 3303(i)). However, in order to maintain the integrity of each involved officer’s statement, involved officers and/or witness officers shall not consult or meet with a representative or an attorney collectively or in groups prior to being interviewed. The Watch Commander and all supervisors shall take reasonable steps to ensure that the provisions of this policy are followed. Whenever practical, Watch Commanders or their designee shall attempt to have involved personnel and witness personnel gather in the company of a supervisor until they have provided a statement to Departmental investigators.

(c) If any involved officer is physically, emotionally or otherwise not in a position to provide a voluntary statement when interviewed by criminal investigators, consideration should be given to allowing a reasonable period for the officer to schedule an alternate time for the interview.

(d) Any voluntary statement provided by an involved officer will be made available for inclusion in any related investigation, including administrative investigations.

310.6.1 REPORTS BY INVOLVED IPD OFFICERS

In the event that suspects remain outstanding or subject to prosecution for related offenses, this department shall retain the authority to require involved IPD 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 IPD officer may write the report, it is generally recommended that such reports be completed by assigned investigators, who should interview all involved officers as victims/witnesses. Since the purpose of these reports will be to facilitate criminal prosecution, statements of involved officers should focus on evidence to establish the elements of criminal activities by suspects. Care should be taken not to duplicate information provided by involved officers in other reports.
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Nothing in this section shall be construed to deprive an involved IPD officer of the right to consult with legal counsel prior to completing any such criminal report.

Reports related to the prosecution of criminal suspects will be processed according to normal procedures but should also be included for reference in the investigation of the officer-involved shooting or death.

310.6.2 WITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVIEWS

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

(a) Identification of all persons present at the scene and in the immediate area.
   1. When feasible, a recorded statement should be obtained from those persons who claim not to have witnessed the incident but who were present at the time it occurred.
   2. Any potential witness who is unwilling or unable to remain available for a formal interview should not be detained absent reasonable suspicion to detain or probable cause to arrest. Without detaining the individual for the sole purpose of identification, officers should attempt to identify the witness prior to his/her departure.

(b) Witnesses who are willing to provide a formal interview should be asked to meet at a suitable location where criminal investigators may obtain a recorded statement. Such witnesses, if willing, may be transported by a member of the Department.
   1. A written, verbal or recorded statement of consent should be obtained prior to transporting a witness. When the witness is a minor, consent should be obtained from the parent or guardian, if available, prior to transportation.

(c) Promptly contacting the suspect's known family and associates to obtain any available and untainted background information about the suspect’s activities and state of mind prior to the incident.

310.6.3 INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL

Once notified of an officer-involved shooting or death, it shall be the responsibility of the designated Detective Bureau supervisor to assign appropriate investigative personnel to handle the investigation of related crimes. Department investigators will be assigned to work with investigators from the District Attorney's Office and may be assigned to separately handle the investigation of any related crimes not being investigated by the District Attorney's Office.

All related department reports, except administrative and/or privileged reports, will be forwarded to the designated Detective Bureau supervisor for approval. Privileged reports shall be maintained
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exclusively by members who are authorized such access. Administrative reports will be forwarded to the appropriate Bureau Commander.

310.7 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION

In addition to all other investigations associated with an officer-involved shooting or death, this department will conduct an internal administrative investigation of IPD officers to determine conformance with department policy. The investigation will be conducted under the supervision of the Internal Affairs Division and will be considered a confidential officer personnel file.

Interviews of members shall be subject to department policies and applicable laws (see the Personnel Complaints Policy).

(a) Any officer involved in a shooting or death may be requested or administratively compelled to provide a blood sample for alcohol/drug screening. Absent consent from the officer, such compelled samples and the results of any such testing shall not be disclosed to any criminal investigative agency.

(b) If any officer has voluntarily elected to provide a statement to criminal investigators, the assigned administrative investigator should review that statement before proceeding with any further interview of that involved officer.

1. If a further interview of the officer is deemed necessary to determine policy compliance, care should be taken to limit the inquiry to new areas with minimal, if any, duplication of questions addressed in the voluntary statement. The involved officer shall be provided with a copy of his/her prior statement before proceeding with any subsequent interviews.

(c) In the event that an involved officer has elected to not provide criminal investigators with a voluntary statement, the assigned administrative investigator shall conduct an administrative interview to determine all relevant information.

1. Although this interview should not be unreasonably delayed, care should be taken to ensure that the officer's physical and psychological needs have been addressed before commencing the interview.

2. If requested, the involved officer shall have the opportunity to select an uninvolved representative to be present during the interview. However, in order to maintain the integrity of each individual officer's statement, involved officers and/or witness officers shall not consult or meet with a representative or attorney collectively or in groups prior to being interviewed (Government Code § 3303(i)). The Watch Commander and all supervisors shall take reasonable steps to ensure that the provisions of this policy are followed. Whenever practical, Watch Commanders or their designee shall attempt to have involved personnel and witness personnel gather in the company of a supervisor until they have provided a statement to Departmental investigators.

3. Administrative interviews should be recorded by the investigator. The officer may also record the interview (Government Code § 3303(g)).

4. The officer shall be informed of the nature of the investigation. If an officer refuses to answer questions, he/she should be given his/her Lybarger or Garrity
rights and ordered to provide full and truthful answers to all questions. The officer shall be informed that the interview will be for administrative purposes only and that the statement cannot be used criminally.

5. The Internal Affairs Division shall compile all relevant information and reports necessary for the Department to determine compliance with applicable policies.

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

310.8 AUDIO AND VIDEO RECORDINGS
Any officer involved in a shooting or death may be permitted to review available Mobile Audio/Video (MAV), body-worn video, or other video or audio recordings prior to providing a recorded statement or completing reports.

Upon request, non-law enforcement witnesses who are able to verify their presence and their ability to contemporaneously perceive events at the scene of an incident may also be permitted to review available MAV, body-worn video, or other video or audio recordings with approval of assigned investigators or a supervisor.

Any MAV, body-worn and other known video or audio recordings of an incident should not be publicly released during an ongoing investigation without consulting the Chief of Police and the prosecuting attorney or City Attorney’s Office, as appropriate.

310.9 CIVIL LIABILITY RESPONSE
A member of this department may be assigned to work exclusively under the direction of the legal counsel for the Department to assist in the preparation of materials deemed necessary in anticipation of potential civil litigation.

All materials generated in this capacity shall be considered attorney work product and may not be used for any other purpose. The civil liability response is not intended to interfere with any other investigation but shall be given reasonable access to all other investigations.

310.10 DEBRIEFING
Following an officer-involved shooting or death, the Inglewood Police Department should conduct a tactical debriefing.

310.10.1 TACTICAL DEBRIEFING
A tactical debriefing should take place to identify any training or areas of policy that need improvement. The Chief of Police should identify the appropriate participants. This debriefing should not be conducted until all involved members have provided recorded or formal statements to criminal and/or administrative investigators.

310.11 MEDIA RELATIONS
Any media release shall be prepared with authorization from the Chief of Police or his designee and with input and concurrence from the supervisor and department representative responsible for
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each phase of the investigation. Releases will be available to the Watch Commander, Detective Bureau Commander and Public Information Officer in the event of inquiries from the media.

The Department shall not subject any involved IPD officer to visits by the media (Government Code § 3303(e)). No involved IPD officer shall make any comment to the media unless he/she is authorized by the Chief of Police or a Bureau Commander. Department members receiving inquiries regarding officer-involved shootings or deaths occurring in other jurisdictions shall refrain from public comment and will direct those inquiries to the agency having jurisdiction and primary responsibility for the investigation.

310.12 REPORTING

If the death of an individual occurs in the Inglewood Police Department jurisdiction and qualifies to be reported to the state as a justifiable homicide or an in-custody death, the designated Bureau Commander will ensure that the Records Manager is provided with enough information to meet the reporting requirements (Penal Code § 196; Penal Code § 13022; Government Code § 12525).
312.1 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.

312.2 POLICY
The Inglewood 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.

Members shall only use firearms that are issued or approved by the Department and have been thoroughly inspected by the Range Staff. 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 Chief of Police. This exclusion does not apply to the carrying of a single folding pocketknife that is not otherwise prohibited by law.

312.2.1 AUTHORIZED PRIMARY DUTY WEAPONS
The authorized Department-issued handgun is the Glock Model 17 9mm pistol. All sworn personnel hired after October 1, 2016, will be issued a Glock Model 17 as their primary duty weapon. All sworn, probationary officers shall carry the Department issued weapon until the completion of their probationary period.

Personnel hired after October 1, 2016, who choose to carry a weapon other than the Department issued Glock Model 17, are subject to the following requirements:

- Only a firearm manufactured by Glock is authorized
- The firearm must have at least a four-inch (4") barrel
- The firearm can only be chambered in the following calibers:
  - 9mm or .45 ACP
Firearms

Those officers who choose to carry a weapon other than the Department issued Glock Model 17, were hired prior to October 1, 2016, and have never carried or qualified with a weapon platform as set forth below, are also subject to the above requirements.

The following weapons are approved for use by officers of this Department, who were hired and/or have qualified with any of the following, prior to October 1, 2016:

(a) A double-action 9mm, .40 or .45 ACP semi-automatic pistol, manufactured by Springfield Armory, Beretta, Glock, Heckler & Koch, Sig Sauer, or Smith and Wesson, having a minimum barrel length of four inches (4”).

(b) A single-action 9mm, or .45 ACP, 1911 type pistol, manufactured by Colt, Kimber, Les Baer, Night Hawk, Sig Sauer, Smith and Wesson, Springfield Armory, STI, Strayer-Voigt, or other reputable manufacturer, having a minimum barrel length of four inches (4”).

Plain Clothes and Administrative Assignments:

In addition to the weapons listed as authorized primary duty weapons, the following handguns may be carried by personnel assigned to “plain clothes” or administrative (uniformed or plain clothes) assignments:

(a) A double-action 9mm or .45 ACP semi-automatic pistol manufactured by Beretta, Glock, Heckler & Koch, Kahr Arms, Sig Sauer, Springfield Armory or, Smith and Wesson, and having a barrel length of less than four inches (4”).

(b) A single-action 9mm, or .45 ACP, 1911 type, manufactured by Colt, Kimber, Les Bear, Night Hawk, Sig Sauer, Smith and Wesson, Springfield Armory, STI, Strayer-Voigt, or other reputable manufacturer, having a barrel length of less than four inches (4”).

Personnel hired prior to October 1, 2016 may carry a firearm listed in “a” for Plain Clothes and Administrative Assignments in .40 caliber, if the qualification was completed prior to that date.

312.2.2 AUTHORIZED SECONDARY WEAPONS

An employee desiring to carry a secondary weapon as “back-up” is subject to the following restrictions:

a. Any weapon listed for use under the plain clothes and administrative assignments § 312.2.1 is authorized.

b. A double-action .38 or .357 caliber, five (or more) shot revolver of a barrel length not less than 1.75 inches or more than three inches (3”), of Colt, Ruger and Smith and Wesson manufacture.

c. A double-action 9mm, or .380 caliber semiautomatic pistol of Beretta, Glock, Colt, Ruger, Sig Sauer, Smith and Wesson, or Walther manufacture.

d. Only one secondary weapon may be carried at a time.

e. The purchase of the weapon and related equipment shall be the responsibility of the employee.
Firearms

f. The weapon shall be carried in a holster, out of sight at all times, and in such a manner as to prevent accidental cocking, discharge, or loss of physical control.

g. The weapon shall be subject to inspection whenever deemed necessary.

h. Ammunition shall be provided by the Department.

i. Employees shall qualify with the secondary weapon under Range Staff supervision. The make, model, caliber, and color of the weapon will be collected at that time.

j. Magazine extensions, increasing the factory capacity of the magazine by no more than three rounds are authorized for Glock and Smith and Wesson firearms in this section. No other magazine extensions are authorized.

Employees must demonstrate their proficiency, safe handling and serviceability of the weapon.

312.2.3 AUTHORIZED OFF-DUTY WEAPONS

The carrying of firearms by sworn employees while off-duty is permitted by law and the Chief of Police, but may be rescinded should circumstances dictate (e.g., administrative leave). Employees who choose to carry a firearm while off-duty will be required to meet the following guidelines:

a. Only firearms listed under § 312.2.1 and § 312.2.2 are authorized;

b. The purchase of the weapon and related equipment shall be the responsibility of the employee.

c. The weapon shall be carried in a holster, out of sight at all times, and in such a manner as to prevent accidental cocking, discharge, or loss of physical control.

d. It will be the responsibility of the employee to submit the weapon to the Range Staff for inspection prior to being carried off-duty.

e. The Range Staff shall assure the employee is proficient in handling and firing that weapon and it will be carried in a safe manner.

f. The weapon shall be subject to inspection whenever deemed necessary.

g. The employee will successfully qualify with the weapon prior to it being carried. Qualifications will be conducted at least annually with each weapon described herein. The range qualification schedule will be specified by the OIC, Firearms Training Unit.

h. A complete description of the weapon(s) shall be contained on the qualification record approved by the Range Staff.

i. If any employee desires to own more than one weapon utilized while off duty, he/she may do so, providing all the requirements set forth in this policy for each weapon used.

j. Ammunition shall be provided by the Department.

k. When armed, whether on or off duty, employees shall carry their badge and/or Department identification.
Firearms

312.2.4 AMMUNITION
Employees shall carry only Department-authorized ammunition. Employees shall be issued fresh
duty ammunition, in the specified quantity, for all Department issued and personally owned,
onoptional duty weapons as necessary. The Range Staff shall dispense replacement ammunition
for Department-issued ammunition deemed no longer viable or when an allotment of Department-
issued ammunition has been depleted.

312.2.5 WEAPON MOUNTED LIGHTS
A weapon mounted light is a lighting device specifically designed to be affixed to a weapon and
illuminate areas or subjects when circumstances deem appropriate. The use of a weapon mounted
light is restricted to those situations where an officer would be authorized to have his/her weapon
drawn.

Weapon mounted lights must be affixed to the weapon and remain in place for the duration of
the officer's shift. Weapon mounted lights are not a substitute for the officer's hand-held light.
Searches of persons, vehicles or property, when no threat can be articulated, must be conducted
with a hand-held light.

Weapon mounted lights and holsters are optional equipment for personnel hired prior to January
1, 2010, and are purchased at an officer's own expense. Weapon mounted lights not issued or
not of the same type as issued by the Department must be approved by the Range Staff.

Prior to carrying a weapon mounted light; all officers must attend a training course at the Range.
This training will include a review of policy, proper light use guidelines and shooting/qualification
with the weapon mounted light affixed. A holster that is designed for the weapon and light
combination must be worn if an officer is carrying a weapon mounted light; all equipment must be
in possession at the time of training.

Any violation of this policy or use of the weapon mounted light outside of the training guidelines
will result in discipline.

312.2.6 HOLSTERS
Only department-approved holsters shall be used and worn by employees. Employees shall
periodically inspect their holsters to make sure they are serviceable and provide the proper security
and retention of the firearm.

312.2.7 ALCOHOL AND DRUGS
Weapons shall not be carried by any employee who has consumed an amount of an alcoholic
beverage or who has taken any drug that would tend to adversely affect the employee’s senses
or judgment.

312.3 SAFE HANDLING OF FIREARMS
The intent of this policy is to promote proper firearm safety on and off duty. When handling a
firearm(s), employees shall maintain the highest level of safety and shall consider the following:

   a. Employees shall not unnecessarily display or handle any firearm;
b. Employees shall be governed by all rules and regulations pertaining to the use of the range, and shall obey all orders issued by the Range Staff;

c. Any employee, who discharges a weapon accidentally or intentionally, whether on or off duty, except during training or recreational use, shall cause an on-duty supervisor to be notified as soon as circumstances permit. Off-duty incidents shall be reported to the on-duty Watch Commander. If the occurrence was on-duty, the employee may be required to file a written report prior to the end of his/her shift.

d. Employee(s) inside the Police facility shall clean, repair, load and unload firearm(s) only where clearing barrels are present;

e. 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;

f. Employees storing any firearm(s) or other weapon(s) on Department premises, shall utilize only locked storage;

g. Firearms shall not be carried into the Custody (Jail) Section or any part thereof. Employees entering the Custody (Jail) Section shall place all firearms in a secured location. It shall be the responsibility of the on-duty Custody (Jail) Section personnel to make sure that persons from outside agencies do not enter the Jail Section with any firearm;

h. Employees shall not use any automatic weapon, heavy caliber rifle, tear gas or other chemical weaponry obtained from the armory, and excluding oleoresin capsicum (OC Spray), without the express approval of a supervisor;

i. Any Department authorized weapon, whether carried on or off duty that is found to be malfunctioning or requiring service shall not be carried. The weapon shall be promptly presented to the Range Staff for inspection. Any weapon found to require service or repair will be immediately removed from service; and

If the weapon is the employee’s primary duty weapon, a replacement weapon will be issued until the duty weapon is rendered serviceable.

312.3.1 UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGES
The unintentional discharge of a firearm regardless of cause. Unintentional discharges are evaluated then determined to be, “Accidental Discharges” or “Negligent Discharges.” Such discharges shall be reported pursuant to section 312.3.

312.3.2 ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGES
The unintentional discharge of a firearm as a result of an accident such as a firearm malfunction or other mechanical failure, not the result of operation error.

312.3.3 NEGLIGENT DISCHARGES
The unintentional discharge of a firearm where it is determined that the discharge of a firearm resulted from operator error, such as the violation of a firearm safety rule.
Firearms

312.3.4 STORAGE OF FIREARMS
In accordance with California Penal Code 25100 (Criminal Storage of a Firearm) which governs the proper securing of a firearm when inside a residence, it shall be the officer’s obligation to properly secure any and all firearms located inside his/her residence.

When leaving a handgun in an unattended vehicle, members shall ensure that it is locked in the trunk, or in a locked container which is placed out of view, or in a locked container that is permanently affixed to the vehicle’s interior and not in plain view (Penal Code § 16850; Penal Code § 25140; Penal Code § 25452).

A peace officer, when leaving a handgun in an unattended vehicle not equipped with a trunk, may, if unable to otherwise comply with the above subdivision Penal Code § 25140, lock the handgun out of plain view within the center utility console of that motor vehicle with a padlock, keylock, combination lock, or other similar locking device (Penal Code § 25140).

Officers are exempt from this requirement during circumstances requiring immediate aid or action in the course of official duties (Penal Code § 25140).

312.4 FIREARMS QUALIFICATION
All sworn employees are required to qualify with their duty weapon on an approved range and in accordance with a prescribed schedule of training. The Range Staff shall keep accurate records of qualifications, firearm information, training courses, weapon repairs and maintenance, and other information as directed by the OIC, Firearms Training Unit.

The Range Staff shall be responsible for providing qualification courses which incorporate tactical shooting training. These tactical shooting courses shall provide all sworn employees with practical training designed to simulate a variety of field situations.

On an annual basis, all sworn employees authorized to carry a firearm will receive training on the Department’s Use of Force policy; this training will require the employee to demonstrate his/her knowledge and understanding of the policy.

Additionally, no approved firearm may be carried by a member, on or off-duty, until that member has qualified with that weapon.

312.4.1 NON-QUALIFICATION
Any employee who is unable to qualify for any reason, including injury, illness, duty status, or scheduling conflict, shall submit a memorandum to his/her immediate supervisor. Those employees returning from an extended leave of absence from duty shall be required to make up any missed weapons qualifications. Employees who repeatedly fail to qualify will be relieved from field duties and, as appropriate, may be subject to disciplinary action.

Sworn employees who fail to qualify on the first attempt shall be provided with remedial training until proficiency is demonstrated. Employees requiring remedial range training shall be subject to the following:
Firearms

a. Employees shall be given credit for range qualification after remedial training and a qualifying score is obtained; and

b. Additional range assignments may be required until consistent weapon proficiency is demonstrated; and

c. No range credit will be given for the following:
   1. Unauthorized range make-up; or
   2. Failure to qualify after remedial training.

312.5 RANGE STAFF DUTIES
The Police Department's firing range will be under the exclusive control of the OIC, Firearms Training Unit. While in the range, employees will follow the directions of the Range Staff. The Range Staff will maintain a roster of all employees who have completed or attempted to complete range qualification.

The range shall remain operational and accessible to Department members during those hours established by the Department.

Annually, the Range Staff shall inspect all duty weapons carried by employees of this Department to verify proper operation. The Range Staff has the authority to deem any privately owned weapon unfit for service. A weapon deemed unfit for service will not be authorized for duty use until after it has been inspected and endorsed by the Range Staff. The employee will be responsible for any repairs or maintenance required to maintain a personally owned weapon in serviceable condition.

312.6 MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR
Firearms carried on-duty shall be maintained in a clean, serviceable condition. Since the use of personally owned weapons is at the option of the individual employee, he/she shall be responsible for the maintenance and repair of the weapon.

312.6.1 REPAIR OR MODIFICATIONS OF DUTY WEAPONS
The Range Staff shall be the only person authorized to repair or modify any Department-owned weapon. All repairs and/or modifications of Department issued weapons, not performed by the Range Staff, must be approved in advance by the Range Staff. Repairs and/or modifications to Department issued weapons shall be accomplished by a Department approved gunsmith. Modifications may include, but are not limited to, the installation of tritium night sights, fiber optic night sights, or replacement pistol grips.

Any repairs or modifications to the employee's personally owned weapon(s) that is used as a primary, secondary, or off-duty firearm must be approved by the Range Staff and performed at the employee’s own expense. Prohibited modifications include, but are not limited to extended magazines, magazine extenders, etcetera.
312.7 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 personnel 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 purposes.

b. Officers must carry their Department identification card which must contain a full-face picture, 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's license, passport).

c. The Inglewood Police Department must submit a National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) message prior to the officer's travel. If approved, TSA will send the Inglewood Police Department an NLETS message containing a unique alphanumeric identifier. The officer must present the message to airport personnel as authorization to travel while armed on the day of travel.

d. An official letter signed by the Chief of Police authorizing armed travel must accompany the officer. The letter must outline the officer's need to fly armed, must detail his/her itinerary, and should include that the officer has completed the mandatory TSA training for 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 can be accomplished by early check-in at the carrier's check-in counter.

g. Discretion must be used to avoid alarming passengers or crew by displaying a firearm. The officers 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.

h. Officers should not surrender their firearm but should try to resolve any problems through the flight captain, ground security manager or other management representative of the air carrier.

Officers shall not consume alcoholic beverages while aboard an aircraft, or within eight hours prior to boarding an aircraft.

312.8 CARRYING FIREARMS OUT OF STATE
Qualified full-time sworn employees of this Department are authorized to carry a concealed firearm in all other states subject to the following conditions (18 United States Code 926B and C):
Firearms

a. The employee shall carry his/her Department Identification Card whenever carrying a weapon;

b. Firearms shall not be carried by any employee who has consumed an amount of an alcoholic beverage or ingested any drug, that would tend to adversely affect the employee’s senses or judgment; and

c. The employee will remain subject to this and all other Department policies (including qualifying and training).

Employees 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 employee from arrest and prosecution in such locally restricted areas.
Vehicle Pursuits

314.1 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.

It is the policy of the Inglewood Police Department that pursuits are permitted only when the necessity of immediate apprehension outweighs the degree of danger created by the pursuit, and only when the pursuit is in compliance with this policy and applicable state laws.

There are numerous situations which arise in law enforcement that are unique; it is impossible for this policy to anticipate all possible circumstances. Therefore, it is the intent of this policy to direct as well as guide a sworn member’s exercise of competent discretion in matters involving vehicular pursuits.

Sworn personnel initiating and engaged in any pursuit will be responsible for providing and documenting in the associated reports, the objective reasons for initiating, continuing, and terminating a vehicle pursuit. Consideration must be given to the extent of danger the suspect(s) poses to the public beyond the act of the evasion itself.

314.1.1 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.
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314.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

It shall be the policy of this department that a vehicle pursuit shall be conducted with red light and siren activated 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.

The courts have defined due regard as follows:

This special rule governing drivers of emergency vehicles permits them to cautiously circumvent strict application of the traffic laws in the interest of hastening their mission, thus promoting the public safety and welfare. It does not permit them carte blanche authority to charge into heavily traveled urban intersections in defiance of all reason.

314.2.1 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.

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 is known 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 officer’s 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).
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(k) Availability of other resources such as helicopter assistance.

(l) The police unit is carrying passengers other than police officers. Generally, pursuits should not be undertaken with a prisoner in the police vehicle; and

Officers may initiate pursuits under the following conditions:

• A known or suspected, serious felony has been committed
  
  (a) “Serious felony” as used in this section includes: attempted or actual murder, mayhem, serious or violent sex crimes, robbery, arson, kidnapping, carjacking, assault with a deadly weapon, first degree burglary, major narcotics violations, and overtly terrorist acts.
  
  (b) Possession of narcotics/drugs in amounts associated with common personal use or street level sales do not warrant the initiation of a vehicle pursuit.

• Vehicle pursuits of a vehicle wanted solely for Grand Theft Auto, or an embezzled vehicle, are prohibited, unless the stolen or embezzled vehicle is wanted in connection with a serious felony, as described in section (a) above.

• Misdemeanor fleeing suspects, only in the following situations:
  
  (a) Where a police officer or other reliable witness has observed the suspect(s) displaying a firearm in an assaultive manner reasonably close in time to the initiation of the pursuit; or
  
  (b) Where there is reasonable suspicion to believe that the suspect is driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, or is otherwise impaired, and the suspect's driving prior to the attempted stop is so reckless as to be a clear and present danger to other users of the highway, and the failure to apprehend the violator would likely present an imminent life-threatening danger to the public. If such impairment is suspected, an investigation as to the level of impairment shall be conducted at the termination of the pursuit if the suspect is apprehended.

  1. Examples of such reckless driving include, but are not limited to, collisions with other vehicles or objects, forcing other vehicles to take evasive action to avoid collision, failure to stop at controlled intersections without slowing, or driving on the wrong side of the highway. These conditions are to be articulated by the officer at the initiation of the pursuit, circumstances permitting.

314.2.2 WHEN TO TERMINATE A PURSUIT
Pursuits shall 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
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the potential danger to innocent motorists and themselves when electing to continue a 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.

314.2.3 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.

314.3 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.
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314.3.1 MOTORCYCLE OFFICERS
A distinctively marked patrol vehicle equipped with emergency overhead lighting should replace a police motorcycle as primary and/or secondary pursuit unit as soon as practical.

314.3.2 UNMARKED VEHICLES WITH EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT
Unmarked vehicles (i.e. Detective units) equipped with red light and sirens are generally prohibited from initiating or joining any pursuit. Employee(s) in such vehicles, however, may become involved in pursuits involving serious crimes or life threatening situations. Those employees shall terminate their involvement in any pursuit upon arrival of a sufficient number of marked police vehicles or any police helicopter. A distinctively marked patrol vehicle equipped with emergency overhead lighting shall replace an unmarked police vehicle as the primary and/or secondary pursuit unit as soon as practical.

314.3.3 VEHICLES WITHOUT EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT
Vehicles not equipped with red light and siren are prohibited from initiating or joining in any pursuit.

314.3.4 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.

The primary unit shall constantly evaluate the necessity of continuing the pursuit in light of the totality of the circumstances.

The primary unit shall notify the Communications Division 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.
(h) Provide information regarding initial reckless driving, if not already provided, as well as continued reckless driving actions.
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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.

314.3.5 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.

(b) Remain a safe distance behind the primary unit unless directed to assume the role of primary unit, 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.

(d) The secondary unit shall provide back-up for the primary unit.

314.3.6 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.

3. In accordance with Policy 316, the driver of any vehicle involved in a pursuit shall still conduct a lane-by-lane assessment of the intersection, even if the intersection is blocked or controlled by assisting police personnel.

(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.
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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.

314.3.7 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.

Non-pursuing personnel needed at the termination point of the pursuit should respond in a non-emergency manner, observing the rules of the road, unless an emergency (Code 3) response is requested.

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

314.3.8 PURSUIT TRAILING
In the event the initiating unit from this agency either 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 suspects.

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 so as to clearly indicate an absence of participation in the pursuit.

314.3.9 AIRCRAFT ASSISTANCE
When available, aircraft assistance should be requested. Once the air unit has established visual contact with the pursued vehicle, it should assume control over the pursuit. The primary and secondary ground units should consider the participation of aircraft assistance when determining whether to continue 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 or not to continue the pursuit. If ground units are not within visual contact and the air unit determines that it is unsafe to continue the pursuit, the air unit has the authority to terminate the pursuit.

If the pursuit is discontinued, the primary and secondary ground units may continue with their emergency equipment activated ("Code-3") and follow the suspect vehicle at a distance. The air unit should maintain visual contact with the suspect vehicle.
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unit may direct the employees to the suspect(s) ultimate location, which will allow the opportunity to apprehend the suspect(s) at that time.

Law enforcement aircraft is not defined as an authorized emergency vehicle in the California Vehicle Code; therefore, aircraft is not to be described as a pursuit vehicle.

314.4 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.

(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 IPD units when a pursuit enters another jurisdiction.

(j) Responding immediately to the termination point of the pursuit and assuming command to provide the necessary supervision in accordance with the following:

- Ensure the safety of the employees, occupant(s) of the suspect vehicle, and the public;
- Monitor command and control tactics to be employed or actually employed in the apprehension of the suspect(s), including any use of force;
- Assess the scene to determine if there are any injuries, whether in the course if the arrest, a traffic collision, or through any other means, and to ensure prompt medical attention is requested/undertaken for the treatment of any injuries;
- Ensure the expeditious removal of the suspect(s) from the pursuit's termination point;
- Clear the scene of all uninvolved or unnecessary law enforcement personnel;
- Ensure the investigation and documentation of traffic collisions or property damage related to the pursuit;
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- Notify the Watch Commander of the details of the pursuit;
- Collect all information needed to meaningfully assess and evaluate the pursuit and adherence to Department policies

k. Preparing post-pursuit critique and analysis of the pursuit for training purposes.

I. Ensure that all vehicles involved in the pursuit are removed from service for maintenance or repair in accordance with the vehicle maintenance policy.

314.4.1 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 make appropriate notifications as soon as practical upon being advised of the pursuit details by a field supervisor.

The Watch Commander shall review all pertinent reports for content and forward to the Commanding Officer of the Patrol Bureau.

314.5 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 Supervising Public Safety 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.

314.5.1 COMMUNICATION DIVISION RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon notification that a pursuit has been initiated, the Communications Division 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.

The broadcast of a pursuit shall not, by itself, be considered authorization for other unit’s participation in the pursuit.
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314.5.2 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.

314.6 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.

314.6.1 ASSUMPTION OF PURSUIT BY ANOTHER AGENCY
Units originally involved will discontinue the pursuit when advised that another agency has assumed the pursuit and assistance of the Inglewood Police Department is no longer needed. Upon discontinuing the pursuit, the primary unit may proceed upon request, with or at the direction of a supervisor, 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 they will assume responsibilities for the pursuit. For the same reasons, when a pursuit leaves the freeway and a request for assistance is made to this department, the CHP should relinquish control.

314.6.2 PURSUITS EXTENDING INTO THIS JURISDICTION
The agency that initiates a pursuit shall be responsible for conducting the pursuit. Units from this department should not join a pursuit unless specifically requested to do so by the agency whose officers are in pursuit. The exception to this is when a single unit from the initiating agency is in pursuit. Under this circumstance, a unit from this department may join the pursuit until sufficient units from the initiating agency join the pursuit.

When a request is made for this department to assist or take over a pursuit from another agency that has entered this jurisdiction, the supervisor should consider these additional following factors:

(a) Ability to maintain the pursuit
(b) Circumstances serious enough to continue the pursuit
(c) Adequate staffing to continue the pursuit
(d) The public's safety within this jurisdiction
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(e) Safety of the pursuing officers

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 consideration of the above factors, may decline to assist in, or assume the other agency’s pursuit.

When engaged in a pursuit initiated by an outside agency, employees from this Department providing assistance shall adhere to all applicable Department policies regarding emergency vehicle operations and 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 shall 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 assistance requested or needed.

314.6.3 PURSUITS INTO THIS JURISDICTION / SUPERVISOR’S RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon being notified of an outside agency’s pursuit into or approaching the City of Inglewood necessitating participation from employees of this Department, in accordance with Pursuits Extending Into This Jurisdiction, the supervisor shall continually monitor the pursuit. The supervisor shall assess the situation to ensure adherence with Department policy. Unless designated as the assisting unit, a supervisor shall not participate in the pursuit.

314.6.4 INITIATING PURSUITS OUTSIDE THE CITY

Employees of this Department shall only initiate a vehicular pursuit outside the City when a serious crime is reasonably believed to have been committed. During any pursuit initiated outside the City, all applicable Department pursuit policies shall govern the actions of the employee(s).

314.6.5 TRAFFIC COLLISION JURISDICTION

In the case of a traffic collision involving the pursued vehicle and/or the pursuing employee(s), the collision investigation shall be conducted by the agency having jurisdiction of the collision scene. If the collision occurs within the City limits and involves a death or significant injuries, the collision shall be investigated by the California Highway Patrol.

314.6.6 MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

In the event any person is injured during the course of a pursuit, the supervisor shall ensure:

• At least one employee is immediately assigned to the collision scene to ascertain the nature of the injuries and render assistance; and
• If medical care is needed, it is promptly requested, and any immediate aid is rendered.

314.7 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
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(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 practical.

Employees of this Department shall not use any of the below listed pursuit intervention tactics:

• 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.

  Note: Roadblocks should not be used as a pursuit avoidance tactic (e.g., placing a police vehicle in front of a vehicle so as to prevent the driver from fleeing) unless a felony has been committed and such action is necessary to avoid further risk or danger to the public or officers.

• Spikes or Tack Strips - A device that extends across the roadway designed to puncture the tires of the pursued vehicle.

314.7.1 CAPTURE OF SUSPECTS AND POST PURSUIT DISCIPLINE

The competent exercise of self-discipline and sound professional judgment are the keys to the successful conclusion of a pursuit and the apprehension of fleeing suspects. An employee shall use only that amount of force, which reasonably appears necessary under the circumstances, to properly perform his/her lawful duties.

Employees shall consider personal safety and the safety of the public when formulating plans to contain and capture the suspect(s). Unless relieved by a supervisor, the primary officer will coordinate efforts to apprehend the suspect(s) following the pursuit. The secondary unit shall be responsible for providing back-up to the primary unit and broadcasting all pertinent information.

When an employee, at the termination point of the pursuit, broadcasts that additional assistance is not needed, all other units shall remain clear of the termination point.
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314.7.2 POST-PURSUIT ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION
Following a pursuit, it shall be the responsibility of the Watch Commander to ensure the pursuit is debriefed in subsequent roll call/briefing environments. The purpose of the debriefing will be to review the circumstances of the pursuit and to address areas for improvement.

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

(a) The primary unit shall make a verbal report of the circumstances of the pursuit to the on-scene supervisor and/or the Watch Commander as soon as practical at the conclusion of the pursuit. 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 Pursuit Summary Memorandum, briefly summarizing the pursuit, and submit it to his/her supervisor. This memorandum shall be submitted to the Commanding Officer of the Patrol Bureau, via the chain of command, as soon as possible, but no later than five (5) days after the pursuit. This memorandum 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 / aid rendered and by whom
9. Name of supervisor at scene
10. Significant events during the pursuit, including actions taken by the suspect(s) and pursuing employees
11. Support from outside agencies (e.g. air support, CHP, etcetera)
12. A preliminary determination whether the pursuit appears to be in compliance with this policy and whether additional review or follow-up is warranted
13. Training and/or equipment concerns
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314.8.1 REGULAR AND PERIODIC PURSUIT TRAINING
In addition to initial and supplementary Police Officer Standard Training (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)).

314.8.2 POLICY REVIEW
This Department’s pursuit policy is a comprehensive plan to ensure that pursuits, when necessary, are managed as safely as possible and adhere to all applicable State laws. Because the policy is comprehensive, sworn personnel must understand it in its entirety. This will ensure proper coordination, oversight, and review.

This policy shall be promulgated annually to each sworn member of this department. Each sworn member shall certify in writing that they have received, read and understand this policy initially and upon any amendments. The POST attestation form, or an equivalent form, may be used to document the compliance and should be retained in the member’s training file.

Supervisors are to review this policy with subordinate personnel on a regular basis for a minimum of one hour. Upon revisions to this policy, supervisors are to review the revisions with subordinate personnel as soon as practical after the revisions are adopted.

314.9 APPLICATION OF VEHICLE PURSUIT POLICY
This policy is expressly written and adopted pursuant to the provisions of Vehicle Code § 17004.7, with additional input from the POST Vehicle Pursuit Guidelines.

314.10 VEHICLE PURSUIT REVIEW BOARD
All vehicle pursuits shall be reviewed in accordance with Policy 303 - Incident Review Boards.
Officer Response to Calls

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

316.2 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.

In an urban environment where traffic is often dense and drivers are often distracted, it is incumbent upon the officer who is driving Code-3 to exercise reasonable judgement in the safe operation of the police vehicle. The officer who drives Code-3 is solely and individually responsible for ensuring an intersection(s) is clear of cross-traffic before entering and traversing the intersection(s).

Ensuring that an intersection is clear of cross-traffic is the driver's responsibility and may require the driver of the police vehicle to: (1) Stop completely or significantly reduce its speed before entering the intersection; (2) and conduct a lane-by-lane assessment of the intersection for safe passage by the police vehicle.

Under no circumstances are driving methods to be utilized which give the impression an intersection has been cleared by someone other than the driver of the Code-3 vehicle. "Leapfrogging" and/or other similar driving actions are prohibited. Ultimate responsibility for safe police vehicle operation rests solely with the driver of the police vehicle. Information received from a partner or passenger officer shall not alleviate the driver's responsibility to operate the police vehicle safely and with due regard for others.

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.

316.3 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 Police Communications.
Officer Response to Calls

As soon as 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

316.3.1 NUMBER OF UNITS ASSIGNED
Generally, only one unit should respond to an emergency call Code-3 unless the Watch Commander or the field supervisor authorizes an additional unit(s).

316.4 INITIATING CODE 3 RESPONSE
If an officer believes a Code-3 response to any call is appropriate, the officer shall immediately notify Police Communications. This decision should be based on the imminent or continuing possibility of the loss of life or great bodily injury. The officer shall also provide Police Communications with the location from which he/she is responding.

In cases where sworn personnel have initiated a Code-3 response without supervisory approval or having been dispatched Code-3, and they are unable to make such a notification via the radio at the time the response was initiated, a notification of the response shall be made to the field supervisor as soon as possible.

Generally, only one unit should respond Code-3 to any situation. Should another officer believe a Code-3 response is appropriate, Police Communications shall be notified and the Watch Commander or field supervisor will make a determination as to whether one or more officers driving Code-3 is appropriate.

316.5 RESPONSIBILITIES OF RESPONDING OFFICERS
Officers shall exercise sound judgment and care with due regard for life and property when responding to an emergency call. Officers shall reduce speed at all street intersections to such a degree that they shall have complete control of the vehicle.

The decision to continue a Code-3 response is at the discretion of the officer. If, in the officer's judgment, the roadway conditions or traffic congestion does not permit such a response without unreasonable risk, the officer may elect to respond to the call without the use of red lights and siren at the legal speed limit. In such an event, the officer should immediately notify Police Communications. An officer shall also discontinue the Code-3 response when directed by a supervisor.

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

Non-sworn police personnel are not permitted to operate any Department emergency vehicles, whether marked or unmarked, under Code-3 conditions.
316.6 COMMUNICATIONS RESPONSIBILITIES
A Public Safety Dispatcher shall assign a Code-3 response when an officer requests emergency assistance or available information reasonably indicates that the public is threatened with serious injury or death and immediate police response is needed. In all other circumstances, the Public Safety Dispatcher shall obtain authorization from the Watch Commander or a field supervisor prior to assigning units Code-3. The Public Safety Dispatcher shall:

(a) Attempt to assign the closest available unit to the location requiring assistance
(b) Immediately notify the Watch Commander
(c) Confirm the location from which the unit is responding
(d) Notify and coordinate allied emergency services (e.g., fire and ambulance)
(e) Continue to obtain and broadcast information as necessary concerning the response and monitor the situation until it is stabilized or terminated
(f) Control all radio communications during the emergency and coordinate assistance under the direction of the Watch Commander or field supervisor

316.7 SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon being notified that a Code-3 response has been initiated, the Watch Commander or the field supervisor shall verify the following:

(a) The proper response has been initiated
(b) No more than those units reasonably necessary under the circumstances are involved in the response
(c) Affected outside jurisdictions are being notified as practical

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

It is the supervisor's responsibility to terminate a Code-3 response that, in his/her judgment is inappropriate due to the circumstances.

When making the decision to authorize a Code-3 response, the Watch Commander or the field supervisor should consider the following:

- The type of call
- The necessity of a timely response
- Traffic and roadway conditions
- The location of the responding units
Officer Response to Calls

316.8 FAILURE OF EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT
If the emergency equipment on the vehicle should fail to operate, the officer must terminate the Code-3 response and respond accordingly. In all cases, the officer shall notify the Watch Commander, field supervisor, or Police Communications of the equipment failure so that another unit may be assigned to the emergency response.
Canine Program

318.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes guidelines for the use of canines to augment police services to the community including, but not limited to locating individuals, locating contraband, and apprehending criminal offenders.

318.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Inglewood Police Department that teams of handlers and canines meet and maintain the appropriate proficiency to effectively and reasonably carry out legitimate law enforcement objectives.

318.2.1 CANINE DEPLOYMENT REVIEW BOARD
All canine contacts will be reviewed in accordance with Policy 303 - Incident Review Boards.

318.2.2 INJURED CANINE HANDLER GUIDELINES
All officers shall consider the following course of action in the event a Canine Handler is injured and unable to command his/her canine:

• If the canine handler is injured and unable to control his/her canine, the canine will generally stand guard and prevent anyone from approaching the handler.
• Employees should avoid rushing in on the handler or the canine to administer aid
• Initially, employees should request the assistance of another canine handler or police personnel with canine handling experience.
• If a canine handler or police personnel with canine handling experience are unavailable, request the assistance of a canine handler from the nearest police agency.
• Protective sleeves, muzzles, and leashes should be stored inside the police canine vehicle. If the canine cannot be called away from the handler, he may be secured by allowing him to bite the protective sleeve. While the canine has a grasp of the sleeve, attempt to secure the canine with a leash.
• Alternatively, position the patrol canine vehicle close to the canine handler and open the back door. If the handler is able, he/she will command the canine to get into the patrol canine vehicle. After the canine is inside, secure the patrol canine vehicle.
• If the canine handler is unable to direct his/her canine into the patrol canine vehicle, call to the canine and try to direct him into the vehicle.
• In the event the canine is also injured during the same incident, contact the contracted veterinarian and advise the staff of the emergency. Request the assistance of another handler to transport the canine to the veterinarian. The contract veterinarian's telephone number shall be retained in the Watch Commander's Office in the Call -Out List under the section entitled, "Canine."
• Only request the assistance of the Los Angeles County Department of Animal Care and Control when all other options have been exhausted.
Canine Program

318.2.3 REPORTING CANINE INJURIES
In the event a canine is injured, the Watch Commander and the Canine Team Supervisor shall be notified immediately.

Depending on the severity of the injury, the canine shall either be treated by the designated veterinarian or transported to a designated emergency medical facility for treatment. If the handler and canine are out of the area, the handler may use the nearest available veterinarian.

The injury will be documented with the use of the Department's Canine Data Collection system.

318.2.4 ASSIGNMENT OF CANINES
The canine teams shall be assigned to the Patrol Bureau to supplement and assist uniformed patrol personnel.

Canine teams function primarily as support units for uniformed patrol personnel. To ensure the teams' ready availability, whenever feasible, canine teams should not be assigned to handle duties which will take them out of service for extended periods, where feasible.

Nothing in this policy shall preclude a canine team from being assigned to handle routine calls for service or other public safety functions expected to be of minimal duration. Should a canine team encounter a routine call for service, which escalates into a comprehensive investigation, the handler should contact the on-duty Watch Commander for direction.

318.3 ASSIGNMENT
Canine teams should be assigned to assist and supplement the Patrol Bureau and should function primarily to assist units or in cover assignments. However, they may be assigned by the Watch Commander to other functions, such as routine calls for service, based on the current operational needs.

Canine teams 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.

318.4 CANINE UNIT SUPERVISION AND MANAGEMENT
The Canine Unit Manager, usually a Lieutenant, shall be appointed by and directly responsible to the Commanding Officer of the Patrol Bureau, or the authorized designee.

The responsibilities of the Canine Unit Manager include, but are not limited to:

- Maintaining a liaison with the vendor kennel.
- Maintaining a liaison with command staff and functional supervisors.
- Maintaining a liaison with other agency canine coordinators.
- Recommending and overseeing the procurement of equipment and services for the teams of handlers and canines.
- Audit Canine Unit records and handler files to ensure compliance with policy and industry best practices.
Canine Program

- Complete budget reports for the Canine Unit
- Identify and report exceptional performance
- Complete periodic reports to include personnel evaluations, monthly and annual reports as directed

The Canine Unit Supervisor, usually a Sergeant, shall be appointed by the Commanding Officer of the Patrol Bureau and is directly responsible to the Canine Unit Manager.

The responsibilities of the Canine Unit Supervisor include, but are not limited to:

- Reviewing all canine use reports to ensure compliance with policy and to identify training issues and other needs of the program.
- Maintaining a liaison with the vendor kennel.
- Maintaining a liaison with other agency canine supervisors and handlers
- Maintaining accurate records to document canine activities.
- Recommending the procurement of equipment and services for the teams of handlers and canines.
- Scheduling all canine-related activities.
- Ensuring the canine teams are scheduled for regular training to maximize their capabilities.
- Conduct periodic equipment and off-site kennel inspections
- Maintain accurate and current records for issued controlled substance training aids in accordance with this policy
- Identify and report exceptional performance
- Complete periodic reports to include personnel evaluations, monthly and annual reports as directed
- Report lost or damaged controlled substance training aids and make necessary notifications through the chain of command
- Make timely notifications to the Canine Unit Manager for any situations or conditions that impact the function of any handler, canine, or equipment of the Canine Unit.

318.5 REQUESTS FOR CANINE TEAMS
Patrol Bureau members are encouraged to request the use of a canine. Requests for a canine team from department units outside of the Patrol Bureau shall be reviewed by the Watch Commander.

318.5.1 OUTSIDE AGENCY REQUEST
All requests for canine assistance from outside agencies must be approved by the Watch Commander and are subject to the following:
Canine Program

(a) Canine teams shall not be used for any assignment that is not consistent with this policy.

(b) The canine handler shall have the authority to decline a request for any specific assignment that he/she deems unsuitable.

(c) Calling out off-duty canine teams is discouraged.

(d) It shall be the responsibility of the canine handler to coordinate operations with agency personnel in order to minimize the risk of unintended injury.

(e) It shall be the responsibility of the canine handler to complete all necessary reports or as directed.

318.5.2 PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS
All public requests for a canine team shall be reviewed and, if appropriate, approved by the Canine Unit Manager prior to making any resource commitment. The Canine Unit Manager is responsible for obtaining resources and coordinating involvement in the demonstration to include proper safety protocols. Canine handlers shall not demonstrate any apprehension work unless authorized to do so by the Canine Unit Manager.

318.5.3 CANINE POLICE VEHICLES
A specially marked police vehicle shall be assigned to each canine team assigned to the Patrol Bureau. Canine teams assigned specifically to the Narcotics Section shall be assigned a police vehicle that is conducive to undercover police work.

The vehicle shall be parked in a secure site off the street when maintained at the canine handler's residence. The vehicle shall be used for official business only. The canine handler shall be responsible for maintaining a professional and clean vehicle appearance. All other Department policies governing the use of City vehicles shall remain in effect. No special qualifications or training is required to operate a police canine vehicle.

At no time shall a canine handler place or permit the canine to remain inside any vehicle or other enclosure where the conditions of such placement endanger the physical safety of the canine.

Each canine handler shall be responsible for the preventative maintenance and supply of equipment that is contained within the police canine vehicle assigned to him/her. The Inglewood City Service Center is responsible for the overall maintenance of the police canine vehicles.

318.5.4 HANDLER'S COMPENSATION
The canine handler shall be compensated for time spent in the care, feeding, grooming, and other needs of the canine in accordance with the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The compensation shall be prescribed in the employee's Memorandum of Understanding.

318.6 APPREHENSION GUIDELINES
A canine may be used to locate and/or apprehend a suspect if the canine handler reasonably believes that the individual has either committed, is committing or threatening to commit any serious offense or felony, and if any of the following conditions exist:
Canine Program

(a) There is a reasonable belief the suspect poses an imminent threat of violence or serious harm to the public, any officer or the handler.

(b) The suspect is physically resisting or threatening to resist arrest and the use of a canine reasonably appears to be necessary to overcome such resistance.

(c) The suspect is believed to be concealed in an area where entry by other than the canine would pose a threat to the safety of officers or the public.

(d) The suspect is believed to have committed a dangerous weapons violation (e.g. 25400PC, 25850PC, etc.)

It is recognized that situations may arise that do not fall within the provisions set forth in this policy. Such events require consideration of the totality of the circumstances and the use of an objective reasonableness standard applied to the decision to use a canine.

Absent a reasonable belief that a suspect has committed, is committing or is threatening to commit a serious offense, mere flight from a pursuing officer, without any of the above conditions, shall not serve as the basis for the use of a canine to apprehend a suspect.

Use of a canine to locate and apprehend a suspect wanted for a lesser criminal offense than those identified above requires approval from the Watch Commander. Absent a change in circumstances that present an imminent threat to officers, the canine or the public, such canine use should be conducted on-leash or under conditions that minimize the likelihood the canine will bite or otherwise injure the individual.

In all applications, once the suspect has been located and no longer reasonably appears to present a threat or risk of escape, the handler should secure the canine as soon as it becomes reasonably practicable.

If the canine has apprehended the suspect with a secure bite, and the handler believes that the suspect no longer poses a threat, the handler should promptly command the canine to release the suspect.

318.6.1 PREPARATION FOR DEPLOYMENT

Prior to the use of a canine to search for or apprehend any suspect, the canine handler and/or the supervisor on-scene should carefully consider all pertinent information reasonably available at the time. The information should include, but is not limited to:

(a) The nature and seriousness of the suspected offense.

(b) Whether violence or weapons were used or are anticipated.

(c) The degree of resistance or threatened resistance, if any, the suspect has shown.

(d) The suspect’s known or perceived age.

(e) The potential for injury to officers or the public caused by the suspect if the canine is not utilized.

(f) Any potential danger to the public and/or other officers at the scene if the canine is released.
Canine Program

(g) The potential for the suspect to escape or flee if the canine is not utilized.

As circumstances permit, the canine handler should make every reasonable effort to communicate and coordinate with other involved members to minimize the risk of unintended injury.

It is the canine handler’s responsibility to evaluate each situation and determine whether the use of a canine is appropriate and reasonable. The canine handler shall have the authority to decline the use of the canine whenever he/she deems deployment is unsuitable.

A supervisor who is sufficiently apprised of the situation may prohibit, but may not order the deployment of the canine.

Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor, assisting members should take direction from the handler in order to minimize interference with the canine.

318.6.2 WARNINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Unless it would increase the risk of injury or escape, a clearly audible warning announcing that a canine will be used if the suspect does not surrender should be made prior to releasing a canine. The handler should allow a reasonable time for a suspect to surrender and should quiet the canine momentarily to listen for any verbal response to the warning. If feasible, other members should be in a location opposite the warning to verify that the announcement could be heard. If available, warnings given in other languages should be used as necessary.

If a warning is not to be given, the canine handler, when practicable, should first advise the supervisor of his/her decision before releasing the canine. In the event of an apprehension, the handler shall document in any related report how the warning was given and, if none was given, the reasons why.

318.6.3 REPORTING DEPLOYMENTS, BITES AND INJURIES

Whenever a canine deployment results in a bite or causes injury to an intended suspect, a supervisor should be promptly notified and the injuries documented in a canine use report. The injured person shall be promptly treated by emergency medical services personnel and, if appropriate, transported to an appropriate medical facility for further treatment. The deployment and injuries should also be included in any related incident or arrest report.

Any unintended bite or injury caused by a canine, outside of a canine deployment, whether on- or off-duty, shall be promptly reported to the Canine Unit Supervisor. Unintended bites or injuries caused by a canine should be documented in a department memorandum, not in a canine use report.

If an individual alleges an injury, either visible or not visible, a supervisor shall be notified and both the individual’s injured and uninjured areas shall be photographed as soon as practicable after first tending to the immediate needs of the injured party. Photographs shall be retained as evidence in accordance with current department evidence procedures. The photographs shall be retained until the criminal proceeding is completed and the time for any related civil proceeding has expired.
Canine Program

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).

318.7 NON-APPREHENSION GUIDELINES

Properly trained canines may be used to track or search for non-criminals (e.g., lost children, individuals who may be disoriented or in need of medical attention). The canine handler is responsible for determining the canine’s suitability for such assignments based on the conditions and the particular abilities of the canine. When the canine is deployed in a search or other non-apprehension operation, the following guidelines apply.

(a) Absent a change in circumstances that present an immediate threat to officers, the canine or the public, such applications should be conducted on-leash or under conditions that minimize the likelihood the canine will bite or otherwise injure the individual, if located.

(b) Unless otherwise directed by a supervisor, assisting members should take direction from the handler in order to minimize interference with the canine.

(c) Throughout the deployment the handler should periodically give verbal assurances that the canine will not bite or hurt the individual and encourage the individual to make him/herself known.

(d) Once the individual has been located, the handler should place the canine in a down-stay or otherwise secure it as soon as reasonably practicable.

318.7.1 ARTICLE DETECTION

A canine trained to find objects or property related to a person or crime may be used to locate or identify articles. A canine search should be conducted in a manner that minimizes the likelihood of unintended bites or injuries.

318.7.2 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.
Canine Program

318.7.3 BOMB/EXPLOSIVE DETECTION
Because of the high risk of danger to the public and officers when a bomb or other explosive device is suspected, the use of a canine team trained in explosive detection may be considered. When available, an explosive-detection canine team may be used in accordance with current law and under certain circumstances, including:

(a) Assisting in the search of a building, structure, area, vehicle or article where an actual or suspected explosive device has been reported or located.
(b) Assisting with searches at transportation facilities and vehicles (e.g., buses, airplanes, trains).
(c) Preventive searches at special events, VIP visits, official buildings and other restricted areas. Searches of individuals should remain minimally intrusive and shall be strictly limited to the purpose of detecting explosives.
(d) Assisting in the search of scenes where an explosion has occurred and an explosive device or secondary explosive device is suspected.

At no time will an explosive-detection trained canine be used to render a suspected device safe or clear.

A supervisor shall not order the deployment of a canine on a package the handler has deemed unsafe to approach.

318.7.4 CONCLUSION OF CANINE TEAM SERVICE
When a Canine Team is dissolved by retirement and the canine is purchased by handler, the City is no longer responsible for the well-being or maintenance of the canine. If a canine team is dissolved and the canine is not purchased, the City is responsible for the well-being and maintenance of the canine.

The sale of a canine to the handler shall be based upon five years of service. If five years of service has not been completed, the City has the option of re-training and re-assigning the canine to another handler, if feasible. If the canine cannot be re-trained, the City may allow the handler to purchase the canine, thereby relieving the City of all responsibility for care or actions once the sale is complete.

Based upon the number of years that the canine was in service, up to five (5) years, a pro-rated formula will then be established to determine the amount that is to be paid by the canine handler.

318.8 HANDLER SELECTION
The minimum qualifications for the assignment of canine handler include:

(a) A minimum of two years of consecutive service as an Inglewood Police Officer
(b) Residing in an adequately fenced, single-family residence (minimum 6-foot high fence with locking gates).
(c) A garage that can be secured and accommodate a canine vehicle.
**Canine Program**

(d) Be physically capable of performing assigned job and training functions related to the position

(e) Agree to be assigned to the position for a minimum of three years.

An oral interview and a review of the applicant's Internal Affairs history, driving record, personnel evaluations, and attendance may be considered as part of the selection process.

### 318.9 HANDLER RESPONSIBILITIES

The canine handler shall ultimately be responsible for the health and welfare of the canine and shall ensure that the canine receives proper nutrition, grooming, training, medical care, affection and living conditions.

The canine handler will be responsible for the following:

(a) Except as required during appropriate deployment, the handler shall not expose the canine to any foreseeable and unreasonable risk of harm.

(b) The handler shall maintain all department equipment under his/her control in a clean and serviceable condition.

(c) When not in service, the handler shall maintain the canine vehicle in a locked garage, away from public view.

(d) When a handler is off-duty for an extended number of days, the assigned canine vehicle should be stored at the Inglewood Police Department facility.

(e) Handlers shall permit the Canine Unit Supervisor to conduct spontaneous on-site inspections of affected areas of their homes as well as their canine vehicles to verify that conditions and equipment conform to this policy.

(f) Any changes in the living status of the handler that may affect the lodging or environment of the canine shall be reported to the Canine Unit Supervisor as soon as possible.

(g) When off-duty, the canine shall be in a kennel provided by the City at the home of the handler. When a canine is kenneled at the handler’s home, the gate shall be secured with a lock. When off-duty, the canine may be let out of the kennel while under the direct control of the handler.

(h) The canine should be permitted to socialize in the home with the handler’s family for short periods of time and under the direct supervision of the handler.

(i) Under no circumstances will the canine be lodged at another location unless approved by the Canine Unit Manager.

(j) When off-duty, the handler shall not involve the canine in any law enforcement activity or official conduct unless approved in advance by the Canine Unit Manager or Watch Commander.

(k) Whenever a canine handler is off-duty for an extended number of days, it may be necessary to temporarily relocate the canine. In those situations, the handler shall give reasonable notice to the Canine Unit Supervisor so that appropriate arrangements can be made.
Canine Program

The following are performance standards for all Inglewood Police Officers assigned to the position of Canine Handler:

1. Will be familiar with and follow the rules set forth in the IPD Canine Program Policy, Policy 318.
2. Will successfully complete the Basic Canine Handler Course and any additional training courses tailored to their specific assignment (i.e. Narcotic Detection, Explosives Detection, etc.).
3. Will regularly meet Canine Team Standards as required by P.O.S.T.
4. Will display a willingness to accept responsibility for the actions of the canine whether on or off duty.
5. Will display a willingness to safeguard, maintain and control all city issued property, including but not limited to:
   a) Canine; must be properly trained, fed and cared for.
   b) City vehicle; to be parked in a secure site and off of the street when maintained at the officer's residence; to be used only for official city business and will meet all required maintenance as scheduled by the city yard.
   c) Other equipment such as sleeves, bowls, leashes, etc.
6. Will demonstrate an understanding of the necessity to train regularly and consistently.
7. Will strive to remain aware of current canine techniques and training.
8. Will demonstrate the ability to follow guidance and instructions from the trainer, senior handlers (training issues), and supervisor.
9. Will be able to bond with, and cooperate with other canine handlers in the interest of maintaining a cohesive unit.
10. Will demonstrate the ability to constantly evaluate and recognize performance deficiencies in the canine partner, and develop and document an approved plan for correction.
11. Will exhibit a willingness to accept Department and community relations assignments such as, but not limited to the following:
   a) Canine demonstrations
   b) Annual Open House
   c) Community Schools
   d) Community Meetings
12. Will consistently work toward building relationships with other units in the Department by:
   a) Monitoring calls and assisting whenever possible.
   b) Responding quickly to any request for canine deployment.
   c) Providing canine deployment training on a regular basis to Department personnel.
Canine Program

13. Will, in deployment situations, demonstrate consideration for the safety of the public as well as assisting officers.

14. Will, in an arrest situation, ensure that all efforts are made to force surrender of any suspect, taking into consideration officer safety issues, tactics and the totality of the circumstances.

15. Will submit all necessary routine statistical, arrest, deployment and detection documentation in a timely fashion reflecting neatness, accuracy and completeness.


17. Consistently monitor communications for incidents possibly requiring canine assistance and respond to those calls in a timely manner.

18. Provide periodic training on matters related to canine deployment to Departmental personnel.

19. Make a conscious effort to ensure further education from available formal, informal and reliable resources, with respect to laws and industry best practices related to canine deployments, case laws and civil liability.

20. Maintain harmonious professional relationships with other canine handlers within the Department as well as with canine handlers from allied law enforcement agencies.

21. Will handle all reports generated by any incident investigated, dispatched to or responded to by the team.

318.9.1 CANINE IN PUBLIC AREAS
The canine should be kept on a leash when in areas that allow access to the public. Exceptions to this rule would include specific law enforcement operations for which the canine is trained.

(a) A canine shall not be left unattended in any area to which the public may have access.

(b) When the canine vehicle is left unattended, all windows and doors shall be secured in such a manner as to prevent unauthorized access to the dog. The handler shall also ensure that the unattended vehicle remains inhabitable for the canine.

318.9.2 IMMUNITY
Any duly authorized peace officer acting in the performance of his/her official duties and any person working under his/her immediate direction, supervision or instruction is immune from prosecution pursuant to the Uniform Controlled Substance Act while providing substance abuse training or canine drug detection training (Health & Safety Code § 11367.5(b)).

318.10 CANINE INJURY AND MEDICAL CARE
In the event that a canine is injured, or there is an indication that the canine is not in good physical condition, the injury or condition will be reported to the Canine Unit Supervisor or Watch Commander as soon as practicable and appropriately documented.

All medical attention shall be rendered by the designated canine veterinarian, except during an emergency where treatment should be obtained from the nearest available veterinarian. All records of medical treatment shall be maintained in the handler’s personnel file.
Canine Program

318.11 TRAINING
Before assignment in the field, each canine team shall be trained and certified to meet current POST guidelines or other recognized and approved certification standards, as determined by the Department. Cross-trained canine teams or those canine teams trained exclusively for the detection of narcotics and/or explosives also shall be trained and certified by the California Narcotic Canine Association (CNCA) or other recognized and approved certification standards established for their particular skills.

The Canine Unit Supervisor shall be responsible for scheduling periodic training for all department members in order to familiarize them with how to conduct themselves in the presence of department canines.

All canine training should be conducted while on-duty unless otherwise approved by the Canine Unit Supervisor.

318.11.1 CONTINUED TRAINING
Each canine team shall thereafter be recertified to meet current POST, CNCA or other recognized and Department-approved certification standards on an annual basis. Additional training considerations are as follows:

(a) Canine teams should receive training as defined in the current contract with the Inglewood Police Department canine training provider.

(b) Canine handlers are encouraged to engage in additional training with approval of the Canine Unit Supervisor.

(c) To ensure that all training is consistent, no handler, trainer or outside vendor is authorized to train to a standard that is not reviewed and approved by this department.

318.11.2 FAILURE TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE TRAINING
Any canine team failing to graduate or obtain certification shall not be deployed in the field for tasks the team is not certified to perform until graduation or certification is achieved. When reasonably practicable, pending successful certification, the canine handler shall be temporarily reassigned to regular patrol duties.

318.11.3 TRAINING RECORDS
All canine training records shall be maintained in the canine handler's training file.

318.11.4 TRAINING AIDS
Training aids are required to effectively train and maintain the skills of canines. Officers possessing, using or transporting controlled substances or explosives for canine training purposes must comply with federal and state requirements regarding the same. Alternatively, the Inglewood Police Department may work with outside trainers with the applicable licenses or permits.
318.11.5 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE TRAINING AIDS
Officers acting in the performance of their official duties may possess or transfer controlled substances for the purpose of narcotics-detection canine training in compliance with state and federal laws (Health & Safety Code § 11367.5; 21 USC § 823(f)).

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee may authorize a member to seek a court order to allow controlled substances seized by the Inglewood Police Department to be possessed by the member or a narcotics-detection canine trainer who is working under the direction of this department for training purposes, provided the controlled substances are no longer needed as criminal evidence.

As an alternative, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee may request narcotics training aids from the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA).

These procedures are not required if the canine handler uses commercially available synthetic substances that are not controlled narcotics.

318.11.6 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE PROCEDURES
Due to the responsibilities and liabilities involved with possessing readily usable amounts of controlled substances and the ever-present danger of the canine’s accidental ingestion of these controlled substances, the following procedures shall be strictly followed:

(a) All controlled substance training samples shall be weighed and tested prior to dispensing to the individual canine handler or trainer.

(b) The weight and test results shall be recorded and maintained by this department.

(c) Any person possessing controlled substance training samples pursuant to court order or DEA registration shall maintain custody and control of the controlled substances and shall keep records regarding any loss of, or damage to, those controlled substances.

(d) All controlled substance training samples will be inspected, weighed and tested quarterly. The results of the quarterly testing shall be recorded and maintained by the Canine Unit Supervisor with a copy forwarded to the dispensing agency.

(e) All controlled substance training samples will be stored in locked, airtight and watertight cases at all times, except during training. The locked cases shall be secured in the trunk of the canine handler’s assigned patrol vehicle during transport and stored in an appropriate locked container. There are no exceptions to this procedure.

(f) The Canine Unit Supervisor shall periodically inspect every controlled substance training sample for damage or tampering and take any appropriate action.

(g) Any unusable controlled substance training samples shall be returned to the Property and Evidence Section or to the dispensing agency.

(h) All controlled substance training samples shall be returned to the dispensing agency upon the conclusion of the training or upon demand by the dispensing agency.
Canine Program

318.11.7 EXPLOSIVE TRAINING AIDS
Officers may possess, transport, store or use explosives or destructive devices in compliance with state and federal laws (Penal Code § 18800; 18 USC § 842; 27 CFR 555.41).

Explosive training aids designed specifically for canine teams should be used whenever feasible. Due to the safety concerns in the handling and transportation of explosives, inert or non-hazardous training aids should be employed whenever feasible. The use of live explosives or destructive devices for training aids by canine teams is subject to the following:

(a) All explosive training aids, when not in use, shall be properly stored in a secure facility appropriate for the type of materials.

(b) An inventory ledger shall be maintained to document the type and quantity of explosive training aids that are stored.

(c) The Canine Unit Supervisor shall be responsible to verify the explosive training aids on hand against the inventory ledger once each quarter.

(d) Only members of the canine team shall have access to the explosive training aids storage facility.

(e) A primary and secondary custodian will be designated to minimize the possibility of loss of explosive training aids during and after the training. Generally, the handler will be designated as the primary custodian while the trainer or authorized second person on-scene will be designated as the secondary custodian.

(f) Any lost or damaged explosive training aids shall be promptly reported to the Canine Unit Manager, who will determine if any further action will be necessary. Any loss of explosives will be reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF).
Domestic Violence

320.1 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.

320.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Abuse - intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury, or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury (Penal Code § 13700).

Cohabitant - two unrelated adult persons living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanence of relationship, and regardless of gender. Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabiting include, but are not limited to:

- Sexual relations between the parties while sharing the same living quarters;
- Sharing of income or expenses;
- Joint use or ownership of property;
- Whether the parties themselves identify or identified as spouses;
- The continuity of the relationship; and/or
- The length of the relationship.

The above definition of cohabitant is used for the application of enforcing Penal Code § 273.5. Family Code § 6209 expands the definition of cohabitant to include a person who regularly resides in the household for the application of enforcing Penal Code § 836(d).

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.

Victim - a person who suffers from an injurious action caused by a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or a person with whom the suspect has had a child or is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship (Penal Code § 13700).

320.2 POLICY
The Inglewood 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.
 Domestic Violence

320.3  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.

320.4  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.

(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.
Domestic Violence

(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.

320.4.1 IF A SUSPECT IS ARRESTED
If a suspect is arrested, officers should:

(a) Advise the victim that there is no guarantee the suspect will remain in custody.
(b) Provide the victim’s contact information to the jail staff to enable notification of the victim upon the suspect’s release from jail.
(c) Advise the victim whether any type of court order will be in effect when the suspect is released from jail.

320.4.2 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.

320.5 VICTIM ASSISTANCE
Victims may be traumatized or confused. Officers should:

(a) Recognize that a victim’s behavior and actions may be affected.
Domestic Violence

(b) Provide the victim with the department’s domestic violence information handout, even if the incident may not rise to the level of a crime.

(c) Alert the victim to any available victim advocates, shelters and community resources.

(d) Stand by for a reasonable amount of time when an involved person requests law enforcement assistance while removing essential items of personal property.

(e) Seek medical assistance as soon as practicable for the victim if he/she has sustained injury or complains of pain.

(f) Ask the victim whether he/she has a safe place to stay. Assist in arranging to transport the victim to an alternate shelter if the victim expresses a concern for his/her safety or if the officer determines that a need exists.

(g) 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.

(h) 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).

320.5.1 WRITTEN NOTICE TO VICTIMS
Penal Code § 13701 requires that victims of domestic violence be furnished written notice including the following information:

(a) A statement informing the victim that despite official restraint of the person alleged to have committed domestic violence, the restrained person may be released at any time;

(b) A statement that provides information about a shelter in the area they may contact;

(c) A statement that provides information about other community services they may contact in the area;

(d) A statement informing the victim of domestic violence that they may ask the District Attorney to file a criminal complaint;

(e) A statement that states the following: "For further information about the California Victim's Compensation Program, you may contact 1-800-777-9229";

(f) A statement informing the victim of the right to go to the Superior Court and file a petition requesting any of the following orders for relief:

1. An order restraining the attacker from abusing the victim and other family members;
2. An order directing the attacker to leave the household;
3. An order preventing the attacker from entering the residence, school, business, and/or place of employment of the victim;
4. An order awarding the victim or the parent custody of or visitation with a minor child or children;
5. An order restraining the attacker from molesting or interfering with minor children in the custody of the victim;
6. An order directing the party not granted custody to pay support of minor children, if that party has a legal obligation to do so;

7. An order directing the defendant to make specified debt payments coming due while the order is in effect; and

8. An order directing that either or both parties participate in counseling.

(g) A statement informing the victim of the right file a civil suit for losses suffered as a result of the abuse. This includes medical expenses, loss of earnings, and other expenses for injuries sustained and damage to property, and any other related expenses incurred by the victim or any agency that shelters the victim; and

(h) In the case of an alleged violation of Penal Code § 243(e), 261, 261.5, 262, 273.5, 286, 288a, or 289, a Domestic Violence Information Pamphlet which shall include, but is not limited to, the following information:

1. The names and locations of rape victim counseling centers within the county, including those centers specified in Penal Code § 13837, and their 24-hour counseling service telephone numbers.

2. A simple statement on the proper procedures for a victim to follow after a sexual assault.

3. A statement that sexual assault by a person who is known to the victim, including sexual assault by a person who is the spouse of the victim, is a crime.

4. A statement that domestic violence or assault by a person who is known to the victim, including domestic violence or assault by a person who is the spouse of the victim, is a crime.

The card should also provide information relating to the rights and duties of tenants and landlords regarding lock changes, evictions and related matters that may assist victims with housing and safety concerns (Code of Civil Procedure § 1161.3, Civil Code § 1941.5 and Civil Code § 1941.6).

320.5.2 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SUPPORT

Victims of domestic violence or abuse have the right to have a domestic violence counselor (as defined in Evidence Code § 1037.1) and a support person of the victim’s choosing present at any interview by law enforcement authorities (Penal Code § 679.05).

The investigating officer must advise the victim of his/her right to have an advocate and support person present at any subsequent interview(s), including additional interviews by the reporting and/or detectives handling the case. The victim should be advised that any advocate working for the agencies listed on the Domestic Violence resource card would qualify.

(a) For the purposes of this section, an initial investigation by law enforcement to determine whether a crime has been committed and to determine the identity of the suspect(s) shall not constitute a law enforcement interview.

(b) The support person may be excluded from an interview if the law enforcement authority or the District Attorney determines the presence of that person would be detrimental to the purpose of the interview.
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(c) The investigating officer should articulate in the report that the victim was advised of their right to a counselor and/or support person.

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

Dispatchers are not required to verify the validity of a court order before responding to a request for assistance. Officers should request that dispatchers check whether any of the involved persons are subject to the terms of a court order.

320.7 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).

320.8 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.
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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.

320.9  LEGAL MANDATES AND RELEVANT LAWS

California law provides for the following:

320.9.1  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.
Domestic Violence

2. The threats creating fear of physical injury.
3. The history of domestic violence between the persons involved.
4. Whether either person acted in self-defense.

(e) An arrest shall be made when there is probable cause to believe that a violation of a domestic violence court order has been committed (Penal Code § 13701; Penal Code § 836), regardless of whether the offense was committed in the officer’s presence. After arrest, the officer shall confirm that a copy of the order has been registered, unless the victim provides a copy (Penal Code § 836).

320.9.2 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)(2)).

(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 him/her 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).

320.9.3 PUBLIC ACCESS TO POLICY

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

320.9.4 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.
Domestic Violence

(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 or other deadly weapon in a domestic violence incident shall issue the individual possessing such weapon a receipt that includes the name and residential mailing address of the owner or person who possessed the weapon and notice of where the weapon may be recovered, along with the applicable time limit for recovery (Penal Code § 18250; Penal Code § 18255; Penal Code § 33800; Family Code § 6389(c)(2)).

320.9.5 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.

320.9.6 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).
Search and Seizure

322.1 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 Inglewood Police Department personnel to consider when dealing with search and seizure issues.

322.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Inglewood 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.

322.3 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

322.4 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.

322.5 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

324.1 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 Inglewood Police Department (34 USC § 11133).

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

324.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Juvenile non-offender** - An abused, neglected, dependent, or alien juvenile who may be legally held for his/her 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 his/her 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(d); 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.

(c) A juvenile placed in a room that contains doors with delayed egress devices that have a delay of more than 30 seconds.
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(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.

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).

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

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

These juveniles should not be held at the Inglewood Police Department unless they have been evaluated by a qualified medical and/or mental health professional (15 CCR 1142).
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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).

324.3.1 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).

324.3.2 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 him/herself, or any unusual behavior which may indicate the juvenile may harm him/herself while in either secure or non-secure custody (15 CCR 1142).

324.4 CUSTODY OF JUVENILES
Officers should take custody of a juvenile and temporarily hold the juvenile at the Inglewood 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 Inglewood 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 his/her entry into the Inglewood Police Department (34 USC § 11133; Welfare and Institutions Code § 207.1(d)).

324.4.1 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 Inglewood 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.

324.4.2 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
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the station to await a parent). Juvenile status offenders shall not be held in secure custody (34 USC § 11133).

324.4.3 CUSTODY OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS
Juvenile offenders should be held in non-secure custody while at the Inglewood 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 suspected of using a firearm in violation of Welfare and Institutions Code § 625.3 shall be transported to a juvenile facility.

A juvenile offender suspected of committing murder or a sex offense that may subject a juvenile to criminal jurisdiction under Welfare and Institutions Code § 602(b), 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 his/her 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 which 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).

324.5 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, he/she shall be given the Miranda rights advisement regardless of whether questioning is intended (Welfare and Institutions Code § 625).
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Anytime a juvenile offender is placed in secure custody, he/she 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(d)).

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 his/her parent or guardian; one to a responsible relative or his/her 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).

324.6 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 Inglewood 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(d); 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.

324.7 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(d); 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 Inglewood Police Department (trained in the supervision of persons in custody) shall maintain a constant, immediate,
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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).

324.8 TEMPORARY CUSTODY REQUIREMENTS

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

(g) Juveniles shall have reasonable access to a drinking fountain or water (15 CCR 1143).

(h) Juveniles shall have reasonable opportunities to stand and stretch, particularly if handcuffed or restrained in any way.

(i) Juveniles shall have privacy during family, guardian, and/or lawyer visits (15 CCR 1143).

(j) 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).

(k) Blankets shall be provided as reasonably necessary (15 CCR 1143).
   1. The supervisor should ensure that there is an adequate supply of clean blankets.

(l) Adequate shelter, heat, light, and ventilation should be provided without compromising security or enabling escape.

(m) Juveniles shall have adequate furnishings, including suitable chairs or benches.

(n) Juveniles shall have the right to the same number of telephone calls as an adult in temporary custody.
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(o) 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).

324.9 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 Inglewood 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).

324.10 PERSONAL PROPERTY
The officer taking custody of a juvenile offender or status offender at the Inglewood Police Department shall ensure a thorough search of the juvenile’s property is made and all property is removed from the juvenile, especially those items that could compromise safety, such as pens, pencils, and belts.

The personal property of a juvenile should be placed in a property bag. The property should be inventoried in the juvenile’s presence and sealed into the bag. The property should be kept in a monitored or secure location until the juvenile is released from the custody of the Inglewood Police Department.

324.11 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 him/herself or others. Factors to be considered when determining if the juvenile offender presents a serious security risk to him/herself 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
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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).

324.11.1 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(d)).

(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 his/her well-being (sleeping juveniles or apparently sleeping juveniles should be awakened).
   3. Requests or concerns of the juvenile should be logged.

(e) Males and females 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.
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324.12 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 Inglewood Police Department (15 CCR 1142; 15 CCR 1047). The procedures will address:

(a) Immediate notification of the on-duty supervisor, Chief of Police, and Criminal Investigations 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.

324.13 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 15 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):

(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.

324.14 FORMAL BOOKING
No juvenile offender shall be formally booked without the authorization of the arresting officer's supervisor, or in his/her absence, the Watch Commander.

Any juvenile 14 years of age or older who is taken into custody for a felony, or any juvenile whose acts amount to a sex crime, shall be booked, fingerprinted, and photographed.

For all other acts defined as crimes, juveniles may be booked, fingerprinted or photographed upon the approval from the Watch Commander or Detective Bureau supervisor, giving due consideration to the following:
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(a) The gravity of the offense
(b) The past record of the offender
(c) The age of the offender

324.15 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 Inglewood 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.

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

324.17 RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION
Juveniles have the right to the same religious accommodation as adults in temporary custody (see the Temporary Custody of Adults Policy).
Discriminatory Harassment

327.1 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.

327.2 POLICY
The Inglewood 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. In addition to this policy, all Department personnel shall also be familiar with and comply with the most current City of Inglewood Human Resources Department Non-Discrimination, Anti-Harassment and Non-Retaliation Policy.

327.3 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

327.3.1 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, color, 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. This includes but is not limited to inappropriate, sexually-oriented comments on appearance, including dress or physical features; epithets, slurs, propositioning, or other offensive works or comments, whether the behavior was intended to harass.

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
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This applies to both posted material and material kept on the property owned or controlled by the Inglewood Police Department. Such conduct is contrary to department policy and to a work environment that is free of discrimination.

327.3.2 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.

327.3.3 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 Fair Employment and Housing 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.

327.3.4 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.

327.4 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 their Bureau Commander via their chain of command. Any member who is not comfortable with reporting violations of this policy to the member’s Bureau Commander or via the chain of command may bypass the chain of command and make the report to the Chief of Police. Any member who is not comfortable with reporting a violation of this policy
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to the member’s Bureau Commander, via the chain of command, or to the Chief of Police may make the report to the Human Resources Director, the City Manager, or the City Attorney. Any member who believes, in good faith, that he/she has been discriminated against, harassed or subjected to retaliation, or who has observed harassment or discrimination, 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 report the alleged violation to their Bureau Commander and/or the Chief of Police within 24 hours. Bureau Commanders receiving information regarding alleged violations of this policy shall report the alleged violation to the Chief of Police within 24 hours. Supervisors, managers, and Bureau Commanders shall then proceed with resolution as stated below.

327.4.1 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) Providing a verbal notification to the Chief of Police or his designee of any reported allegations or observed acts of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation immediately upon receipt or observation.

(g) Notifying the Chief of Police or the Human Resources Director in writing of the circumstances surrounding any reported allegations or observed acts of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation within 24 hours.

327.4.2 SUPERVISOR’S ROLE

Supervisors and managers shall be aware of the following:

(a) Behavior of supervisors and managers should represent the values of the Department and professional standards.

(b) False or mistaken accusations of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation can have negative effects on the careers of innocent members.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent supervisors or managers from discharging supervisory or management responsibilities, such as determining duty assignments, evaluating or counseling members, or issuing discipline, in a manner that is consistent with established procedures. Any action as a result of an accusation of discrimination or retaliation, whether false
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or mistaken, shall first be investigated to determine the facts. The Bureau Commander or their designee shall then be notified of proposed action(s) to be taken.

327.4.3 QUESTIONS OR CLARIFICATION

Members with questions regarding what constitutes discrimination, sexual harassment, or retaliation are encouraged to contact a supervisor, a manager, the Chief of Police, the Human Resources Director, the City Manager, or the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) for further information, direction, or clarification (Government Code § 12950).

327.5 INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS

Various methods of resolution exist. During the pendency of any such investigation, the supervisor of the involved member should take prompt and reasonable steps to mitigate or eliminate any continuing abusive or hostile work environment. It is the policy of the Department that all complaints of discrimination, retaliation, or harassment shall be fully documented and promptly and thoroughly investigated.

327.5.1 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.

327.5.2 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 Human Resources Director, the City Manager, or the City Attorney.
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The Chief of Police, or the Human Resources Director, or the City Manager, or the City Attorney shall make the final determination whether an act or behavior violates this Policy, and rises to the standard of sexual harassment or hostile work environment.

327.5.3 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.

327.6 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:

- Approved by the Chief of Police, the City Manager, the Human Resources Director, or the City Attorney, depending on the ranks of the involved parties.
- Maintained in accordance with the department's established records retention schedule.

327.6.1 NOTIFICATION OF DISPOSITION
The complainant and/or victim will be notified in writing of the disposition of the investigation and the actions taken to remedy or address the circumstances giving rise to the complaint.

327.7 TRAINING
All new members shall be provided with a copy of this policy as part of their orientation. The policy shall be reviewed with each new member. The member shall certify by signing the prescribed form that the member has been advised of this policy, is aware of and understands its contents, and agrees to abide by its provisions during the member's term with the Department.

All members shall receive annual training on the requirements of this policy and shall certify by signing the prescribed form that they have reviewed the policy, understand its contents, and agree that they will continue to abide by its provisions.

327.7.1 STATE-REQUIRED TRAINING
The Training Sergeant 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.
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(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 DFEH online training courses, the Training Sergeant should ensure that employees are provided the link or website address to the training course (Government Code § 12950).

327.7.2 TRAINING RECORDS
The Training Sergeant 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).

327.8 WORKING CONDITIONS
The Administrative Services Bureau Commander or the authorized designee should be responsible for reviewing facility design and working conditions for discriminatory practices. This person should collaborate with other City employees who are similarly tasked (2 CCR 11034).

327.9 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).
Missing Persons

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

331.1.1 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).

331.2 POLICY
The Inglewood 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 Inglewood 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).

331.3 REQUIRED FORMS AND BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE COLLECTION KITS
The Criminal Investigations supervisor should ensure the forms and kits are developed and available in accordance with this policy, state law, federal law and the California Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Missing Persons Investigations guidelines, including:

- Department report form for use in missing person cases
- Missing person investigation checklist that provides investigation guidelines and resources that could be helpful in the early hours of a missing person investigation (Penal Code § 13519.07)
- Missing person school notification form
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- Medical records release form from the California Department of Justice
- California DOJ missing person forms as appropriate
- Biological sample collection kits

331.4  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).

331.5  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.

331.6 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.

331.6.1 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 Section.

(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.

If a missing person is located within the City, the supervisor shall ensure that resources are dispatched to confirm the safe return of the person, check their well being, and complete the related report so the person may removed from the Missing Persons System.

331.6.2 RECORDS SECTION 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
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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).

(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).

331.7 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.
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(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).

(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).

331.8 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.

331.8.1 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.

331.9 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.
Missing Persons

(b) If the missing person is a resident of Inglewood 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.

(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.

331.10 TRAINING

Subject to available resources, the Training Sergeant 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

334.1 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.

334.2 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.

334.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

334.3.1 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES
Employees of the Inglewood 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.

334.3.2 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 Bureau Commander and the Public Information Officer when any public alert is generated.

The supervisor in charge of the investigation to which the alert relates is responsible for the following:

(a) Updating alerts
(b) Canceling alerts
(c) Ensuring all appropriate reports are completed
(d) Preparing an after-action evaluation of the investigation to be forwarded to the Bureau Commander

334.4 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.

334.4.1 CRITERIA FOR AMBER ALERT
The following conditions must be met before activating an AMBER Alert (Government Code § 8594(a)):
Public Alerts

(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.

334.4.2 PROCEDURE FOR AMBER ALERT
The supervisor in charge will ensure the following:

(a) An initial press release is prepared that includes all available information that might aid in locating the child:
   1. The child’s identity, age and description
   2. Photograph if available
   3. The suspect’s identity, age and description, if known
   4. Pertinent vehicle description
   5. Detail regarding location of incident, direction of travel, potential destinations, if known
   6. Name and telephone number of the Public Information Officer or other authorized individual to handle media liaison
   7. A telephone number for the public to call with leads or information

(b) The local California Highway Patrol communications center should be contacted to initiate a multi-regional or statewide EAS broadcast, following any policies and procedures developed by CHP (Government Code § 8594).
(c) The press release information is forwarded to the Sheriff’s Department Emergency Communications Bureau so that general broadcasts can be made to local law enforcement agencies.
(d) Information regarding the missing person should be entered into the California Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (CLETs).
(e) Information regarding the missing person should be entered into the California Department of Justice Missing and Unidentified Persons System (MUPS)/National Crime Information Center (NCIC).
(f) The following resources should be considered as circumstances dictate:
   1. The local FBI office
   2. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)

334.5 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

334.5.1 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.

334.5.2 PROCEDURE FOR BLUE ALERT
The supervisor in charge should ensure the following:

(a) An initial press release is prepared that includes all available information that might aid in locating the suspect:
   1. The license number and/or any other available description or photograph of the vehicle
   2. Photograph, description and/or identification of the suspect
   3. The suspect’s identity, age and description, if known
   4. Detail regarding location of incident, direction of travel, potential destinations, if known
   5. Name and telephone number of the Public Information Officer or other authorized individual to handle media liaison
   6. A telephone number for the public to call with leads or information

(b) The local California Highway Patrol communications center is contacted to initiate a multi-regional or statewide EAS broadcast.

(c) The information in the press release is forwarded to the Sheriff’s Department Emergency Communications Bureau so that general broadcasts can be made to local law enforcement agencies.

(d) The following resources should be considered as circumstances dictate:
   1. Entry into the California Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (CLETs)
   2. The FBI local office

334.6 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

334.6.1 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.

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

334.7 MUTUAL AID
The experiences of other law enforcement jurisdictions that have implemented similar plans indicate a public alert will generate a high volume of telephone calls to the handling agency.

The Sheriff’s Department emergency communications facilities and staff can be made available in the event of a high call volume.

If the Watch Commander or Detective Bureau Supervisor elects to use the services of the Sheriff’s Department, the following will apply:

(a) Notify the Sheriff’s Department Watch Commander of the incident and the request for assistance. He/she will provide you with a telephone number for the public to call.

(b) In the press release, direct the public to the telephone number provided by the Sheriff’s Department Watch Commander.

(c) The Public Information Officer will continue to handle all press releases and media inquiries. Any press inquiries received by the Sheriff’s Department will be referred back to this department.

The Inglewood Police Department shall assign a minimum of two detectives/officers to respond to the Sheriff’s Department emergency communications facility to screen and relay information and any clues received from incoming calls. As circumstances dictate, more staff resources from the handling law enforcement agency may be necessary to assist the staff at the emergency communications facility.
Public Alerts

334.8 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).

334.8.1 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.

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

336.1 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.

336.2 POLICY
The Inglewood Police Department is committed to providing guidance and assistance to the victims and witnesses of crime. The members of the Inglewood 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.

336.3 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 Inglewood 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.

336.3.1 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 his/her 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 Inglewood Police Department jurisdiction (Penal Code § 680.2).
Victim and Witness Assistance

336.4 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.

336.4.1 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).

336.5 VICTIM INFORMATION
The Detective Bureau Commander 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.
(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.
**Victim and Witness Assistance**

(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).

**336.6 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

338.1 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 Inglewood 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).

338.1.1 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, 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 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.
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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, whether or not stereotypically associated with the person's assigned sex at birth.

Gender identity - Gender identity means each person's internal understanding of their gender, or the perception of a person's gender identity, which may include male, female, a combination of male and female, neither male nor female, a gender different from the person's sex assigned at birth, or transgender (2 CCR § 11030).

Hate crime - "Hate crime" includes but is not limited to a violation of Penal Code § 422.6, and means a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of one or more of the following actual or perceived characteristics of the victim:

(a) Disability
(b) Gender
(c) Nationality
(d) Race or ethnicity
(e) Religion
(f) Sexual orientation
(g) Association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics:

1. “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 Penal Code § 422.55(a).

Note: A "hate crime" need not be motivated by hate but may be motivated by any bias against a protected characteristic.

Hate incident - A hate incident is an action or behavior motivated by hate or bias but legally protected by the First Amendment right to freedom of expression. Examples of hate incidents include:

- Name-calling
- Insults and epithets
- Distributing hate material in public places
- Displaying hate material on your own property
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**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 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:

- Community center
- Educational facility
- Entity
- Family
- Group
- Individual
- Office
- Meeting hall
- Person
- Place of worship
- Private institution
- Public agency
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- Library
- Other victim or intended victim of the offense

338.2 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.

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.

338.3 PLANNING AND PREVENTION
In order to facilitate the guidelines contained within this policy, department members will continuously work to build and strengthen relationships with the community, engage in dialogue, and provide education to the community about this policy. Department personnel are also encouraged to learn about the inherent issues concerning their communities in relation to hate crimes.

Although hate incidents are not criminal events, they can be indicators of, or precursors to, hate crimes. Hate incidents should be investigated and documented as part of an overall strategy to prevent hate crimes.

338.3.1 HATE CRIMES COORDINATOR
A department member appointed by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee will serve as the Hate Crimes Coordinator. The responsibilities of the Hate Crimes Coordinator should include but not be limited to (Penal Code § 422.87):

(a) Meeting with residents in target communities to allay fears; emphasizing the department’s concern over hate crimes and related incidents; reducing the potential for counter-violence; and providing safety, security, and crime-prevention information. Cultural diversity education and immersion programs (if available) could facilitate this process.

(b) Finding, evaluating, and monitoring public social media sources to identify possible suspects in reported hate crimes; to identify suspects or suspect groups in future hate
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- Crimes or hate incidents affecting individuals, groups, or communities that may be victimized; and to predict future hate-based events.

(c) Providing direct and referral assistance to the victim and the victim’s family.

(d) Conducting public meetings on hate crime threats and violence in general.

(e) Establishing relationships with formal community-based organizations and leaders.

(f) Expanding, where appropriate, preventive programs such as hate, bias, and crime-reduction seminars for students.

(g) Reviewing the Attorney General’s latest opinion on hate crime statistics and targets in order to prepare and plan for future crimes, specifically for Arab/Middle Eastern and Muslim communities (Penal Code § 13519.6(b)(8)).

(h) Providing orientation of and with communities of specific targeted victims such as immigrants, Muslims, Arabs, LGBTQ, black or African-American, Jewish, Sikh, and persons with disabilities.

(i) Coordinating with the Training Sergeant to 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 Section for mandated reporting to the Department of Justice.

(l) Reporting any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes to the agency 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 Section Policy.

(m) Maintaining the department’s supply of up-to-date hate crimes brochures (Penal Code § 422.92; Penal Code § 422.87).

(n) Annually assessing this policy, including:

1. Keeping abreast of the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) model policy framework for hate crimes for revisions or additions, including definitions, responsibilities, training resources, 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.

338.3.2 RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Establishing a relationship with stakeholders, before any incident occurs, to develop a network and protocol for disclosure often assists greatly in any disclosure.

The benefit of public disclosure of hate crime incidents includes:
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(a) Dissemination of correct information.
(b) Assurance to affected communities or groups that the matter is being properly and promptly investigated.
(c) The ability to request information regarding the commission of the crimes from the victimized community.

Information or records relating to hate crimes subject to public disclosure shall be released as provided by the Records Maintenance and Release Policy or as allowed by law. In accordance with the Media Relations Policy, the supervisor, public information officer, or the authorized designee should be provided with information that can be responsibly reported to the media. When appropriate, the department spokesperson should reiterate that hate crimes will not be tolerated, will be investigated seriously, and will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

The Department should consider the following when releasing information to the public regarding hate crimes and hate incidents that have been reported within the jurisdiction:

- Inform community organizations in a timely manner when a community group has been the target of a hate crime.
- Inform the community of the impact of these crimes on the victim, the victim’s family, and the community, and of the assistance and compensation available to victims.
- Inform the community regarding hate crime law and the legal rights of, and remedies available to, victims of hate crimes.
- Provide the community with ongoing information regarding hate crimes and/or hate incidents.

338.4 RESPONSE, VICTIM ASSISTANCE, AND FOLLOW-UP

338.4.1 INITIAL RESPONSE

First responding officers should know the role of all department personnel as they relate to the department’s investigation of hate crimes and/or incidents. Responding officers should evaluate the need for additional assistance and, working with supervision and/or investigations, access needed assistance if applicable.

At the scene of a suspected hate or bias crime, officers should take preliminary actions reasonably deemed necessary, including but not limited to the following:

(a) Use agency checklist (per Penal Code § 422.87) to assist in the investigation of any hate crime (see Appendix).
(b) Stabilize the victims and request medical attention when necessary.
(c) Properly protect the safety of victims, witnesses, and perpetrators.
   1. Assist victims in seeking a Temporary Restraining Order (if applicable).
(d) Notify other appropriate personnel in the chain of command, depending on the nature and seriousness of the offense and its potential inflammatory and related impact on the community.
Hate Crimes

(e) Properly protect, preserve, and process the crime scene, and remove all physical evidence of the incident as soon as possible after the offense is documented. If evidence of an inflammatory nature cannot be physically removed, the property owner should be contacted to facilitate removal or covering as soon as reasonably possible. Department personnel should follow up with the property owner to determine if this was accomplished in a timely manner.

(f) Collect and photograph physical evidence or indicators of hate crimes such as:
   1. Hate literature.
   2. Spray paint cans.
   3. Threatening letters.
   4. Symbols used by hate groups.

(g) Identify criminal evidence on the victim.

(h) Request the assistance of translators or interpreters when needed to establish effective communication with witnesses, victims, or others as appropriate.

(i) Conduct a preliminary investigation and record pertinent information including but not limited to:
   1. Identity of suspected perpetrators.
   2. Identity of witnesses, including those no longer at the scene.
   3. The offer of victim confidentiality per Government Code § 6254.
   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).

338.4.2 INVESTIGATION

Investigators at the scene of, or performing follow-up investigation on, a suspected hate or bias crime or hate incident should take all actions deemed reasonably necessary, including but not limited to the following:

(a) Consider typologies of perpetrators of hate crimes and incidents, including but not limited to thrill, reactive/defensive, and mission (hard core).

(b) Utilize investigative techniques and methods to handle hate crimes or hate incidents in a professional manner.

(c) Utilize proper techniques for interviewing people with disabilities and be aware of and provide appropriate accommodations (e.g., ADA standards, Braille, visuals, translators for the deaf or hard of hearing).

(d) Properly investigate any report of a hate crime committed under the color of authority per Penal Code § 422.6 and Penal Code § 13519.6.

(e) Document physical evidence or indicators of hate crimes, in accordance with the provisions of the Property and Evidence Policy, such as:
   1. Hate literature.
   2. Spray paint cans.
   3. Threatening letters.
   4. Symbols used by hate groups.
   5. Desecration of religious symbols, objects, or buildings.

(f) Request the assistance of translators or interpreters when needed to establish effective communication.

(g) Conduct a preliminary investigation and record information regarding:
   1. Identity of suspected perpetrators.
   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.
Hate Crimes

(l) Coordinate the investigation with the crime scene investigation unit (if applicable) or other appropriate units of the Department.

(m) Determine if the incident should be classified as a hate crime.

(n) Take reasonable steps to provide appropriate assistance to hate crime victims, including the following measures:
   1. Contact victims periodically to determine whether they are receiving adequate and appropriate assistance.
   2. Provide ongoing information to victims about the status of the criminal investigation.
   3. Provide victims and any other interested persons the brochure on hate crimes per Penal Code § 422.92 and information on any local advocacy groups (if asked).


(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.

338.4.3 SUPERVISION
The supervisor shall confer with the initial responding officer and take reasonable steps to ensure that necessary preliminary actions have been taken. The supervisor shall request any appropriate personnel necessary to accomplish the following:

(a) Provide immediate assistance to the crime victim by:
   1. Expressing the department’s official position on the importance of these cases and the measures that will be taken to apprehend the perpetrators.
   2. Expressing the department’s interest in protecting victims’ anonymity (confidentiality forms, Government Code § 6254) 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).
Hate Crimes

(e) Verify hate crimes are being properly reported, including reporting to the Department of Justice, pursuant to Penal Code § 13023.

(f) Verify adherence to Penal Code § 422.93, which protects hate crime victims and witnesses from being reported to federal immigration authorities if they have not committed any crime under state law. Supervisors should also be aware of the immigration remedies available to victims of crime (e.g., U-Visa, T-Visa, S-Visa).

(g) Respond to and properly initiate an investigation of any reports of hate crimes committed under the color of authority.

(h) Provide appropriate assistance, including activating the California Department of Justice hate crime rapid response protocol if necessary. For additional information refer to the California Department of Justice website.

(i) Verify reporting of any suspected multi-mission extremist crimes to the agency Hate Crimes Coordinator.

(j) Make a final determination as to whether the incident should be classified as a hate crime and forward to the Chief of Police for approval.

338.5 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 and gender bias.

(b) Accurate reporting by officers, including information on the general underreporting of hate crimes.

(c) Distribution of hate crime brochures.

338.6 APPENDIX
See attachments:

Statutes and Legal Requirements.pdf

Hate Crime Checklist.pdf
Standards of Conduct

340.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes standards of conduct that are consistent with the values and mission of the Inglewood 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.

340.2 POLICY
The continued employment or appointment of every member of the Inglewood 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.

340.3 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. Failure or deliberate refusal by an employee to obey a lawful order shall be deemed insubordination.

340.3.1 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.
Standards of Conduct

The person countermanding the original order shall notify, in writing, the person issuing the original order, indicating the action taken and the reason.

340.3.2 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.

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

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

Discipline may be initiated for any good cause. It is not mandatory that a specific policy or rule violation be cited to sustain discipline. This policy is not intended to cover every possible type of misconduct.

340.5 CAUSES FOR DISCIPLINE
The following are illustrative of causes for disciplinary action. This list is not intended to cover every possible type of misconduct and does not preclude the recommendation of disciplinary action for violation of other rules, standards, ethics and specific action or inaction that is detrimental to efficient department service:

340.5.1 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.
Standards of Conduct

340.5.2 ETHICS
(a) Using or disclosing one’s status as a member of the Inglewood Police Department in any way that could reasonably be perceived as an attempt to gain influence or authority for nondepartment business or activity.
(b) The wrongful or unlawful exercise of authority on the part of any member for malicious purpose, personal gain, willful deceit or any other improper purpose.
(c) The receipt or acceptance of a reward, fee or gift from any person for service incident to the performance of the member's duties (lawful subpoena fees and authorized work permits excepted).
(d) Acceptance of fees, gifts or money contrary to the rules of this department and/or laws of the state.
(e) Offer or acceptance of a bribe or gratuity.
(f) Misappropriation or misuse of public funds, property, personnel or services.
(g) Any other failure to abide by the standards of ethical conduct.
(h) Members shall not permit or authorize the use off their name, photograph, or official title which identifies them as a member of the Inglewood Police Department for testimonials, advertisements of any commodity or commercial enterprise without prior authorization from the Chief of Police.
(i) Members shall not bid on or purchase any item that is auctioned by the City or City contractor either themselves or through another person.

340.5.3 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 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.

340.5.4 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 and/or contact telephone numbers.
Standards of Conduct

(f) Members shall respond to all requests for service without unnecessary delay, taking into consideration all laws, rules, and regulations. Failure to answer a call for service promptly, without justification, is considered misconduct.

(g) Members shall serve the Department loyally and discreetly and shall not display cowardice or fail to support their fellow members in the lawful performance of duty.

340.5.5 PERFORMANCE

(a) Failure to disclose or misrepresenting material facts, or making any false or misleading statement on any application, examination form, or other official document, report or form, or during the course of any workrelated investigation.

(b) The falsification of any work-related records, making misleading entries or statements with the intent to deceive or the willful and unauthorized removal, alteration, destruction and/or mutilation of any department record, public record, book, paper or document.

(c) Failure to participate in, or giving false or misleading statements, or misrepresenting or omitting material information to a supervisor or other person in a position of authority, in connection with any investigation or in the reporting of any department-related business.

(d) Being untruthful or knowingly making false, misleading or malicious statements that are reasonably calculated to harm the reputation, authority or official standing of this department or its members.

(e) Disparaging remarks or conduct concerning duly constituted authority to the extent that such conduct disrupts the efficiency of this department or subverts the good order, efficiency and discipline of this department or that would tend to discredit any of its members.

(f) Unlawful gambling or unlawful betting at any time or any place. Legal gambling or betting under any of the following conditions:
   1. While on department premises.
   2. At any work site, while 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.
Standards of Conduct

(i) Any act on or off-duty that brings discredit to this department.

(j) Employees shall ensure the safety of all persons in their care or custody.

(k) The use of Department telephones for personal use is discouraged. Excessive or unnecessary calls or charges are prohibited.

(l) Members, upon request by a citizen, shall provide their name and identification number in a professional manner.

(m) Members shall always be alert to assist lost, helpless, or ill persons.

(n) Members shall enforce, in a reasonable and prudent manner, all federal, state, and local laws.

(o) Members shall cooperate and assist citizens of the community in matters of criminal and non-criminal nature.

340.5.6 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 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. The loss, damage, destruction, or vandalism of any City or Department property shall be reported to the Watch Commander. All documentation shall be forwarded to the appropriate Bureau Commander, via the Chain of Command

(j) Attempted or actual theft of department property; misappropriation or misuse of public funds, property, personnel or the services or property of others; unauthorized removal or possession of department property or the property of another person.

(k) Activity that is incompatible with a member’s conditions of employment or appointment as established by law or that violates a provision of any memorandum of understanding or contract to include fraud in securing the appointment or hire.
Standards of Conduct

(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 off-duty 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.

(n) Members shall not conduct personal business while on-duty.

(o) Members who are relieved of duty shall provide their badges, identification card, keys, and Department-issued service weapon to an authorized supervisor.

(p) Members resigning or separating their employment with the Department for any reason shall immediately return all City and Department property issued to them.

340.5.7 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). Any adverse action affecting the employee's driver license status shall be promptly reported to the Chief of Police, via the affected employee's Chain of Command.

(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.

(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.

340.5.8 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.
Standards of Conduct

340.5.9 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) Members shall not recommend or suggest, to the public, the name or employment of any person, firm, or corporation to act as attorney, counsel, or bondsman. This does not restrict the rights of members seeking recommendations in respect to administering their private affairs.

340.5.10 ATTENDANCE

(a) Leaving the job to which the member is assigned during duty hours without reasonable excuse and proper permission and approval.

(b) Unexcused or unauthorized absence or tardiness.

(c) Excessive absenteeism or abuse of leave privileges.

(d) Failure to report to work or to place of assignment at time specified and fully prepared to perform duties without reasonable excuse.

340.5.11 UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS, DISCLOSURE OR USE

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

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 active investigation information.

(c) The use of any information, photograph, video or other recording obtained or accessed as a result of employment or appointment to this department for personal or financial gain or without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.
Standards of Conduct

(d) Loaning, selling, allowing unauthorized use, giving away or appropriating any Inglewood Police Department badge, uniform, identification card or department property for personal use, personal gain or any other improper or unauthorized use or purpose.

(e) Using department resources in association with any portion of an independent civil action. These resources include, but are not limited to, personnel, vehicles, equipment and nonsubpoenaed records.
Information Technology Use

342.1 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.

342.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

**Computer system** - Includes, but is not limited to, all computers (on-site and portable), electronic devices, hardware, software, and resources owned, leased, rented or licensed by the Inglewood Police Department that are provided for official use by its members. This includes all access to, and use of, Internet Service Providers (ISP) or other service providers provided by or through the Department or department funding.

**Hardware** - Includes, but is not limited to, computers, computer terminals, network equipment, electronic devices, telephones, including cellular and satellite, 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, and electronic mail (e-mail). 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.

342.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Inglewood 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. This policy shall be in addition to the City’s Internet Usage and Email Policies.

342.3 PRIVACY EXPECTATION
Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to emails, texts, or anything published, shared, transmitted, or maintained through file-sharing software or any internet site that is accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed on any department computer system.

The Department reserves the right to access, audit, and disclose, for whatever reason, any message, including attachments, and any information accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed over any technology that is issued or maintained by the Department, including the department email system, computer network, and/or any information placed into storage on any department system or device. This includes records of all keystrokes or Web-browsing history made at any department computer or over any department network. The fact that access to a
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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.

The Department shall not require a member to disclose a personal username or password for accessing personal social media or to open a personal social website; however, the Department may request access when it is reasonably believed to be relevant to the investigation of allegations of work-related misconduct (Labor Code § 980).

**342.4 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, or procedures unless directed to do so by a supervisor.

**342.4.1 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.

**342.4.2 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, or similar internet sites. Certain exceptions may be permitted with the approval of a supervisor as a function of a member’s assignment.

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

**342.4.3 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 an authorized designee.
Information Technology Use

No member shall knowingly make, acquire or use unauthorized copies of computer software that are 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 programs.

Any other introduction of software requires prior authorization from IT staff and shall only be installed with prior approval by the Chief of Police or his designee. Such files should be fully scanned for malicious attachments (malware).

342.4.4 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.

342.5 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.

342.6 INSPECTION OR REVIEW
A supervisor or an authorized designee has the 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.
Information Technology Use

Reasons for inspection or review may include, but are not limited to: computer system malfunctions, problems, or general computer system failure; a lawsuit against the Department involving one of its members or a member’s duties; an alleged or suspected violation of any department policy; a request for disclosure of data, or a need to perform or provide a service.

The City 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.
Media Relations

346.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for media releases and media access to scenes of disasters, criminal investigations, emergencies and other law enforcement activities.

346.2 RESPONSIBILITIES
The ultimate authority and responsibility for the release of information to the media shall remain with the Chief of Police, however, in situations not warranting immediate notice to the Chief of Police and in situations where the Chief of Police has given prior approval, Bureau Commanders, Watch Commanders and designated Public Information Officer(s) may prepare and release information to the media in accordance with this policy and the applicable law.

346.2.1 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.

346.3 MEDIA ACCESS
Authorized members of the media shall be provided access to scenes of disasters, criminal investigations, emergencies and other law enforcement activities 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.

(b) Media representatives may be prevented from interfering with emergency operations and criminal investigations.

1. 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 department Public Information Officer or other designated spokesperson.
2. Whenever the presence of media or other aircraft pose a threat to public or officer safety or significantly hampers 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 should be contacted (14 CFR 91.137).

(c) No member of this department who is under investigation shall be subjected to media visits or interviews without the consent of the involved employee (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.

A tactical operation should be handled in the same manner as a crime scene, except the news media shall be permitted within the outer perimeter of the scene, subject to any restrictions as determined by the supervisor in charge. Department members shall not jeopardize a tactical operation in order to accommodate the news media. All comments to the media shall be coordinated through a supervisor or the Public Information Officer.

346.3.1 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.

346.4 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:

(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
Media Relations

(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 Chief of Police. Such requests will generally be processed in accordance with the provisions of the Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250, et seq.).

346.4.1 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.
Outside Agency Assistance

352.1 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.

352.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Inglewood 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.

352.3 ASSISTING OUTSIDE AGENCIES
Generally, requests for any type of assistance from another agency should be routed to the Watch
Commander’s office for approval. In some instances, a memorandum of understanding or other
established protocol may exist that eliminates the need for approval of individual requests.

When another law enforcement agency requests assistance from this department, the Watch
Commander may authorize, if available, an appropriate number of personnel to assist. Members
are reminded that their actions when rendering assistance must conform with applicable laws and
be consistent with the policies of this department.

Officers may respond to a request for emergency assistance, however, they shall notify a
supervisor of their activity as soon as practicable.

Arrestees may be temporarily detained by this department until arrangements for transportation
are made by the outside agency. Probation violators who are temporarily detained by this
department will not ordinarily be booked at this department. Only in exceptional circumstances,
and subject to supervisor approval, will this department provide transportation of arrestees to other
facilities on behalf of another agency.

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

352.3.1 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 Inglewood 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.

352.4 REQUESTING OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE
If assistance is needed from another agency, the member requesting assistance should, if
practicable, first notify a supervisor. The handling member or supervisor should direct assisting
personnel to where they are needed and to whom they should report when they arrive.
Outside Agency Assistance

The requesting member should arrange for appropriate radio communication capabilities, if necessary and available, so that communication can be coordinated between assisting personnel.

352.5 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.

352.6 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 Homeland Security Division supervisor 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 Training Sergeant should maintain documentation that the appropriate members have received the required training.
Registered Offender Information

356.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes guidelines by which the Inglewood 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.

356.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Inglewood 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.

356.3 REGISTRATION
The Detective Bureau supervisor shall establish a process to reasonably accommodate registration of certain offenders. The process should rebut any allegation on the part of the offender that the registration process was too confusing, burdensome, or difficult for compliance. If it is reasonable to do so, an investigator assigned to related investigations should conduct the registration in order to best evaluate any threat the person may pose to the community. Those assigned to register offenders should receive appropriate training regarding the registration process.

Upon conclusion of the registration process, the investigator shall ensure that the registration information is provided to the California Department of Justice (DOJ) in accordance with applicable law (Penal Code § 457.1; Penal Code § 290 et seq.).

The refusal of a registrant to provide any of the required information or complete the process should initiate a criminal investigation for failure to register.

356.3.1 CONTENTS OF REGISTRATION
The information collected from the registering offenders shall include a signed statement as required by the California DOJ, fingerprints and a photograph, and any other information required by applicable law (Penal Code § 457.1; Penal Code § 290 et seq.).

356.4 MONITORING OF REGISTERED OFFENDERS
The Detective Bureau supervisor should establish a system to periodically, and at least once annually, verify that a registrant remains in compliance with his/her registration requirements after the initial registration. This verification should include:

(a) Efforts to confirm residence using an unobtrusive method, such as an internet search or drive-by of the declared residence.

(b) Review of information on the California DOJ website for sex offenders.

(c) Contact with a registrant’s parole or probation officer.

Any discrepancies should be reported to the California DOJ.
Registered Offender Information

The Detective Bureau supervisor should also establish a procedure to routinely disseminate information regarding registered offenders to Inglewood Police Department personnel, including timely updates regarding new or relocated registrants.

356.5 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 Inglewood Police Department’s website. Information on sex registrants placed on the Inglewood 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 (Penal Code § 290.45; Penal Code § 290.46; Penal Code § 457.1), and in compliance with a California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250-6276.48) request.

356.5.1 LIMITED RELEASE WITHIN COLLEGE CAMPUS COMMUNITY
California law allows the following additional information regarding a registered sex offender on campus, whose information is not available to the public via the internet website, to be released to a campus community (Penal Code § 290.01(d)):

(a) The offender’s full name
(b) The offender’s known aliases
(c) The offender’s sex
(d) The offender’s race
(e) The offender’s physical description
(f) The offender’s photograph
(g) The offender’s date of birth
(h) Crimes resulting in the registration of the offender under Penal Code § 290
(i) The date of last registration

For purposes of this section, campus community shall be defined as those persons present at or regularly frequenting any place constituting campus property, satellite facilities, laboratories, public areas contiguous to the campus and other areas set forth in Penal Code § 290.01(d).

356.5.2 RELEASE NOTIFICATIONS
Regvant information that is released should include notification that:
Registered Offender Information

(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).
Major Incident Notification

358.1 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.

358.2 POLICY
The Inglewood 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.

358.3 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 Bureau 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 Inglewood official
- Arrest of a department employee or prominent Inglewood official
- Aircraft crash with major damage and/or injury or death
- In-custody deaths

358.4 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITY
The Watch Commander is responsible for making the appropriate notifications. The Watch Commander shall make reasonable attempts to obtain as much information on the incident as possible before notification. The Watch Commander shall attempt to make the notifications as soon as practicable. Notification should be made by calling the home telephone number first and then by any other available contact numbers.

358.4.1 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 Bureau Commander and the Detective Lieutenant if that bureau is affected.

358.4.2 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

358.4.3 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.

358.4.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)
The Public Information Officer shall be called after members of staff have been notified that it appears the media may have a significant interest in the incident.
Death Investigation

360.1 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.

360.2 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.

360.2.1 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.

(k) Accidental poisoning (food, chemical, drug, therapeutic agents).
Death Investigation

(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.

360.2.2 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.

360.2.3 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

360.2.4 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.

360.2.5 DEATH INVESTIGATION REPORTING
All incidents involving a death shall be documented on the appropriate form.

360.2.6 SUSPECTED HOMICIDE
If the initially assigned officer suspects that the death involves a homicide or other suspicious circumstances, the Investigations Bureau shall be notified to determine the possible need for a detective to respond to the scene for further immediate investigation.

360.2.7 EMPLOYMENT RELATED DEATHS OR INJURIES
Any member of this agency who responds to and determines that a death, serious illness, or serious injury has occurred as a result of an accident at or in connection with the victim's employment shall ensure that the nearest office of Cal-OSHA is notified by telephone immediately or as soon as practicable with all pertinent information (8 CCR 342(b)).
Identity Theft

362.1 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.

362.2 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

364.1 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.

364.2 ADVISING PRIVATE PERSONS OF THE ARREST PROCESS
Penal Code § 836(b) expressly mandates that all officers shall advise victims of domestic violence of the right to make a private person's arrest, including advice on how to safely execute such an arrest. In all other situations, officers should use sound discretion in determining whether or not to advise an individual of the arrest process.

(a) When advising any individual regarding the right to make a private person's arrest, officers should refrain from encouraging or dissuading any individual from making such an arrest and should instead limit advice to the legal requirements for such an arrest as listed below.

(b) Private individuals should be discouraged from using force to effect a private person's arrest, and absent immediate threat to their own safety or the safety of others, private individuals should be encouraged to refer matters to law enforcement officials for further investigation or arrest.

364.3 ARRESTS BY PRIVATE PERSONS
Penal Code § 837 provides that a private person may arrest another:

(a) For a public offense committed or attempted in his or her presence;

(b) When the person arrested has committed a felony, although not in his or her presence;

(c) When a felony has been in fact committed, and he or she has reasonable cause for believing the person arrested has committed it.

Unlike peace officers, private persons may not make an arrest on suspicion that a felony has been committed - the felony must in fact have taken place.

364.4 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
   3. Release the individual pursuant to Penal Code § 849

364.5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
In all circumstances in which a private person is claiming to have made an arrest, the individual must complete and sign a department Private Person's Arrest form under penalty of perjury.

In addition to the Private Person's Arrest 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.
Currency Handling

365.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy is established to create a standardized, transparent method in the collection and accounting for any currency or valuables that Department members recover or collect as part of their assigned duties.

365.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Inglewood Police Department to properly handle, document, and safeguard any currency or valuables that members recover or collect as part of their duties and/or investigations. This policy is designed to maintain the trust of the public and of person(s) whose currency or property is seized, retained, or otherwise processed by the Inglewood Police Department.

365.3 FIELD CONTACTS AND INVESTIGATIONS
All monies, regardless of amount, and valuables will be sealed in the field in a manner further described in this policy.

Members of the Department who, within the course of a search, detention or arrest, come into contact with currency in the amount of $300.00 or more, where such items will be seized or booked as evidence or safekeeping, shall contact a supervisor to respond and verify the amount of currency in the possession of the person contacted, detained, or to be arrested (refer to 365.4 if supervisor is unavailable).

This policy shall also apply to foreign currency valued at or reasonably believed to be valued at $300.00 (U.S.) or more. If the value cannot be determined, but the quantity and/or value of currency appears to be $300.00 (U.S.) or more, the foreign currency shall be secured in the same manner by a supervisor as specified in section 365.4 of this policy. The value documented will be marked in the foreign currency amount (value), not U.S. currency value.

This policy procedure shall also be followed during investigations conducted by members of the Inglewood Police Department, to include but not limited to search warrants, vehicle searches/inventories, and contacts with citizens, and found property, where currency is seized, retained, or otherwise processed.

If the detainee or owner of the currency is to be released in the field and the employee conducting the investigation will retain custody of the currency, the employee shall provide a receipt to the detainee for the currency retained.

In some instances, it may not be feasible or practical to count the currency while out in the field or for a supervisor to respond. In these cases, the money will be secured and sealed in a self-sealing bag(s) and promptly taken to the station to be counted and booked into the Property Room. The circumstances surrounding the inability for the count to be conducted in the field or the unavailability of a supervisor shall be documented in the related report.
Currency Handling

The detainee will be informed whether the currency is being held for evidence or safekeeping. A detailed description, as appropriate, of the currency or amount shall be written on the receipt (Form IPD 9610).

The same will apply if the person is to be arrested. If the subject will retain their currency, the amount will be counted in the presence of the arrestee, if circumstances permit, and recorded in the Jail property receipt.

It shall then be secured and sealed in the self-sealing bag and placed in their IPD Jail booking property container. If the amount is too large, it may be booked into the Property Room, as “Safekeeping” and a receipt shall be issued to the arrestee.

Cases involving the seizure of currency exceeding $10,000.00 shall be professionally counted (bank or financial institution); and may be professionally counted if under $10,000.00. In accordance with this policy, a supervisor shall respond to the scene to ensure the proper securing and packaging of the currency. The currency shall be transported to a bank or other financial institution for an official count by bank official(s) and subsequent re-packaging by police personnel and witnessed by a supervisor if reasonably available and provided this can be done within a reasonable time period. If the financial institution is unavailable because the seizure occurred outside the financial institution's normal hours of operations, the handling detective, Property Room Sergeant, or their designee will transport the currency to the institution as soon as practical. Re-packaging should never be done without another witness. An effort should be made to video record the initial packaging, counting, and re-packaging. If video recording equipment is unavailable or forbidden by the bank or financial institution, photographs shall be taken and the circumstances shall be documented in the related report. If photography is also forbidden by the financial institution, such circumstances shall also be noted in the report.

In the event the currency seizure is made after-hours, the money shall be deposited directly into the Property Room and then transported to a bank or financial institution by the handling detective, Property Room Sergeant, or their designee, as soon as a department designated bank is open for business. The circumstances surrounding the inability to count funds at the time of seizure shall be documented in the related report.

Currency being seized pursuant to Asset Forfeiture Laws shall be conducted in accordance with the Asset Forfeiture Policy.

In all instances where currency is packaged, a standard Inglewood Police Department Money Container shall be completed in full, including denominations, and inserted into the self-sealing bag prior to it being sealed and booked into the Property Room. The currency shall remain visible within the self-sealing bag.

365.3.1 SPECIALIZED UNITS OR ASSIGNMENTS

Inglewood Police Officers assigned to a multi-agency task force will follow the procedures dictated by the Task Force to which they are assigned. If a seizure results in that currency being booked
Currency Handling

at the Inglewood Police Property Room, verification and packaging protocols shall be followed, in accordance with this policy.

Narcotics or Specialized Units conducting investigations that result in arrests and/or seizures occurring outside the City of Inglewood shall make the appropriate supervisory notifications and ensure compliance with this policy. In the event large amounts of currency are seized outside of the City, the unit supervisor or senior officer shall also make a verbal notification to the Watch Commander of the seizure and the measures taken to secure and account for the currency.

Measures to secure and account for a large quantity of currency shall be in accordance with section 365.3 of this policy. At least one member shall remain with the currency at all times pending its transportation to the police station to be booked or professionally counted. At the time of transportation, at least two members shall be responsible for transporting the currency to the police station, financial institution, and location of booking or deposit.

365.4 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY
In the event a supervisor is summoned to conduct a count of currency, the supervisor shall respond to the requesting officer’s location as soon as practical. If a supervisor is unavailable, arrangements should be made for another supervisor or if available, a senior officer, or second officer to respond.

Accounting for officer safety and circumstances permitting, the supervisor or their designee shall count the currency in the subject’s presence at the scene and package the currency in a self-sealing bag. The supervisor shall seal the bag, sign it, and, absent exigent circumstances, take custody of the currency and transport to the station to be secured, pending booking into the Property Room. The counting of the currency and sealing of the bag shall be video recorded and documented in the police report. The supervisor and arresting officer(s) shall initial the seal on the bag. Every reasonable effort should be made to have the property owner initial the bag. If video recording is not possible, is not available, or the video camera in not operable, photographs shall be taken.

365.5 WATCH COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITY
All currency of inmates being booked into the IPD Jail shall be counted upon entry. The Watch Commander or their designee, shall go to the booking area, open the bag, and count the currency in the arrestee’s presence, unless a field supervisor has video recorded the original count and packaging of the currency in the field. If the currency belonging to the arrestee is being held for evidence or safekeeping, the arresting officer(s) shall provide a receipt to the arrestee. If the currency recovered is pursuant to an investigation with no person in custody, the Watch Commander or their designee shall verify the amount of currency in the self-sealing bag prior to it being booked into the Property Room, unless a field supervisor has video recorded the original count and packaging of the currency in the field. If the amount of currency is too large, the procedure set forth in section 365.3, regarding processing of large amounts of currency shall be followed.
Currency Handling

365.6  CURRENCY IN OTHER AMOUNTS
In instances involving currency under $300.00, and as a result of an arrest or seizure, members shall package, seal, and transport the currency as part of the arrestee’s property to be counted in the jail.

A supervisor or a Watch Commander shall verify the amount of currency before it is submitted to the Property Room.
Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes Reporting

366.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy shall establish a procedure for the mandated reporting of Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes (ARRC) to the Attorney General pursuant to the Reproductive Rights Law Enforcement Act (Penal Code § 13775 et seq.).

366.2 DEFINITIONS
Penal Code § 423.2 provides that the following acts shall be considered Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes (ARRC) when committed by any person, except a parent or guardian acting towards his or her minor child or ward:

(a) By force, threat of force, or physical obstruction that is a crime of violence, intentionally injures, intimidates, interferes with, or attempts to injure, intimidate, or interfere with any person or entity because that person or entity is a reproductive health services client, provider, or assistant, or in order to intimidate any person or entity, or any class of persons or entities, from becoming or remaining a reproductive health services client, provider, or assistant

(b) By non-violent physical obstruction, intentionally injures, intimidates, or interferes with, or attempts to injure, intimidate, or interfere with, any person or entity because that person or entity is a reproductive health services client, provider, or assistant, or in order to intimidate any person or entity, or any class of persons or entities, from becoming or remaining a reproductive health services client, provider or assistant

(c) Intentionally damages or destroys the property of a person, entity, or facility, or attempts to do so, because the person, entity, or facility is a reproductive health services client, provider, assistant, or facility

366.3 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

(a) Upon the receipt of the report of an ARRC, it shall be the responsibility of the Records Manager to also complete an ARRC Data Collection Worksheet (BCIA 8371) in accordance with the instructions contained on such forms.

(b) The ARRC Data Collection Worksheet shall be processed with all related reports and forwarded to the Detective Bureau Commander.

(c) By the tenth day of each month, it shall be the responsibility of the Records Manager to ensure that a Summary Worksheet (BCIA 8370) is submitted to the Department of Justice Criminal Justice Statistics Center.

1. In the event that no ARRC(s) were reported during the previous month, a Summary Worksheet shall be submitted to Department of Justice with an indication that no such crimes were reported.

2. Any ARRC(s) reported in the Summary Worksheet shall be accompanied by a copy of the related Data Collection Worksheet(s).
Mandatory Employer Notification

372.1 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.

372.2 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.

372.2.1 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).

372.2.2 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).

372.2.3 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).

372.2.4 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).

372.3 POLICY
The Inglewood Police Department will meet the reporting requirements of California law to minimize the risks to children and others.

372.4 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

374.1 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.

374.2 POLICY
The Inglewood 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.

374.3 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.

374.4 PROCEDURE
When an individual is required to provide a biological sample, a trained employee shall obtain the sample in accordance with this policy.

374.4.1 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.
Biological Samples

374.5 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 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. Any such use of force, its reporting, and documentation shall be in compliance with the use of force policy and related force option policies.

374.5.1 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).

374.5.2 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).

374.6 LEGAL MANDATES AND RELEVANT LAWS
California law provides for the following:

374.6.1 DOCUMENTATION RELATED TO FORCE
The Watch Commander 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.
Biological Samples

374.6.2 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)).

374.6.3 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.
Child and Dependent Adult Safety

379.1 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.

379.2 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 Inglewood 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.

379.3 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.
379.3.1   AFTER AN ARREST
Whenever an arrest is made, the officer should take all reasonable steps to ensure the safety of the arrestee’s disclosed or discovered children or dependent adults.

Officers should allow the arrestee reasonable time to arrange for care of children and dependent adults. Temporary placement with family or friends may be appropriate. However, any decision should give priority to a care solution that is in the best interest of the child or dependent adult. In such cases the following guidelines should be followed:

(a) Allow the person reasonable time to arrange for the care of children and dependent adults with a responsible party, as appropriate.
   1. Officers should consider allowing the person to use his/her cell phone to facilitate arrangements through access to contact phone numbers, and to lessen the likelihood of call screening by the recipients due to calls from unknown sources.

(b) Unless there is evidence to the contrary (e.g., signs of abuse, drug use, unsafe environment), officers should respect the parent or caregiver’s judgment regarding arrangements for care. It is generally best if the child or dependent adult remains with relatives or family friends that he/she knows and trusts because familiarity with surroundings and consideration for comfort, emotional state and safety are important.
   1. Except when a court order exists limiting contact, the officer should attempt to locate and place children or dependent adults with the non-arrested parent, guardian or caregiver.

(c) Provide for the immediate supervision of children or dependent adults until an appropriate caregiver arrives.

(d) Notify Child Protective Services or the Division of Aging and Adult Services, if appropriate.

(e) Notify the field supervisor or Watch Commander of the disposition of children or dependent adults.

If children or dependent adults are at school or another known location outside the household at the time of arrest, the arresting officer should attempt to contact the school or other known location and inform the principal or appropriate responsible adult of the caregiver’s arrest and of the arrangements being made for the care of the arrestee’s dependent. The result of such actions should be documented in the associated report.

379.3.2   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)).
Child and Dependent Adult Safety

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.

379.3.3 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

379.3.4 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.

379.4 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.
Child and Dependent Adult Safety

Under no circumstances should a child or dependent adult be left unattended or without appropriate care.

379.5 TRAINING
The Training Sergeant is responsible for ensuring that all personnel of this department who may be involved in arrests affecting children or dependent adults receive POST-approved training on effective safety measures when a parent, guardian or caregiver is arrested (Penal Code § 13517.7).
Service Animals

381.1 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).

381.1.1 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)).

381.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Inglewood 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.

381.3 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.
- 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
Service Animals

schizophrenia to distinguish between hallucinations and reality, and helping people
with traumatic brain injury to locate misplaced items or follow daily routines.

381.4 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 Inglewood Police
Department affords to all members of the public (28 CFR 35.136).

381.4.1 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).

381.4.2 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.

381.4.3 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.

381.4.4 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?
Service Animals

- 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.
Department Use of Social Media

388.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines to ensure that any use of social media on behalf of the Department is consistent with the department mission.

This policy does not address all aspects of social media use. Specifically, it does not address:

- Personal use of social media by department members (see the Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking Policy).
- Use of social media in personnel processes (see the Recruitment and Selection Policy).
- Use of social media as part of a criminal investigation, other than disseminating information to the public on behalf of this department (see the Investigation and Prosecution Policy).

388.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Social media - Any of a wide array of Internet-based tools and platforms that allow for the sharing of information, such as the department website or social networking services

388.2 POLICY
The Inglewood Police Department may use social media as a method of effectively informing the public about department services, issues, investigations and other relevant events.

Department members shall ensure that the use or access of social media is done in a manner that protects the constitutional rights of all.

388.3 AUTHORIZED USERS
Only members authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee may utilize social media on behalf of the Department. Authorized members shall use only department-approved equipment during the normal course of duties to post and monitor department-related social media, unless they are specifically authorized to do otherwise by their supervisors.

The Chief of Police may develop specific guidelines identifying the type of content that may be posted. Any content that does not strictly conform to the guidelines should be approved by a supervisor prior to posting.

Requests to post information over department social media by members who are not authorized to post should be made through the member’s chain of command.

388.4 AUTHORIZED CONTENT
Only content that is appropriate for public release, that supports the department mission and conforms to all department policies regarding the release of information may be posted.

Examples of appropriate content include:
Department Use of Social Media

(a) Announcements.
(b) Tips and information related to crime prevention.
(c) Investigative requests for information.
(d) Requests that ask the community to engage in projects that are relevant to the department mission.
(e) Real-time safety information that is related to in-progress crimes, geographical warnings or disaster information.
(f) Traffic information.
(g) Press releases.
(h) Recruitment of personnel.

388.4.1 INCIDENT-SPECIFIC USE
In instances of active incidents where speed, accuracy and frequent updates are paramount (e.g., crime alerts, public safety information, traffic issues), the Public Information Officer or the authorized designee will be responsible for the compilation of information to be released, subject to the approval of the Incident Commander.

388.5 PROHIBITED CONTENT
Content that is prohibited from posting includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Content that is abusive, discriminatory, inflammatory or sexually explicit.
(b) Any information that violates individual rights, including confidentiality and/or privacy rights and those provided under state, federal or local laws.
(c) Any information that could compromise an ongoing investigation.
(d) Any information that could tend to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation or professionalism of the Inglewood Police Department or its members.
(e) Any information that could compromise the safety and security of department operations, members of the Department, victims, suspects or the public.
(f) Any content posted for personal use.
(g) Any content that has not been properly authorized by this policy or a supervisor.

Any member who becomes aware of content on this department’s social media site that he/she believes is unauthorized or inappropriate should promptly report such content to a supervisor. The supervisor will ensure its removal from public view and investigate the cause of the entry.

388.5.1 PUBLIC POSTING PROHIBITED
Department social media sites shall be designed and maintained to prevent posting of content by the public.

The Department may provide a method for members of the public to contact department members directly.
Department Use of Social Media

388.6 MONITORING CONTENT
The Chief of Police will appoint a supervisor to review, at least annually, the use of department social media and report back on, at a minimum, the resources being used, the effectiveness of the content, any unauthorized or inappropriate content and the resolution of any issues.

388.7 RETENTION OF RECORDS
The Administrative Services Bureau Commander should work with the Custodian of Records to establish a method of ensuring that public records generated in the process of social media use are retained in accordance with established records retention schedules.

388.8 TRAINING
Authorized members should receive training that, at a minimum, addresses legal issues concerning the appropriate use of social media sites, as well as privacy, civil rights, dissemination and retention of information posted on department sites.
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation

391.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy is intended ensure the protection and security of ancient or historic grave sites, including notification of personnel responsible for cultural items, in compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (25 USC § 3001 et seq.).

391.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include (43 CFR 10.2):

**Funerary objects and associated funerary objects** - Objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally at the time of death or later with or near individual human remains, or that were made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains.

**Native American human remains** - The physical remains of the body of a person of Native American ancestry.

**Objects of cultural patrimony** - Objects having ongoing historical, traditional or cultural importance that is central to the Native American group or culture itself and therefore cannot be appropriated or conveyed by any individual, including members of the Native American group or Native Hawaiian organization. Such objects must have been considered inalienable by the Native American group at the time the object was separated from the group.

**Sacred objects** - Specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions.

391.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Inglewood Police Department that the protection of Native American human remains, funerary objects, associated funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony is the responsibility of all members. Such protection includes minimizing destruction, contamination, inadvertent disruption or complicated custody transfer processes.

391.3 COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT
Upon discovery or arrival upon a scene where it reasonably appears that a Native American grave, human remains, funerary objects, associated funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony are exposed or otherwise unsecured, members shall secure the site in the same manner as a crime scene. All activity at the scene other than scene preservation activity must cease (43 CFR 10.4).

No photography or video recording may be permitted by the media or any group or individual who may wish to exhibit the remains.
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation

Without delay, the appropriate agency or group shall be notified to respond and take control of the scene. These include the following (43 CFR 10.4):

- Federal land - Appropriate agency at the U.S. Department of the Interior or U.S. Department of Agriculture
- State land/Private land - Coroner, when appropriate (Health and Safety Code § 7050.5)
- Tribal land - Responsible Indian tribal official

391.4 EVIDENCE AND PROPERTY

If the location has been investigated as a possible homicide scene prior to identification as a NAGPRA site, investigators shall work with other appropriate agencies and individuals to ensure the proper transfer and repatriation of any material collected. Members shall ensure that any remains or artifacts located at the site are expediently processed (43 CFR 10.6).
Chapter 4 - Patrol Operations
Bias-Based Policing

401.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance to department members that affirms the Inglewood 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** - An inappropriate reliance on 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 affiliation with any non-criminal group (protected characteristics) as the basis for providing differing law enforcement service or enforcement (Penal Code § 13519.4).

401.2 POLICY
The Inglewood 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.

(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.
**Bias-Based Policing**

**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 REPORTING OF STOPS**

Unless an exception applies under 11 CCR 999.227, an officer conducting a stop of a person shall collect the data elements required by 11 CCR 999.226 for every person stopped and prepare a stop data report. When multiple officers conduct a stop, the officer with the highest level of engagement with the person shall collect the data elements and prepare the report (11 CCR 999.227).

If multiple agencies are involved in a stop and the Inglewood Police Department is the primary agency, the Inglewood Police Department officer shall collect the data elements and prepare the stop data report (11 CCR 999.227).

The stop data report should be completed by the end of the officer’s shift or as soon as practicable (11 CCR 999.227).

**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 Data 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.
Bias-Based Policing

2. Recordings or data that capture a potential instance of bias-based policing should be appropriately retained for administrative investigation purposes.

(c) Supervisors shall initiate investigations of any actual or alleged violations of this policy.

(d) Supervisors should take prompt and reasonable steps to address any retaliatory action taken against any member of this department who discloses information concerning bias-based policing.

401.6 ADMINISTRATION
Each year, the Patrol Bureau 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 as directed by the Training Section.

(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 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 Internal Affairs Division Manager shall ensure that all data required by the California Department of Justice (DOJ) regarding complaints of racial bias against officers is collected and provided to the Records Manager for required reporting to the DOJ (Penal Code § 13012; Penal Code § 13020). See the Records Section Policy.

Supervisors should ensure that data stop reports are provided to the Records Manager for required annual reporting to the DOJ (Government Code § 12525.5) (See Records Bureau Policy).
Briefing Training

404.1 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 assignments
(c) Notifying officers of new Special Orders or changes in Special Orders
(d) Reviewing recent incidents for training purposes
(e) Providing training on a variety of subjects

404.2 PREPARATION OF MATERIALS
The supervisor conducting Briefing is responsible for preparation of the materials necessary for a constructive briefing. Supervisors shall utilize the approved discussion list of briefing topics maintained on the Watch Commander's computer to review current Inglewood Police Department policies and procedures. Briefing topics and their accompanying discussions shall be prepared and moderated by supervisors in accordance with the Patrol Briefing Protocol.

404.3 RETENTION OF BRIEFING TRAINING RECORDS
Briefing training materials and a curriculum or summary shall be documented by the Watch Commander and stored on the Watch Commander's computer.
Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity

406.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance in handling a major crime or disaster.

406.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Inglewood 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.

406.3 SCENE RESPONSIBILITY
The first officer at the scene of a crime or major incident is generally responsible for the immediate safety of the public and preservation of the scene. Officers shall also consider officer safety and the safety of those persons entering or exiting the area, including those rendering medical aid to any injured parties. Once an officer has assumed or been assigned to maintain the integrity and security of the crime or disaster scene, the officer shall maintain the crime or disaster scene until he/she is properly relieved by a supervisor or other designated person.

406.4 FIRST RESPONDER CONSIDERATIONS
The following list generally describes the first responder’s function at a crime or disaster scene. This list is not intended to be all-inclusive, is not necessarily in order and may be altered according to the demands of each situation:

(a) Broadcast emergency information, including requests for additional assistance and resources.
(b) Provide for the general safety of those within the immediate area by mitigating, reducing or eliminating threats or dangers.
(c) Locate or identify suspects and determine whether dangerous suspects are still within the area.
(d) Provide first aid to injured parties if it can be done safely.
(e) Evacuate the location safely as required or appropriate.
(f) Secure the inner perimeter.
(g) Protect items of apparent evidentiary value.
(h) Secure an outer perimeter.
(i) Identify potential witnesses.
(j) Start a chronological log noting critical times and personnel allowed access.

406.5 SEARCHES
Officers arriving at crime or disaster scenes are often faced with the immediate need to search for and render aid to victims, and to determine if suspects are present and continue to pose a threat. Once officers are satisfied that no additional suspects are present and/or there are no injured
Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity

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.

406.5.1 CONSENT
When possible, officers should seek written consent to search from authorized individuals. However, in the case of serious crimes or major investigations, it may be prudent to also obtain a search warrant. Consent as an additional authorization may be sought, even in cases where a search warrant has been granted.

406.6 EXECUTION OF HEALTH ORDERS
Any sworn member of this department is authorized to enforce all orders of the local health officer that have been issued for the purpose of preventing the spread of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease (Health and Safety Code § 120155).
Armored Rescue Vehicle

409.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose and scope of this policy is to set guidelines for the use, training and storage of the Department's, as well as the South Bay Regional “Lenco Bearcat” Armored Rescue Vehicle (ARV).

409.2 USE OF THE ARMORED RESCUE VEHICLE
The use of the ARV will be authorized by the field supervisor and/or Watch Commander. The use of the ARV will only be for legitimate patrol purposes which include, but are not limited to patrol calls involving armed subjects, SWAT callouts, SWAT search warrants, officer or citizen rescues, or authorized training. If the ARV is deployed on such incidents, notification will be made immediately after deployment to both the Duty Commander and the SWAT Commander. Additionally, the SWAT Commander, or his/her designee, shall be notified post-incident to conduct a check of the ARV's equipment and fuel level.

Should the use of the South Bay Regional ARV be required, a notification for use of this ARV shall be made to the Hawthorne Police Department's Watch Commander, in addition to the above notifications.

The ARV may also be used for demonstrations, displays, or special events only with the authorization of the SWAT Commander, or his/her designee.

Officers shall not be placed in a position in the ARV in which they have not received department-approved training.

Absent exigent circumstances, the supervisor or officer in charge of the incident shall brief each officer being deployed in the ARV with their assignment and responsibilities. The officer(s) shall acknowledge an understanding of their assignment and responsibilities prior to deployment.

409.3 USE OF THE ARMORED RESCUE VEHICLE BY OUTSIDE AGENCIES
The use of the Department's ARV by outside agencies for emergency purposes will be authorized by the Watch Commander, who shall notify the Duty Commander and SWAT Commander of such use. The use of the ARV by outside agencies for purposes other than emergencies will be authorized by the SWAT Commander.

409.4 ARMORED RESCUE VEHICLE OPERATOR TRAINING
Periodic training will be conducted which incorporates the operation of the ARV, its equipment, as well as patrol tactics when using the armored rescue vehicle. This training will be conducted by SWAT Personnel. A valid class “C” California Driver License is all that is required to drive the ARV.

409.5 ARMORED RESCUE VEHICLE STORAGE
The Department's ARV will be stored at the Inglewood City Service Center when not in use. The South Bay Regional ARV is stored and maintained at the police facility of an allied South Bay Police Department. When the South Bay Regional ARV is needed, Inglewood Police Personnel
Armored Rescue Vehicle

will respond to the appropriate agency to pick up the ARV after the necessary notifications have been made.

409.6 ARMORED RESCUE VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

Maintenance of the ARV is the responsibility of the SWAT Commander, or his/her designee. Officers from the SWAT Team will routinely check the ARV ensuring its equipment is properly stored and in working order. They will also ensure the battery is charged, the trickle charger is attached, the engine is in working order, and that the ARV is ready for immediate deployment.
Ride-Alone Policy

410.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Ride-Alone 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-Alone Program.

The Ride-Alone Program is designed to bring the community and its police officers together. The intention of the program is to initiate a long range, full-scale effort to acquaint the police and the community with their respective challenges and to stimulate actions aimed at resolving these challenges. It is further hoped that police officers and community members will better understand each other, establish lines of communication, and encourage mutual efforts toward crime prevention within the City of Inglewood. This program will put into practice a level of transparency, allowing the community to plainly observe police operations. The success of the program and its objectives are contingent on the efforts of the Department and community equally.

410.1.1 ELIGIBILITY
The Inglewood Police Department Ride-Alone Program is offered to police applicants and other citizens at the discretion of the Chief of Police. 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 16 years of age
- Prior criminal history
- Pending criminal action
- Pending lawsuit against the Department
- Denial by any supervisor

410.1.2 AVAILABILITY
The Ride-Alone Program is available on most days of the week, with certain exceptions. The ride-along times are from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. Exceptions to this schedule may be made as approved by the Chief of Police, Bureau Commander, or Watch Commander.

410.2 PROCEDURE TO REQUEST A RIDE-ALONG
Generally, ride-along requests will be scheduled by the Patrol Bureau Adjutant. The participant will complete a ride-along request and 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 Patrol Bureau Adjutant 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.
Ride-Along Policy

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.

410.2.1 PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS
Once approved, civilian ride-alongs will be allowed to ride no more than once every twelve months. An exception would apply to the following: Cadets, Explorers, Chaplains, Reserves, police applicants, and all others with approval from the Chief of Police.

An effort will be made to ensure that no more than one citizen will participate in a ride-along during any given time period. Normally, no more than one ride-along will be allowed in the officer's vehicle at a given time.

Ride-along requirements for police cadets are covered in the Police Cadets Policy.

410.2.2 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. Observers will be issued an identification name tag stating "Citizen Observer". This name tag will be worn in plain view during the ride.

410.2.3 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.

410.2.4 RIDE-ALONG CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECK
All Ride-along applicants, with the exception of current Inglewood Police Department employees, 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 Inglewood Police Department) (CLETS Policies, Practices and Procedures Manual § 1.6.1.F.2.). The criminal history check shall be completed prior to any Ride-Along occurring.

410.3 OFFICER’S RESPONSIBILITY
The officer shall advise the dispatcher that a ride-along is present in the vehicle before going into service. Notification should be made via MDC broadcast. Officers shall consider the safety of the ride-along at all times. Officers should use sound discretion when encountering a potentially dangerous situation, and if feasible, let the participant out of the vehicle in a well-lighted place of safety. The dispatcher will be advised of the situation and as soon as practical have another
police unit respond to pick up the participant at that location. The ride-along may be continued or terminated at this time.

410.3.1 HOST OFFICER INTERACTION RESPONSIBILITIES
The officer providing the Ride-Along shall consider doing the following as a means to interact with the observer, to better provide information as it relates to police practices, operations, and procedure:

(a) The officer shall respond to all calls in a safe manner
(b) While en route to a call or proactive contact, the officer shall attempt to brief the observer as it relates to radio transmissions
(c) He/she shall explain the procedure being applied to the situation and how it relates to best operational practices
(d) He/she should instruct the observer regarding appropriate placement and positioning while en route to the call, during the course of the call, and for events that may be rapidly developing

410.4 CONTROL OF RIDE-ALONG
The assigned employee shall maintain control over the ride-along at all times and instruct him/her in the conditions that necessarily limit their participation. These instructions should include:

(a) The ride-along will follow the directions of the officer
(b) The officer shall ensure the ride-along is properly restrained by a safety belt
(c) The ride-along will not become involved in any investigation, handling of evidence, discussions with victims or suspects, or handling any police equipment
(d) 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
(e) Ride-alongs may be allowed to continue riding during the transportation and booking process provided this does not jeopardize their safety
(f) 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
(g) Under no circumstance shall a civilian ride along, including members of the media, be permitted to enter a private residence with an officer without the expressed consent of the resident or other authorized person. This consent is to be obtained in writing. Under no circumstances should a ride-along or any other citizen accompany an officer onto private property during the service of a search warrant unless the third party’s presence is related to the justification for the police entry
(h) Observers shall be permitted to attend the entire roll call/briefing for the hours during which they will be observing. Discretionary measure by the Watch Commander may be used whenever sensitive material is to be discussed
Ride-Along Policy

(i) It shall be the responsibility of the Watch Commander to determine if a completed waiver form is properly signed and submitted prior to allowing an observer to enter the assigned patrol vehicle.

(j) All officers assigned to the Patrol Bureau shall participate in the program.

(k) No cameras or recording devices may be taken on rides unless under special circumstances (i.e. news media personnel) and special permission has been previously obtained from the Chief of Police.

(l) The officer shall note on his/her MDC log the ride-along's name, the start time of the ride-along, and the end time of the ride-along.

(m) All Department employees are to be accommodated as "walk-ins" seeking to ride-along. Prior approval must be obtained by the Patrol Bureau Commander or his/her designee. Inglewood Police Department personnel are to limit the number of ride-alongs to one per quarter. If the ride-along is approved, a waiver shall be completed, provided the employee is off-duty.

(n) City employees who are required to ride-along as part of their duties during working hours need not complete a waiver form; however, they will be subject to the criminal history check. City employees participating in a ride-along off-duty would assume responsibility for any injuries incurred, thus a waiver form is required.
Hazardous Material Response

412.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Hazardous materials present a potential harm to employees resulting from their exposure. To comply with Title 8, California Code of Regulations, § 5194, the following is to be the policy of this department.

412.1.1 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL DEFINED
A hazardous material is a substance which by its nature, containment and 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.

412.2 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSE
Employees may encounter situations involving suspected hazardous materials, such as at the scene of a traffic accident, chemical spill or fire. When employees 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 § 25354.5).

412.3 REPORTING EXPOSURE(S)
Department personnel 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 employee in an employee memorandum that shall be forwarded via chain of command to the Commanding Officer. Should the affected employee be unable to document the exposure for any reason, it shall be the responsibility of the notified supervisor to complete the memorandum.
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.

412.3.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY
When a supervisor has been informed that an employee has been exposed to a hazardous material, he/she shall ensure that immediate medical treatment is obtained and appropriate action is taken to lessen the exposure.

To ensure the safety of employees, safety equipment is available through supervisory personnel. Safety items not maintained by the Department will be obtained through the Fire Department.
Response to Bomb Calls

416.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to assist members of the Inglewood 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.

416.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Inglewood Police Department to place a higher priority on the safety of persons and the public over damage or destruction to public or private property.

416.3 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. The Watch Commander shall notify the Duty Commander of any bomb threat and/or detonation; subsequently, the Duty Commander shall notify the Chief of Police of the bomb threat and/or detonation.

416.4 GOVERNMENT FACILITY OR PROPERTY
A bomb threat targeting a government facility may require a different response based on the government agency.

416.4.1 INGLEWOOD POLICE DEPARTMENT FACILITY
If the bomb threat is against the Inglewood 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.

416.4.2 OTHER COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL FACILITY OR PROPERTY
If the bomb threat is against a county or municipal facility within the jurisdiction of the Inglewood 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

416.4.3 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.

416.5 PRIVATE FACILITY OR PROPERTY
When a member of this department receives notification of a bomb threat at a location in the City of Inglewood, 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.

416.5.1 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.

416.6 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.

416.7 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.

416.7.1 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.

416.7.2 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
• Duty Commander
• Chief of Police
Response to Bomb Calls

- 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

416.7.3 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.

416.7.4 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.
Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

422.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines to ensure that members of the Inglewood Police Department extend appropriate privileges and immunities to foreign diplomatic and consular representatives in accordance with international law.

422.2 POLICY
The Inglewood 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.

422.3 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.

422.4 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.

422.5 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.

422.6 DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY TABLE
Reference table on diplomatic immunity:
<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>Yes</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 Yes otherwise</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>
<td>Yes (note (a))</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise</td>
<td>No for official acts Yes otherwise (note (a))</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability (note (a))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int’l Org Staff</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>
<td>Yes</td>
<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.

### Category | Arrested or Detained | Enter Residence Subject to Ordinary Procedures | Issued Traffic Citation | Subpoenaed as Witness | Prosecuted | Recognized Family Members
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Diplomatic Agent | No (note (b)) | NoYesNoSame as sponsor (full immunity & inviolability) | Member of Admin and Tech Staff | NoYesNoSame as sponsor (full immunity & inviolability) | Service Staff | Yes (note (a))YesYesYesNo for official actsYes otherwise (note (a))No immunity or inviolability
Member of Admin and Tech Staff | No (note (b)) | NoYesNoSame as sponsor (full immunity & inviolability) | Service Staff | Yes (note (a))YesYesYesNo for official actsYes otherwise (note (a))No immunity or inviolability
Service Staff | Yes (note (a))YesYesYesNo for official actsYes otherwise (note (a))No immunity or inviolability
Career Consul Officer | Yes if for a felony and pursuant to a warrant (note (a))Yes (note (d))YesNo for official actsTestimony may not be compelled in any caseNo for official actsYes otherwise (note (a))No immunity or inviolability
Honorable Consul Officer | YesYesYesNo for official actsYes otherwiseNo immunity or inviolability
Consulate Employees | Yes (note (a))YesYesNo for official actsYes otherwise (note (a))No immunity or inviolability
Int’l Org Staff | Yes (note (b))Yes (note (c))Yes (note (c))YesYes (note (c))No for official actsYes otherwise
Immigration Violations

428.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to members of the Inglewood Police Department relating to immigration and interacting with federal immigration officials.

428.1.1 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.

428.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Inglewood 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.

428.3 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.

428.4 IMMIGRATION INQUIRIES PROHIBITED
Officers shall not inquire into an individual’s immigration status for immigration enforcement purposes (Government Code § 7284.6).

428.4.1 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).
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).

428.5 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).

428.5.1 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.

428.6 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.).

428.7 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):
Immigration Violations

(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.

428.7.1 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.

428.7.2 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 information as to whether the Inglewood Police Department intends to comply with the request (Government Code § 7283.1).

If the Inglewood 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).

428.7.3 ICE INTERVIEWS
Before any interview regarding civil immigration violations takes place between ICE personnel and an individual in custody, the Inglewood 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
**Immigration Violations**

attorney present. The consent form must be available in the languages specified in Government Code § 7283.1.

428.7.4 **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.

428.8 **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.

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). Form I-914 Supplement B certification shall be completed if the victim qualifies under Penal Code § 236.5 or Penal Code § 679.11 (human trafficking).

(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.

(e) Inform the victim liaison of any requests and their status.
Immigration Violations

428.8.1 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 (as defined in Penal Code § 679.10 and Penal Code § 679.11) 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.

428.8.2 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).

428.8.3 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).

428.9 TRAINING
The Training Sergeant 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.).
Patrol Rifle Program

432.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
In order to more effectively and accurately address the increasing level of fire power and body armor utilized by criminal suspects, the Inglewood Police Department will make tactical rifles available. Qualified officers will have an additional option, in the form of either a personally owned tactical rifle or a tactical rifle owned by the City of Inglewood Police Department. The policy and procedures governing the use of deadly force shall apply to the tactical rifle.

This policy does not propose a higher legal standard than is created by law. Violations of this policy may form the basis for disciplinary action. Violations of law form the basis for criminal and/or civil sanctions to be determined in the appropriate judicial setting.

432.2 PATROL RIFLE PROGRAM
Pursuant to California Penal Code 30630., full-time police officers are authorized to purchase assault weapons for the purpose of carrying out their official duties. Inglewood police officers must successfully complete probation and be in good standing for authorization to participate in the Patrol Rifle Program.

Officers wishing to participate in the Patrol Rifle Program must, upon selection, complete the required course with a Department issued rifle, prior to being approved for the purchase of a personally owned rifle. If the officer opts not to purchase a rifle, they may continue to utilize the Department-issued rifle.

Officers who have successfully completed the required training and qualification have the option of purchasing a tactical rifle from a Federal Firearms Dealer authorized to sell assault weapons. An officer who chooses to carry and deploy a personally owned tactical rifle is required to obtain a "gun purchase letter" for consideration and authorization. The letter can be found on the Department’s intranet site within "Web Partner". The authorization letter shall be submitted to the dealer upon purchase of the rifle. Any authorization letter, signed by the Chief of Police, not used after thirty (30) calendar days shall be returned to the officer’s immediate supervisor. Any subsequent authorization letter must be resubmitted for consideration. The letter must be signed by the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

Any officer choosing to purchase and possess a tactical rifle is required to meet with the OIC, Firearms Training Unit before the purchase. The OIC of the Firearms Training Unit shall review the specifications of the desired rifle, review this policy in its entirety with the officer, and provide the necessary documents for the process. After the officer has received the rifle, he/she shall complete and submit the DROS (Dealer’s Record of Sale) including all related and legally required documentation for the tactical rifle. The officer shall present the rifle and completed documentation to the Range Staff within ten (10) working days, whereupon the weapon and documents shall be inspected. Additionally, the officer shall present a photocopy of the completed State of California, Department Of Justice Peace Officer Assault Weapon Registration Form (Form BOF 023p – Rev. 02/2015) to the Firearms Training Unit. The officer shall also submit a copy of Peace Officer
Patrol Rifle Program

Assault Weapon Registration Notification letter (Form BOF/AWR-0009) for the rifle purchased for participation in the Patrol Rifle Program.

Should an officer separate from the Department (i.e. retirement, resignation, termination etc.) he/she may retain possession of personally owned rifle, provided a violation of law is not the cause of separation from the Department, and the terms of the separation do not forbid possession of a firearm. Retired officers and reserve officers are not eligible for the Patrol Rifle Program.

432.2.1 DEFINITION
A tactical rifle is an authorized weapon which is owned by either the Department or the authorized officer. The rifle is to be made available to properly trained and qualified officers as a supplemental resource to the duty handgun and shotgun. No personally owned rifles may be carried for duty unless approved, in writing, by the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

432.2.2 SELECTION
A sworn officer seeking authorization to participate in the Patrol Rifle Program must submit a written memorandum requesting participation in the Patrol Rifle Program. The memorandum is to be submitted, via the OIC, Firearms Training Unit, to the Office of the Chief of Police. All records and data pertaining to each officer and the tactical rifle shall be maintained by the Firearms Training Unit. The criteria for an officer’s selection for the Patrol Rifle Program include the following:

(a) Successful completion of probationary period;
(b) Positive supervisory endorsements;
(c) Past experience and training with special weapons / rifles;
(d) Officer’s performance evaluations; and
(e) Current weapon proficiency.

432.3 SPECIFICATIONS
Only weapons and ammunition meeting Department specifications, approved by the Chief of Police, and issued by the Department may be used by officers in the capacity of their lawful duties. The tactical rifle issued by the Department is the Colt AR15. An officer may purchase an AR-15 style rifle from a reputable manufacturer, with prior approval from the OIC, Firearms Training Unit before purchase. Only ammunition approved and issued by the Department shall be used with Department issued or personally owned rifles.

All rifles shall meet the following criteria to be considered for the Patrol Rifle Program:

(a) The barrel length shall be between sixteen (16) and twenty (20) inches;
(b) The rifle shall be chambered in for .223 caliber / 5.56mm (NATO) ammunition;
(c) Semiautomatic only, burst or fullautomatic rifles shall not be authorized;
(d) The rifle stock shall be either fixed or telescoping;
(e) The trigger shall be of standard installation by the manufacturer, without modification;
Patrol Rifle Program

(f) Aperture style sighting shall be either primary or secondary (co-witness) system of accurately targeting;

(g) The rifle shall be equipped with a sling. Single, two point, or three point slings are authorized and must be approved by the Firearms Training Unit prior to use;

(h) Each rifle shall have five (5) magazines dedicated to the rifle. Only twenty (20) or thirty (30) round magazines are authorized. No higher capacity magazines or magazine extenders are authorized for field use; and

(i) The rifle shall have a locking soft or hard case. The case shall accommodate the rifle, magazines, sling, and any additional authorized equipment for the rifle.

432.4 RIFLE MAINTENANCE

(a) Primary responsibility for maintenance of Department owned tactical rifles shall fall on the Range Staff or authorized armorer who shall inspect and service each rifle once annually;

(b) Personally owned, Department issued tactical rifles, and related equipment shall be subject to inspection by a supervisor or Range Staff at any time while the officer is on duty;

(c) Minor repairs and modifications may be handled by the Range Staff in accordance with subsection (f);

(d) Each officer carrying a tactical rifle shall be required to field strip and clean an assigned rifle as needed;

(e) Each officer shall be responsible for promptly reporting any damage or malfunction of an assigned tactical rifle; and

(f) No modification shall be made to any tactical rifle, whether Department or personally owned, without prior written request and approval from the Range Staff, as authorized by the Chief of Police.

If a rifle is deemed not to be in compliance with this policy, the officer will not be allowed to deploy the rifle for field duty until all of the necessary modifications are completed to bring the rifle into compliance with this policy.

432.5 TRAINING

An officer shall not carry or utilize the tactical rifle unless he/she has successfully completed departmental training. This training shall consist of an initial twentyfour (24) hour Tactical Rifle User’s Course and qualifying score verified by a certified rifle instructor. The initial training shall be completed within onehundred eighty (180) days from the date the tactical rifle was inspected by the Range Staff. Officers shall, thereafter, be required to successfully complete at least two (2) of the three (3) rifle re-certifications and qualifications offered during the calendar year, as scheduled by the Firearms Training Unit. Failure to complete the necessary re-certifications/qualifications will result in the officer not being able to deploy their rifle for field duty until they complete the range portion of the initial twenty-four (24) hour patrol rifle course. Upon successful completion of the course, the officer will be reinstated into the Patrol Rifle Program.
Patrol Rifle Program

Additionally, if an officer demonstrates a lack of interest, lack of competency, and/or is unable to complete the required qualification, after three attempts on any one training/requalification session, the officer will be suspended from the Patrol Rifle Program.

Upon suspension, the affected officer will meet with the OIC, Firearms Training Unit to discuss their performance and interest in their continued participation in the Patrol Rifle Program. Reinstatement will only occur after remedial training and qualification is successfully completed by the officer with the Firearms Training Unit.

Any officer who fails to qualify or successfully complete two or more Department sanctioned training/qualification sessions within a calendar year will no longer be authorized to carry the tactical rifle. Successful completion of the initial twenty-four (24) hour course must be achieved before authorization will be reinstated.

432.6 DEPLOYMENT OF THE PATROL RIFLE

In conjunction with the duty to protect the people of this City, the Inglewood Police Department equips officers with weapons sufficient to control most field situations. In determining the type of weapons and ammunition routinely carried by field officers, a careful balance must be achieved between our urban setting and the degree of danger we face. Unforeseen situations occur which require immediate access to specialized weapons in order to appropriately respond to a given incident, while protecting the community as well as the officers responding to the incident.

Recognizing the potential for these unforeseen situations, the Department has authorized the deployment of tactical rifles. These tactical rifles may only be deployed by specially trained and authorized officers.

Though the deployment of the patrol rifle is usually restricted to spontaneous events, the Chief of Police or the Watch Commander may authorize their deployment on a preplanned basis for station defense, in conjunction with a Mobile Field Force deployment, or in other extraordinary, high-risk emergency events. Deployment and discharge of the patrol rifle, under these circumstances, shall be governed by the Department’s Use of Force Policy, Policy Manual § 300.

Patrol Rifles shall only be deployed with the approval or request from a supervisor, under these general guidelines, which include, but are not limited to:

(a) Situations where the officer reasonably anticipates an encounter with a suspect(s) armed with a firearm;

(b) Suspect(s) armed with superior weapons;

(c) Multiple suspects who pose an immediate and deadly threat to officers or citizens.

(d) Containment of barricaded suspect(s), prior to the arrival of SWAT;

(e) When an officer reasonably believes that a suspect may be wearing body armor;

(f) A sniper like approach by a suspect(s);
Patrol Rifle Program

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

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

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

(j) High-risk traffic stops;

(k) Warrant service; and

(l) As the tactical situation dictates.

Exception: When an officer encounters an immediate life threatening situation that meets the deployment criteria and sufficient time does not permit obtaining supervisory approval or making a supervisory notification, they may deploy their patrol rifle without supervisory approval. When this occurs, the officer deploying their rifle shall report it to a supervisor as soon as practical. The circumstances surrounding the emergency deployment of the patrol rifle including the supervisory notification are to be recorded in the call history of the officer’s MDC. Examples of these encounters include, but are not limited to, hostage situations, active shooter/MACTAC incidents, and citizen/officer rescues.

Officers deploying their rifles in the field, prior to the response, approval, or presence of a field supervisor, shall inform Police Communications via the primary radio frequency utilizing the term “Code Robert”. Police Communications shall then notify the field supervisor or Watch Commander, who will make a determination if such a deployment is authorized under this policy.

432.6.1 PRE-PATROL SAFETY CHECKS
At the beginning of each shift the following safety checks of the tactical rifle shall be completed:

(a) Ensure the safety is on;

(b) Ensure the chamber is empty;

(c) Inspect the condition of the rifle and ensure the rifle is in proper condition; and

(d) Inspect the magazine and ensure it is loaded and ammunition is in good condition.

432.7 DISCHARGE OF THE PATROL RIFLE
The discharge of the patrol rifle shall be governed by the Department's Use of Force Policy, Policy § 300.

432.8 PATROL READY
In accordance with California Penal Code 30630. only authorized, sworn personnel shall have the patrol rifle readily available for use in the discharge of their official duties. To conclude the issue
of what constitutes readily available, the determining factors shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) A uniformed police officer assigned to the Patrol Bureau shall have the rifle available in his/her assigned patrol car while on-duty.

(b) A nonuniformed officer assigned to the Administrative Services Bureau or Detective Bureau shall have the rifle stored in his/her personal Department locker while on-duty, unless assigned or scheduled for field duties.

Any qualified officer carrying a tactical rifle in the field shall maintain the weapon in a patrol ready condition until deployed. A rifle is considered in a patrol ready condition when it has been inspected by the assigned officer, the fire selector switch is in the safe position, the chamber is empty and a fully loaded magazine is inserted into the magazine well.

432.9 RIFLE STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION

On-Duty Storage:

(a) The rifle shall be placed in the vehicle’s locking mount system;

(b) When the locking mount system will not accommodate the officer’s rifle, the rifle shall be stored in the trunk of the vehicle; and

(c) Rifles secured in the trunk of the vehicle shall be stored in the officer’s soft or hard rifle case.

Off-Duty Storage:

(a) Ensuring the rifle is appropriately stored and secured is the officer’s responsibility;

(b) In accordance with California Penal Code 25100 (Criminal Storage of a Firearm) which governs the proper securing of a firearm when inside a residence, it shall be the officer’s obligation to properly secure any and all firearms located inside his/her residence.

Transportation of Rifle:

(a) To minimize exposure and concern to citizens, officers transporting a tactical rifle while off-duty shall have the rifle and related equipment concealed in a locking rifle case.

432.9.1 SALE, TRANSFER OR LOSS OF A PERSONALLY OWNED RIFLE

Employees shall notify the Range Staff within 7 business days of sale, transfer, or loss of the patrol rifle.

If the patrol rifle is sold, the officer shall write and submit, to the OIC, Firearms Training Unit, an InterDepartment Memorandum describing to whom the weapon was sold or transferred and when the sale or transfer occurred.

In the event of loss or theft of the weapon, the officer shall immediately notify the appropriate law enforcement agency having jurisdiction. The officer shall provide the Range Staff a copy of the report and an InterDepartment Memorandum summarizing the events of the lost/stolen rifle.
Patrol Rifle Program

432.9.2 AUTHORIZED LIGHTS, OPTICS, AND PARTS
Patrol rifles, whether personally owned or owned by the Department shall not be modified other than as follows without the prior approval of the Range Staff:

(a) Foreend light attachment that does not interfere or alter the function of the weapon;
(b) Ambidextrous fire selector;
(c) Replacement pistol grip;
(d) Trigger Guard;
(e) Telescoping stock; and
(f) Approved sighting system.

Supplemental sighting systems shall have the lowest power of magnification no higher than 4X magnification and the highest power shall not be higher than 6X. The system shall allow immediate access to the iron sights, for a co-witness, should the system fail. If an officer chooses to mount a sighting system, a flip-up rear sight will be mandatory. If an officer elects to install a sighting system that varies in magnification (example, 1X-4X) they are not required to have a flip-up rear sight. The Range Staff shall maintain a list of acceptable manufactures and models which shall be updated annually.

432.9.3 PERSONALLY OWNED TACTICAL RIFLES
An officer who owns a rifle purchased prior to January 1, 2000, and which conforms to the specifications described in this policy, may be considered for the Patrol Rifle Program. Officers carrying personally owned tactical rifles must comply with the inspection requirements set forth by this policy.
Tactical Shotgun

433.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
In order to more effectively and efficiently address a variety of situations that officers encounter, the Inglewood Police Department will make shotguns available. Qualified patrol officers shall deploy the shotgun as an additional patrol weapon. The policy and procedures governing the use of deadly force shall apply to the shotgun.

This policy does not propose a higher legal standard than already created by state or federal law. Violations of this policy may form the basis for disciplinary action. Violations of law may form the basis for criminal and/or civil sanctions to be determined in the appropriate judicial setting.

433.2 DEPLOYMENT
Only the Remington Series 870 shotgun, provided by the Department, is authorized by the Chief of Police for use by sworn personnel of the Inglewood Police Department.

It is the patrol officer’s responsibility to ensure their police vehicle is equipped with a shotgun. At the beginning of each patrol shift, each officer will sign out a shotgun assigned to their respective watch. The officer shall sign out the weapon on the prescribed form in the Field Deployment Office and it shall be verified by a supervisor.

Shotguns assigned to patrol shall have four (4) double-ought (OO) buckshot rounds loaded in the magazine and six (6) slug rounds placed appropriately in the ammunition carrier. Each officer is issued ammunition and each officer bears the responsibility to safely load and unload the shotgun at the beginning and end of their shift.

Before going into service, it is the patrol officer’s responsibility to inspect the magazine, chamber, and weapon-mounted light to ensure the weapon is in good condition and in proper working order. If the shotgun is found not to be in proper working order, the officer shall immediately notify a supervisor. It shall be the supervisor’s responsibility to remove the weapon from service, tag the weapon to identify the problem, and ensure the Range Staff is notified of the inoperable weapon.

Following the inspection, the shotgun shall be secured in the lockable rack of the patrol vehicle. At the end of the patrol shift, the shotgun is to be unloaded and returned to the appropriate cabinet in the Field Deployment Office. The officer must sign the weapon in on the appropriate form and have its return verified by a supervisor.

(a) The chamber shall be empty;
(b) The bolt/slide in the forward or battery position;
(c) The safety in the SAFE or ON position; and
(d) Four (4) double-ought (OO) buckshot loaded into the magazine.
(e) Six (6) slug rounds placed in the ammunition carrier

At the end of the patrol shift, the shotgun is to be unloaded and returned to the appropriate cabinet in the Field Deployment Office. The officer must sign the weapon in on the appropriate form and have its return verified by a supervisor.
433.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY
Any shotgun in need of repair shall be immediately taken out of service and reported to a supervisor. The supervisor shall remove the weapon from service, tag the weapon to identify the problem, and notify the Range Staff for repair.

It shall be the responsibility of the supervisor to ensure that, as part of the daily vehicle inspection process, each patrol vehicle going into service is equipped with a shotgun and the required ammunition.

433.4 FIREARMS QUALIFICATION
All sworn employees are required to qualify with a shotgun on an approved range and in accordance with a prescribed schedule of training. The Range Staff shall keep accurate records of qualifications, training courses, weapon repairs and maintenance, and other information as directed by the OIC, Firearms Training Unit.

The Range Staff shall be responsible for providing qualification courses which incorporate tactical shooting training. These tactical shooting courses shall provide all sworn employees with practical training designed to simulate a variety of field situations.

On an annual basis, all sworn employees authorized to carry a shotgun will receive training on the Department’s Use of Force policy; this training will require the employee to demonstrate his/her knowledge and understanding of the policy.

Any employee who is unable to qualify for any reason, including injury, illness, duty status, or scheduling conflict, shall submit a memorandum to his/her immediate supervisor. Employees who repeatedly fail to qualify will be relieved from field duty and, as appropriate, may be subject to disciplinary action.

Sworn employees who fail to qualify on the first attempt shall be provided with remedial training until proficiency is demonstrated. Employees requiring remedial range training shall be subject to the following:

(a) Employees shall be given credit for range qualification after remedial training and a qualifying score is obtained;

(b) Additional range assignments may be required until consistent weapon proficiency is demonstrated; and

(c) No range credit will be given for the following:

1. Unauthorized range makeup;

2. Failure to qualify after remedial training.
Obtaining Air Support

438.1 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.

438.2 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.

438.2.1 REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE FROM ANOTHER AGENCY
After consideration and approval of the request for a helicopter, the Watch Commander, or his/her designee, will call the closest agency having helicopter support available. The Watch Commander on duty will apprise that agency of the specific details of the incident prompting the request.

438.2.2 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.
Mobile Data Computer Use

448.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the proper access, use and application of the Mobile Data 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.

448.2 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).

448.3 POLICY
Inglewood 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.

448.4 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.

448.4.1 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.
Mobile Data Computer Use

Short transmissions, such as a member placing themselves enroute or on scene at a call, are permitted if it reasonably appears that it can be done safely. Otherwise, vehicle operators are prohibited from using the MDC while the vehicle is in motion.

448.5 DOCUMENTATION OF ACTIVITY
Except as otherwise directed by the Watch Commander or other department-established protocol, all high priority 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.

The MDC was designed to streamline the communications function, enhance efficiency, and to reduce voice radio traffic. Proper use of the MDC increases member's capability by allowing individual members to simultaneously query multiple law enforcement databases and MDC and voice transmissions are used to document the member's daily activity. The use of MDCs limits voice radio traffic, which can be monitored utilizing current radio scanner technology.

Personnel normally responsible for handling calls for service, shall utilize the MDC in the performance of their duties. The use of the MDC is not optional. When assigned to a vehicle equipped with an MDC, members shall utilize the MDC as their primary source of communication.

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.

448.5.1 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.

448.5.2 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.
Mobile Data Computer Use

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.

448.6 EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

448.6.1 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.

448.6.2 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.
Foot Pursuits

458.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines to assist officers in making the decision to initiate or continue the pursuit of suspects on foot.

458.2 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.

458.3 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.
Foot Pursuits

(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.

458.4 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.
Foot Pursuits

(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.

458.5 RESPONSIBILITIES IN FOOT PURSUITS

458.5.1 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.

458.5.2 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.
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458.5.3 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.

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.

458.5.4 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.

458.6 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.
Foot Pursuits

(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.

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.

458.7 FOOT PURSUIT REVIEW BOARD

Foot pursuits will be reviewed in accordance with Policy 303 - Incident Review Boards.
Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs)

462.1 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.

462.2 POLICY
The policy of the Inglewood 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.

462.3 ADMINISTRATION
The ALPR technology, also known as License Plate Recognition (LPR), allows for the automated detection of license plates. It is used by the Inglewood Police Department to convert data associated with vehicle license plates for official law enforcement purposes, including identifying stolen or wanted vehicles, stolen license plates and missing persons. It may also be used to gather information related to active warrants, homeland security, electronic surveillance, suspect interdiction and stolen property recovery.

All installation and maintenance of ALPR equipment, as well as ALPR data retention and access, shall be managed by the Administrative Services Bureau Commander. The Administrative Services Bureau Commander will assign members under his/her command to administer the day-to-day operation of the ALPR equipment and data.

462.3.1 ALPR ADMINISTRATOR
The Administrative Services Bureau Commander shall be responsible for developing guidelines and procedures to comply with the requirements of Civil Code § 1798.90.5 et seq. This includes, but is not limited to (Civil Code § 1798.90.51; Civil Code § 1798.90.53):

(a) A description of the job title or other designation of the members and independent contractors who are authorized to use or access the ALPR system or to collect ALPR information.

(b) Training requirements for authorized users.

(c) A description of how the ALPR system will be monitored to ensure the security of the information and compliance with applicable privacy laws.

(d) Procedures for system operators to maintain records of access in compliance with Civil Code § 1798.90.52.

(e) The title and name of the current designee in overseeing the ALPR operation.

(f) Working with the Custodian of Records on the retention and destruction of ALPR data.

(g) Ensuring this policy and related procedures are conspicuously posted on the department’s website.
Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs)

462.4 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.

462.5 DATA COLLECTION AND RETENTION

The Administrative 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 the server should be stored for a minimum of one year (Government Code § 34090.6) 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.

462.6 ACCOUNTABILITY

All data will be closely safeguarded and protected by both procedural and technological means. The Inglewood 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).
Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs)

(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.

For security or data breaches, see the Records Release and Maintenance Policy.

462.7 TRAINING
The Training Sergeant 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).

462.8 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 written request for the ALPR data that includes:
   1. The name of the agency.
   2. The name of the person requesting.
   3. The intended purpose of obtaining the information.

(b) The request is reviewed by the Administrative 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).
Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

465.1 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.

465.2 POLICY
The Inglewood 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.

465.3 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.

465.4 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
Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

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.

465.5 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.

465.6 SEIZING RECORDINGS AS EVIDENCE
Officers should not seize recording devices or media unless (42 USC § 2000aa):

(a) There is probable cause to believe the person recording has committed or is committing a crime to which the recording relates, and the recording is reasonably necessary for prosecution of the person.
   1. Absent exigency or consent, a warrant should be sought before seizing or viewing such recordings. Reasonable steps may be taken to prevent erasure of the recording.
(b) There is reason to believe that the immediate seizure of such recordings is necessary to prevent serious bodily injury or death of any person.
(c) The person consents.
   1. To ensure that the consent is voluntary, the request should not be made in a threatening or coercive manner.
   2. If the original recording is provided, a copy of the recording should be provided to the recording party, if practicable. The recording party should be permitted to be present while the copy is being made, if feasible. Another way to obtain the evidence is to transmit a copy of the recording from a device to a department-owned device.
Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

Recording devices and media that are seized will be submitted within the guidelines of the Property and Evidence Policy.
Crisis Intervention Incidents

466.1 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.

466.1.1 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.

466.2 POLICY
The Inglewood 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.

466.3 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.
Crisis Intervention Incidents

466.4 COORDINATION WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS
The Chief of Police should designate an appropriate Bureau 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.

466.5 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**

**466.6 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.

**466.7 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.

**466.8 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 Bureau Commander.

Evaluate whether a critical incident stress management debriefing for involved members is warranted.

466.9 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.

466.9.1 DIVERSION
Individuals who are not being arrested should be processed in accordance with the Mental Illness Commitments Policy.

466.10 CIVILIAN INTERACTION WITH PEOPLE IN CRISIS
Civilian members may be required to interact with persons in crisis in an administrative capacity, such as dispatching, records request, and animal control issues.

(a) Members should treat all individuals equally and with dignity and respect.

(b) If a member believes that he/she is interacting with a person in crisis, he/she should proceed patiently and in a calm manner.

(c) Members should be aware and understand that the person may make unusual or bizarre claims or requests.

If a person’s behavior makes the member feel unsafe, if the person is or becomes disruptive or violent, or if the person acts in such a manner as to cause the member to believe that the person may be harmful to him/herself or others, an officer should be promptly summoned to provide assistance.

466.11 EVALUATION
The Bureau 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.

466.12 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).
First Amendment Assemblies

467.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance for responding to public assemblies or demonstrations.

467.2 POLICY
The Inglewood Police Department respects the rights of people to peaceably assemble. It is the policy of this department not to unreasonably interfere with, harass, intimidate or discriminate against persons engaged in the lawful exercise of their rights, while also preserving the peace, protecting life and preventing the destruction of property.

467.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS
Individuals or groups present on the public way, such as public facilities, streets or walkways, generally have the right to assemble, rally, demonstrate, protest or otherwise express their views and opinions through varying forms of communication, including the distribution of printed matter. These rights may be limited by laws or ordinances regulating such matters as the obstruction of individual or vehicle access or egress, trespass, noise, picketing, distribution of handbills and leafleting, and loitering. However, officers shall not take action or fail to take action based on the opinions being expressed.

Participant behavior during a demonstration or other public assembly can vary. This may include, but is not limited to:

- Lawful, constitutionally protected actions and speech.
- Civil disobedience (typically involving minor criminal acts).
- Rioting.

All of these behaviors may be present during the same event. Therefore, it is imperative that law enforcement actions are measured and appropriate for the behaviors officers may encounter. This is particularly critical if force is being used. Adaptable strategies and tactics are essential. The purpose of a law enforcement presence at the scene of public assemblies and demonstrations should be to preserve the peace, to protect life and prevent the destruction of property.

Officers should not:

(a) Engage in assembly or demonstration-related discussion with participants.
(b) Harass, confront or intimidate participants.
(c) Seize the cameras, cell phones or materials of participants or observers unless an officer is placing a person under lawful arrest.

Supervisors should continually observe department members under their commands to ensure that members’ interaction with participants and their response to crowd dynamics is appropriate.
First Amendment Assemblies

467.3.1 PHOTOGRAPHS AND VIDEO RECORDINGS
Photographs and video recording, when appropriate, can serve a number of purposes, including support of criminal prosecutions by documenting criminal acts; assistance in evaluating department performance; serving as training material; recording the use of dispersal orders; and facilitating a response to allegations of improper law enforcement conduct.

Photographs and videos will not be used or retained for the sole purpose of collecting or maintaining information about the political, religious or social views of associations, or the activities of any individual, group, association, organization, corporation, business or partnership, unless such information directly relates to an investigation of criminal activities and there is reasonable suspicion that the subject of the information is involved in criminal conduct.

467.4 UNPLANNED EVENTS
When responding to an unplanned or spontaneous public gathering, the first responding officer should conduct an assessment of conditions, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Location
- Number of participants
- Apparent purpose of the event
- Leadership (whether it is apparent and/or whether it is effective)
- Any initial indicators of unlawful or disruptive activity
- Indicators that lawful use of public facilities, streets or walkways will be impacted
- Ability and/or need to continue monitoring the incident

Initial assessment information should be promptly communicated to the Communications Center, and the assignment of a supervisor should be requested. Additional resources should be requested as appropriate. The responding supervisor shall assume command of the incident until command is expressly assumed by another, and the assumption of command is communicated to the involved members. A clearly defined command structure that is consistent with the Incident Command System (ICS) should be established as resources are deployed.

467.5 PLANNED EVENT PREPARATION
For planned events, comprehensive, incident-specific operational plans should be developed. The ICS should be considered for such events.

467.5.1 INFORMATION GATHERING AND ASSESSMENT
In order to properly assess the potential impact of a public assembly or demonstration on public safety and order, relevant information should be collected and vetted. This may include:

- Information obtained from outreach to group organizers or leaders.
- Information about past and potential unlawful conduct associated with the event or similar events.
First Amendment Assemblies

- The potential time, duration, scope, and type of planned activities.
- Any other information related to the goal of providing a balanced response to criminal activity and the protection of public safety interests.

Information should be obtained in a transparent manner, and the sources documented. Relevant information should be communicated to the appropriate parties in a timely manner.

Information will be obtained in a lawful manner and will not be based solely on the purpose or content of the assembly or demonstration, or actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, or disability of the participants (or any other characteristic that is unrelated to criminal conduct or the identification of a criminal subject).

467.5.2 OPERATIONAL PLANS

An operational planning team with responsibility for event planning and management should be established. The planning team should develop an operational plan for the event.

The operational plan will minimally provide for:

(a) Command assignments, chain of command structure, roles and responsibilities.
(b) Staffing and resource allocation.
(c) Management of criminal investigations.
(d) Designation of uniform of the day and related safety equipment (e.g., helmets, shields).
(e) Deployment of specialized resources.
(f) Event communications and interoperability in a multijurisdictional event.
(g) Liaison with demonstration leaders and external agencies.
(h) Liaison with City government and legal staff.
(i) Media relations.
(j) Logistics: food, fuel, replacement equipment, duty hours, relief and transportation.
(k) Traffic management plans.
(l) First aid and emergency medical service provider availability.
(m) Prisoner transport and detention.
(n) Review of policies regarding public assemblies and use of force in crowd control.
(o) Parameters for declaring an unlawful assembly.
(p) Arrest protocol, including management of mass arrests.
(q) Protocol for recording information flow and decisions.
(r) Rules of engagement, including rules of conduct, protocols for field force extraction and arrests, and any authorization required for the use of force.
(s) Protocol for handling complaints during the event.
First Amendment Assemblies

(t) Parameters for the use of portable recording devices.

467.5.3 MUTUAL AID AND EXTERNAL RESOURCES
The magnitude and anticipated duration of an event may necessitate interagency cooperation and coordination. The assigned Incident Commander should ensure that any required memorandums of understanding or other agreements are properly executed, and that any anticipated mutual aid is requested and facilitated (see the Outside Agency Assistance Policy).

467.6 UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY DISPERSAL ORDERS
If a public gathering or demonstration remains peaceful and nonviolent, and there is no reasonably imminent threat to persons or property, the Incident Commander should generally authorize continued monitoring of the event.

Should the Incident Commander make a determination that public safety is presently or is about to be jeopardized, he/she or the authorized designee should attempt to verbally persuade event organizers or participants to disperse of their own accord. Warnings and advisements may be communicated through established communications links with leaders and/or participants or to the group.

When initial attempts at verbal persuasion are unsuccessful, the Incident Commander or the authorized designee should make a clear standardized announcement to the gathering that the event is an unlawful assembly, and should order the dispersal of the participants. The announcement should be communicated by whatever methods are reasonably available to ensure that the content of the message is clear and that it has been heard by the participants. The announcement should be amplified, made in different languages as appropriate, made from multiple locations in the affected area and documented by audio and video. The announcement should provide information about what law enforcement actions will take place if illegal behavior continues and should identify routes for egress. A reasonable time to disperse should be allowed following a dispersal order.

467.7 USE OF FORCE
Use of force is governed by current department policy and applicable law (see the Use of Force, Handcuffing and Restraints, Control Devices and Techniques, and Conducted Energy Device policies). Involved personnel shall concentrate on the Department's basic law enforcement mission of protecting life and property. This shall be done in a rapid, firm, fair and impartial manner, using only the minimum force necessary to accomplish the mission.

Individuals refusing to comply with lawful orders (e.g., nonviolent refusal to disperse) should be given a clear verbal warning and a reasonable opportunity to comply. If an individual refuses to comply with lawful orders, the Incident Commander shall evaluate the type of resistance and adopt a reasonable response in order to accomplish the law enforcement mission (such as dispersal or arrest of those acting in violation of the law). Control devices and Conducted Electrical Weapons should be considered only when the participants’ conduct reasonably appears to present the
potential to harm officers, themselves or others, or will result in substantial property loss or damage (see the Control Devices and Techniques and the Conducted Energy Device policies).

Force or control devices, including oleoresin capsaicin (OC), should be directed toward individuals and not toward groups or crowds, unless specific individuals cannot reasonably be targeted due to extreme circumstances, such as a riotous crowd.

Regardless of the type of occurrence, all existing Department policies and procedures shall be in effect, including firearms and use of force policies. All Department Reporting procedures, including criminal and administrative, shall be followed.

It shall also be the responsibility of platoon commanders to ensure that any such incidents are videotaped.

When force is used during crowd control situations and an arrest cannot be made, or the person(s) cannot be identified, Department members shall report their individual uses of force, directed or otherwise, to an on-scene supervisor as soon as safely possible. The application of force applied to a group, or members of a group who are not arrested or cannot be identified, shall be documented on a single use of force report.

Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely and accurately in an appropriate report. The type of report required may depend on the nature of the incident. Reporting of force used in crowd control situations in which individuals are arrested, or who can be identified, shall be reported as an individual use of force consistent with the Use of Force Policy.

**467.8 ARRESTS**

The Inglewood Police Department should respond to unlawful behavior in a manner that is consistent with the operational plan. If practicable, warnings or advisements should be communicated prior to arrest.

Mass arrests should be employed only when alternate tactics and strategies have been, or reasonably appear likely to be, unsuccessful. Mass arrests shall only be undertaken upon the order of the Incident Commander or the authorized designee. There must be probable cause for each arrest.

If employed, mass arrest protocols should fully integrate:

(a) Reasonable measures to address the safety of officers and arrestees.
(b) Dedicated arrest, booking and report writing teams.
(c) Timely access to medical care.
(d) Timely access to legal resources.
(e) Timely processing of arrestees.
(f) Full accountability for arrestees and evidence.
First Amendment Assemblies

(g) Coordination and cooperation with the prosecuting authority, jail and courts (see the Cite and Release Policy).

467.9 MEDIA RELATIONS
The Public Information Officer should use all available avenues of communication, including press releases, briefings, press conferences, and social media to maintain open channels of communication with media representatives and the public about the status and progress of the event, taking all opportunities to reassure the public about the professional management of the event (see the Media Relations Policy).

467.10 DEMOBILIZATION
When appropriate, the Incident Commander or the authorized designee should implement a phased and orderly withdrawal of law enforcement resources. All relieved personnel should promptly complete any required reports, including use of force reports, and account for all issued equipment and vehicles to their supervisors prior to returning to normal operational duties.

467.11 POST EVENT
The Incident Commander should designate a member to assemble full documentation of the event, to include the following:

(a) Operational plan
(b) Any incident logs
(c) Any assignment logs
(d) Vehicle, fuel, equipment and supply records
(e) Incident, arrest, use of force, injury and property damage reports
(f) Photographs, audio/video recordings, the Communications Center records/tapes
(g) Media accounts (print and broadcast media)

467.11.1 AFTER-ACTION REPORTING
The Incident Commander should work with City legal counsel, as appropriate, to prepare a comprehensive after-action report of the event, explaining all incidents where force was used including the following:

(a) Date, time and description of the event
(b) Actions taken and outcomes (e.g., injuries, property damage, arrests)
(c) Problems identified
(d) Significant events
(e) Recommendations for improvement; opportunities for training should be documented in a generic manner, without identifying individuals or specific incidents, facts or circumstances.
First Amendment Assemblies

467.12 TRAINING
Department members should receive periodic training regarding this policy, as well as the dynamics of crowd control and incident management (Penal Code § 13514.5). The Department should, when practicable, train with its external and mutual aid partners.
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.

500.2 TRAFFIC OFFICER DEPLOYMENT
Several factors are considered in the development of deployment schedules for officers of the Inglewood Police Department. Information provided by the California Statewide Integrated Traffic Reporting System (SWITRS) is a valuable resource for traffic accident occurrences and therefore officer deployment. Some of the factors for analysis include:

- Location
- Time
- Day
- Violation factors

All officers assigned to patrol or traffic enforcement functions will emphasize enforcement of accident causing violations during high accident hours and at locations of occurrence. All officers will take directed enforcement action on request, and random enforcement action when appropriate against violators as a matter of routine. All officers shall maintain high visibility while working general enforcement, especially at high accident locations.

Other factors to be considered for deployment are requests from the public, construction zones or special events.

500.3 ENFORCEMENT
Enforcement actions are commensurate with applicable laws and take into account the degree and severity of the violation committed. This department does not establish ticket quotas and the number of arrests or citations issued by any officer shall not be used as the sole criterion for evaluating officer overall performance (Vehicle Code § 41603). The visibility and quality of an officer’s work effort will be commensurate with the philosophy of this policy. Several methods are effective in the reduction of collisions:

500.3.1 WARNINGS
Warnings or other non-punitive enforcement actions should be considered in each situation and substituted for arrests or citations when circumstances warrant, especially in the case of inadvertent violations.
Traffic Function and Responsibility

500.3.2 CITATIONS
Citations may be issued when an officer believes it is appropriate. It is essential that officers fully explain the rights and requirements imposed on motorists upon issuance of a citation for a traffic violation. Officers should provide the following information at a minimum:

(a) Explanation of the violation or charge
(b) Court appearance procedure including the optional or mandatory appearance by the motorist
(c) Notice of whether the motorist can enter a plea and pay the fine by mail or at the court

500.3.3 PHYSICAL ARREST
Physical arrest can be made on a number of criminal traffic offenses outlined in the Vehicle Code or Penal Code. These physical arrest cases usually deal with, but are not limited to:

(a) Vehicular manslaughter
(b) Felony and misdemeanor driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs
(c) Felony or misdemeanor hit-and-run
(d) Refusal to sign notice to appear
(e) Any other misdemeanor at the discretion of the officer, such as reckless driving with extenuating circumstances

500.4 SUSPENDED OR REVOKED DRIVERS LICENSES
If an officer contacts a traffic violator for driving on a suspended or revoked license, the officer may issue a traffic citation pursuant to Vehicle Code § 14601.

If a computer check of a traffic violator's license status reveals a suspended or revoked driver license and the traffic violator still has his or her license in possession, the license shall be seized by the officer. The officer shall verbally advise the traffic violator of the suspension or revocation and issue the citation. The officer will be responsible for filling out the Verbal Notice form (DMV form DL-310) and causing that form and license to be forwarded to the Department of Motor Vehicles.

500.5 HIGH-VISIBILITY VESTS
The Department has provided American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Class II high-visibility vests to increase the visibility of department members who may be exposed to hazards presented by passing traffic, maneuvering or operating vehicles, machinery and equipment (23 CFR 655.601; 8 CCR 1598).

Although intended primarily for use while performing traffic related assignments, high-visibility vests should be worn at any time increased visibility would improve the safety or efficiency of the member.
Traffic Function and Responsibility

500.5.1 REQUIRED USE
Except when working in a potentially adversarial or confrontational role, such as during vehicle stops, high-visibility vests should be worn at any time it is anticipated that an employee will be exposed to the hazards of approaching traffic or construction and recovery equipment. Examples of when high-visibility vests should be worn include traffic control duties, accident investigations, lane closures and while at disaster scenes, or anytime high visibility is desirable. When emergency conditions preclude the immediate donning of the vest, officers should retrieve and wear the vest as soon as conditions reasonably permit. Use of the vests shall also be mandatory when directed by a supervisor.

Vests maintained in the investigation units may be used any time a plainclothes officer might benefit from being readily identified as a member of law enforcement.

500.5.2 CARE AND STORAGE OF HIGH-VISIBILITY VESTS
High-visibility vests shall be maintained in the trunk of each patrol and investigation unit, in the side box of each police motorcycle and in the saddlebag or gear bag of each police bicycle. Each vest should be stored inside the re-sealable plastic bag provided to protect and maintain the vest in a serviceable condition. Before going into service each employee shall ensure a serviceable high-visibility vest is properly stored.

A supply of high-visibility vests will be maintained in the equipment room for replacement of damaged or unserviceable vests. The Training Sergeant should be promptly notified whenever the supply of vests in the equipment room needs replenishing.
Chapter 6 - Investigation Operations
Facial Recognition

604.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the appropriate use of images, information, and tools within the facial recognition system.

604.1.1 DEFINITIONS

**Digital Mugshot System (DMS)** - The repository of all criminal booking photographs (mugshots), including a Facial Recognition application.

**Facial Recognition** - The automated searching of a facial image (probe) against known databases, resulting in a list of candidates ranked by a computer-evaluated similarity score. Facial recognition is commonly referred to as a "one-to-many" comparison.

**Facial Reviewer** - A person who successfully completed training by the Federal Bureau of Investigations or LACRIS in facial comparison.

**Los Angeles County Regional Identification System (LACRIS)** - The California Department of Justice’s CAL-ID program responsible for providing biometric identification services to Los Angeles County law enforcement agencies.

**Probe** - The facial image or template searched against a known mugshot database in a facial recognition system.

**Surveillance** - Lawful close watch kept over someone or something.

604.2 POLICY
The policy of the Inglewood Police Department is to solely utilize facial recognition technology as an investigative tool during investigations, while recognizing the established privacy rights of the public.

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, or to help in the identification of deceased persons or persons unable to identify themselves.

This policy applies to all Department members who are granted direct access to the facial recognition system as well as members who are 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 must submit a completed request form indicating adherence to this policy.

604.3 PROHIBITIVE USE
The following are considered prohibitive use of the facial recognition system:

(a) 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.
Facial Recognition

(b) Members shall not use facial recognition on live stream video unless there is an imminent threat to life or involves at-risk individuals.

(c) Members shall not use facial recognition in connection with portable recorders (Penal Code § 832.19).

(d) Members shall not use facial recognition for predictive analysis.

604.4 FIRST AMENDMENT ACTIVITY
Facial recognition must be used in accordance with all federal and state laws, and Department policies.

The Inglewood Police Department and its personnel shall not perform or request facial recognition searches about individuals or organizations that violate the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution, or facial recognition searches based solely on any of the following:

(a) Their religious, political, or social views and/or activities.

(b) Their participation in a particular noncriminal organization.

(c) Their race, ethnicity, citizenship, place of origin, age, disability, gender, gender identification, sexual orientation, or other protected classification.

604.5 DATABASE AND DATA LIMITATIONS
The Inglewood Police Department will not maintain, utilize, or keep any database to conduct facial recognition searches.

No non-mugshot databases, such as the California driver's license photo database, or open source photo databases, are linked to or accessible via the LACRIS DMS.

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 or identification.

604.6 DOCUMENTATION
With any possible match where an investigative lead is generated on the facial recognition software, the face reviewer and/or investigator should write a detailed report on the information they have obtained.

604.7 INVESTIGATIVE SEARCHES
Probe images will only be used from legally obtained sources. Face reviewers will determine if a probe image(s) is suitable for facial recognition searches and may process images for the purpose of conducting a facial recognition search.

604.8 TRAINING
Inglewood Police Department personnel accessing the facial recognition system shall have successfully completed training provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigations or LACRIS, which shall meet the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) minimum training criteria for usage of facial recognition systems.
Facial Recognition

Investigative searches shall only be conducted by trained face reviewers. Trained face reviewers are qualified to assess image quality and suitability for facial recognition searches and to perform one-to-many and one-to-one face image comparisons.

604.9 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 will be performed on a need to know and right to know basis per CORI regulations. All use(s) of the LACRIS facial recognition system and search requests are subject to audit by the California Department of Justice and LACRIS. 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.

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.
Informants

608.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the use of informants.

608.1.1 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 Inglewood Police Department for law enforcement purposes. This also includes a person agreeing to supply information to the Inglewood Police Department for a benefit (e.g., a quid pro quo in the form of a reduced criminal penalty, money).

608.2 POLICY
The Inglewood 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.

608.3 USE OF INFORMANTS

608.3.1 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.

608.3.2 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

608.3.3 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.

608.3.4 APPROVAL PROCESS EXEMPTION
In the event of a rapidly evolving investigation where because of unforeseen circumstances, unavailability of registered informants, or another set of articulable facts that prevents the use of a registered informant, the Chief of Police, Deputy Chief, or a Bureau Commander may approve the use of an unregistered confidential informant. This approval may be verbal, shall be in writing as soon as practicable, and included in the permanent case file housed in the Narcotics Section.

This exemption shall not be used to intentionally avoid the standard Department vetting, background, or application process for those persons the Department intends to utilize as informants.

608.4 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, Deputy Chief, Bureau Commander, Narcotics Section 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 Inglewood 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 Narcotics Section 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 Narcotics Section supervisor.
   1. Officers may meet informants alone in an occupied public place, such as a restaurant.
Informants

(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.

608.4.1 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.

608.5 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 Narcotics Section. The Narcotics Section supervisor or the authorized designee shall be responsible for maintaining informant files.
Informants

Access to the informant files shall be restricted to the Chief of Police, Deputy Chief, Bureau Commander, Narcotics Section supervisor or their authorized designees.

The Patrol Bureau 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 Narcotics Section 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.

608.5.1 FILE SYSTEM PROCEDURE
A separate file shall be maintained on each informant and shall be coded with an assigned informant control number. An informant history that includes the following information shall be prepared for each file:

   (a) Name and aliases
   (b) Date of birth
   (c) Physical description: sex, race, height, weight, hair color, eye color, scars, tattoos or other distinguishing features
   (d) Photograph
   (e) Current home address and telephone numbers
   (f) Current employers, positions, addresses and telephone numbers
   (g) Vehicles owned and registration information
   (h) Places frequented
   (i) Briefs of information provided by the informant and his/her subsequent reliability
       1. If an informant is determined to be unsuitable, the informant's file is to be marked "unsuitable" and notations included detailing the issues that caused this classification.
   (j) Name of the officer initiating use of the informant
   (k) Signed informant agreement
   (l) Update on active or inactive status of informant

608.6 INFORMANT PAYMENTS
No informant will be told in advance or given an exact amount or percentage for his/her service. The amount of funds to be paid to any informant will be evaluated against the following criteria:

- The extent of the informant's personal involvement in the case
- The significance, value or effect on crime
- The value of assets seized
- The quantity of the drugs or other contraband seized
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- The informant’s previous criminal activity
- The level of risk taken by the informant

The Narcotics Section supervisor will discuss the above factors with the Patrol Bureau Commander and recommend the type and level of payment subject to approval by the Chief of Police.

608.6.1 PAYMENT PROCESS

Approved payments to an informant should be in cash using the following process:

(a) Payments of $500 and under may be paid in cash from a Narcotics Section buy/expense fund.
   1. The Narcotics Section supervisor shall sign the voucher for cash payouts from the buy/expense fund.

(b) Payments exceeding $500 shall be made by issuance of a check, payable to the officer who will be delivering the payment.
   1. The check shall list the case numbers related to and supporting the payment.
   2. A written statement of the informant's involvement in the case shall be placed in the informant's file.
   3. The statement shall be signed by the informant verifying the statement as a true summary of his/her actions in the case.
   4. Authorization signatures from the Chief of Police and the City Manager are required for disbursement of the funds.

(c) To complete the payment process for any amount, the officer delivering the payment shall complete a cash transfer form.
   1. The cash transfer form shall include the following:
      (a) Date
      (b) Payment amount
      (c) Inglewood Police Department case number
      (d) A statement that the informant is receiving funds in payment for information voluntarily rendered.
   2. The cash transfer form shall be signed by the informant.
   3. The cash transfer form will be kept in the informant's file.

608.6.2 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
Informants

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.

608.6.3 AUDIT OF PAYMENTS
The Narcotics Section 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

610.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy sets forth guidelines to be used when members of this department employ eyewitness identification techniques (Penal Code § 859.7).

610.1.1 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.

610.2 POLICY
The Inglewood 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.

610.3 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.

610.4 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.

610.5 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.

Whenever feasible, the eyewitness identification procedure should be audio and video recorded and the recording should be retained according to current evidence procedures (Penal Code § 859.7).

610.6 DOCUMENTATION

A thorough description of the eyewitness process and the results of any eyewitness identification should be documented in the case report. Witness comments of how certain he/she is of the identification or non-identification should be quoted in the 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.

610.6.1 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).

610.6.2 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).

610.7 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.

610.7.1 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 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).

610.8 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
Eyewitness Identification

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

612.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy establishes guidelines for identifying and releasing potentially exculpatory or impeachment information (so-called "Brady information") to a prosecuting attorney.

612.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Brady information - Information known or possessed by the Inglewood Police Department that is both favorable and material to the current prosecution or defense of a criminal defendant.

612.2 POLICY
The Inglewood 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 Inglewood 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.

612.3 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.

612.4 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:
Brady Material Disclosure

(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.

612.5 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.

612.6 TRAINING

Department members should receive periodic training on the requirements of this policy.
Operations Planning and Deconfliction

615.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for planning, deconfliction and execution of high-risk operations. Additional guidance on planning and serving high-risk warrants is provided in the Warrant Service Policy.

615.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

High-risk operations - Operations, including service of search and arrest warrants and sting operations, that are likely to present higher risks than are commonly faced by officers on a daily basis, including suspected fortified locations, reasonable risk of violence or confrontation with multiple persons, or reason to suspect that persons anticipate the operation.

615.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Inglewood Police Department to properly plan and carry out high-risk operations, including participation in a regional deconfliction system, in order to provide coordination, enhance the safety of members and the public, decrease the risk of compromising investigations and prevent duplicating efforts.

615.3 OPERATIONS DIRECTOR
The Chief of Police will designate a member of this department to be the operations director.

The operations director will develop and maintain a risk assessment form to assess, plan and coordinate operations. This form should provide a process to identify high-risk operations.

The operations director will review risk assessment forms with involved supervisors to determine whether a particular incident qualifies as a high-risk operation. The director will also have the responsibility for coordinating operations that are categorized as high risk.

615.4 RISK ASSESSMENT

615.4.1 RISK ASSESSMENT FORM PREPARATION
Officers assigned as operational leads for any operation that may qualify as a high-risk operation shall complete a risk assessment form.

When preparing the form, the officer should query all relevant and reasonably available intelligence resources for information about the subject of investigation, others who may be present and the involved location. These sources may include regional intelligence and criminal justice databases, target deconfliction systems, firearm records, commercial databases and property records. Where appropriate, the officer should also submit information to these resources.

The officer should gather available information that includes, but is not limited to:
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(a) Photographs, including aerial photographs, if available, of the involved location, neighboring yards and obstacles.

(b) Maps of the location.

(c) Diagrams of any property and the interior of any buildings that are involved.

(d) Historical information about the subject of investigation (e.g., history of weapon possession or use, known mental illness, known drug use, threats against police, gang affiliation, criminal history).

(e) Historical information about others who may be present at the location (e.g., other criminals, innocent third parties, dependent adults, children, animals).

(f) Obstacles associated with the location (e.g., fortification, booby traps, reinforced doors/windows, surveillance measures, number and type of buildings, geographic and perimeter barriers, the number and types of weapons likely to be present, information that suggests the presence of explosives, chemicals or other hazardous materials, the potential for multiple dwellings or living spaces, availability of keys/door combinations).

(g) Other environmental factors (e.g., nearby venues such as schools and day care centers, proximity of adjacent homes or other occupied buildings, anticipated pedestrian and vehicle traffic at the time of service).

(h) Other available options that may minimize the risk to officers and others (e.g., making an off-site arrest or detention of the subject of investigation).

615.4.2 RISK ASSESSMENT REVIEW
Officers will present the risk assessment form and other relevant documents (such as copies of search warrants and affidavits and arrest warrants) to their supervisor and the operations director.

The supervisor and operations director shall confer and determine the level of risk. Supervisors should take reasonable actions if there is a change in circumstances that elevates the risks associated with the operation.

615.4.3 HIGH-RISK OPERATIONS
If the operations director, after consultation with the involved supervisor, determines that the operation is high risk, the operations director should:

(a) Determine what resources will be needed at the location, and contact and/or place on standby any of the following appropriate and available resources:
   (a) ERT including SWAT personnel
   (b) Additional personnel
   (c) Outside agency assistance
   (d) Special equipment
   (e) Medical personnel
   (f) CNT members
   (g) Additional surveillance
Operations Planning and Deconfliction

(h) Canines

(i) Property and Evidence Section or analytical personnel to assist with cataloguing seizures

(j) Forensic specialists

(k) Specialized mapping for larger or complex locations

(b) Contact the appropriate department members or other agencies as warranted to begin preparation.

(c) Ensure that all legal documents such as search warrants are complete and have any modifications reasonably necessary to support the operation.

(d) Coordinate the actual operation.

615.5 DECONFLICTION

Deconfliction systems are designed to identify persons and locations associated with investigations or law enforcement operations and alert participating agencies when others are planning or conducting operations in close proximity or time or are investigating the same individuals, groups or locations.

The officer who is the operations lead shall ensure the subject of investigation and operations information have been entered in an applicable deconfliction system to determine if there is reported conflicting activity. This should occur as early in the process as practicable, but no later than two hours prior to the commencement of the operation. The officer should also enter relevant updated information when it is received.

If any conflict is discovered, the supervisor will contact the involved jurisdiction and resolve the potential conflict before proceeding.

615.6 OPERATIONS PLAN

The operations director should ensure that a written operations plan is developed for all high-risk operations. Plans should also be considered for other operations that would benefit from having a formal plan.

The plan should address such issues as:

(a) Operation goals, objectives and strategies.

(b) Operation location and people:

1. The subject of investigation (e.g., history of weapon possession/use, known mental illness issues, known drug use, threats against police, gang affiliation, criminal history)

2. The location (e.g., fortification, booby traps, reinforced doors/windows, surveillance cameras and/or lookouts, number/type of buildings, geographic and perimeter barriers, the number and types of weapons likely to be present, information that suggests the presence of explosives, chemicals or other hazardous materials, the potential for multiple dwellings or living spaces,
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availability of keys/door combinations), including aerial photos, if available, and maps of neighboring yards and obstacles, diagrams and other visual aids

3. Other environmental factors (e.g., nearby venues such as schools and day care centers, proximity of adjacent homes or other occupied buildings, anticipated pedestrian and vehicle traffic at the time of service)

4. Identification of other people who may be present in or around the operation, such as other criminal suspects, innocent third parties and children

(c) Information from the risk assessment form by attaching a completed copy in the operational plan.

1. The volume or complexity of the information may indicate that the plan includes a synopsis of the information contained on the risk assessment form to ensure clarity and highlighting of critical information.

(d) Participants and their roles.

1. An adequate number of uniformed officers should be included in the operation team to provide reasonable notice of a legitimate law enforcement operation.

2. How all participants will be identified as law enforcement.

(e) Whether deconfliction submissions are current and all involved individuals, groups and locations have been deconflicted to the extent reasonably practicable.

(f) Identification of all communications channels and call-signs.

(g) Use of force issues.

(h) Contingencies for handling medical emergencies (e.g., services available at the location, closest hospital, closest trauma center).

(i) Plans for detaining people who are not under arrest.

(j) Contingencies for handling children, dependent adults, animals and other people who might be at the location in accordance with the Child Abuse, Adult Abuse, Child and Dependent Adult Safety and Animal Control policies.

(k) Communications plan

(l) Responsibilities for writing, collecting, reviewing and approving reports.

615.6.1 OPERATIONS PLAN RETENTION
Since the operations plan contains intelligence information and descriptions of law enforcement tactics, it shall not be filed with the report. The operations plan shall be stored separately and retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

615.7 OPERATIONS BRIEFING
A briefing should be held prior to the commencement of any high-risk operation to allow all participants to understand the operation, see and identify each other, identify roles and responsibilities and ask questions or seek clarification as needed. Anyone who is not present at the briefing should not respond to the operation location without specific supervisory approval.


(a) The briefing should include a verbal review of plan elements, using visual aids, to enhance the participants’ understanding of the operations plan.

(b) All participants should be provided a copy of the operations plan and search warrant, if applicable. Participating personnel should be directed to read the search warrant and initial a copy that is retained with the operation plan. Any items to be seized should be identified at the briefing.

(c) The operations director shall ensure that all participants are visually identifiable as law enforcement officers.

   1. Exceptions may be made by the operations director for officers who are conducting surveillance or working under cover. However, those members exempt from visual identification should be able to transition to a visible law enforcement indicator at the time of enforcement actions, such as entries or arrests, if necessary.

(d) The briefing should include details of the communications plan.

   1. It is the responsibility of the operations director to ensure that the Communications Center is notified of the time and location of the operation, and to provide a copy of the operation plan prior to officers arriving at the location.

   2. If the radio channel needs to be monitored by the Communications Center, the dispatcher assigned to monitor the operation should attend the briefing, if practicable, but at a minimum should receive a copy of the operation plan.

   3. The briefing should include a communications check to ensure that all participants are able to communicate with the available equipment on the designated radio channel.

615.8 ERT PARTICIPATION
If the operations director determines that ERT participation is appropriate, the director and the ERT supervisor shall work together to develop a written plan. The ERT supervisor shall assume operational control until all persons at the scene are appropriately detained and it is safe to begin a search. When this occurs, the ERT supervisor shall transfer control of the scene to the handling supervisor. This transfer should be communicated to the officers present.

615.9 MEDIA ACCESS
No advance information regarding planned operations shall be released without the approval of the Chief of Police. Any media inquiries or press release after the fact shall be handled in accordance with the News Media Relations Policy.

615.10 OPERATIONS DEBRIEFING
High-risk operations should be debriefed as soon as reasonably practicable. The debriefing should include as many participants as possible. This debrief may be separate from any ERT debriefing.

615.11 TRAINING
The Training Sergeant should ensure officers and ERT team members who participate in operations subject to this policy should receive periodic training including, but not limited to,
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topics such as legal issues, deconfliction practices, operations planning concepts and reporting requirements.
Chapter 7 - Equipment
Department Owned and Personal Property

700.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Department employees are expected to properly care for department property assigned or entrusted to them. Employees may also suffer occasional loss or damage to personal or department property while performing their assigned duty. Certain procedures are required depending on the loss and ownership of the item.

700.2 CARE OF DEPARTMENTAL PROPERTY
Employees shall be responsible for the safekeeping, serviceable condition, proper care, use and replacement of department property assigned or entrusted to them. An employee’s intentional or negligent abuse or misuse of department property may lead to discipline including, but not limited to the cost of repair or replacement.

(a) Employees shall promptly report through their chain of command, any loss, damage to, or unserviceable condition of any department issued property or equipment assigned for their use.

(b) The use of damaged or unserviceable department property should be discontinued as soon as practical and replaced with comparable Department property as soon as available and following notice to a supervisor.

(c) Except when otherwise directed by competent authority or required by exigent circumstances, department property shall only be used by those to whom it was assigned. Use should be limited to official purposes and in the capacity for which it was designed.

(d) Department property shall not be thrown away, sold, traded, donated, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of without proper authority.

(e) In the event that any Department property becomes damaged or unserviceable, no employee shall attempt to repair the property without prior approval of a supervisor.

700.3 FILING CLAIMS FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY
Claims for reimbursement for damage or loss of personal property must be submitted to the employee’s immediate supervisor. The memo shall conform to the employees appropriate bargaining group and MOU.

The supervisor shall direct a memo to the appropriate Bureau Commander, which shall include the results of his/her investigation and whether the employee followed proper procedures. The supervisor’s report shall address whether reasonable care was taken to prevent the loss or damage.

Upon review by staff and a finding that no misconduct or negligence was involved, repair or replacement may be recommended by the Chief of Police who will then forward the claim to the Finance Department for processing and payment of claim.
Department Owned and Personal Property

700.3.1 REPORTING REQUIREMENT
A verbal report shall be made to the employee’s immediate supervisor as soon as circumstances permit.

A written report shall be submitted before the employee goes off duty or within the time frame directed by the supervisor to whom the verbal report is made.

700.4 LOSS OR DAMAGE OF PROPERTY OF ANOTHER
Officers and other employees intentionally or unintentionally may cause damage to the real or personal property of another while performing their duties. Any employee who damages or causes to be damaged any real or personal property of another while performing any law enforcement functions, regardless of jurisdiction, shall report it as provided below.

(a) A verbal report shall be made to the employee's immediate supervisor as soon as circumstances permit.

(b) A written report shall be submitted before the employee goes off duty or within the time frame directed by the supervisor to whom the verbal report is made.

700.4.1 DAMAGE BY PERSON OF ANOTHER AGENCY
If employees of another jurisdiction cause damage to real or personal property belonging to the City, it shall be the responsibility of the employee present or the employee responsible for the property to make a verbal report to his/her immediate supervisor as soon as circumstances permit. The employee shall submit a written report before going off duty or as otherwise directed by the supervisor.

These written reports, accompanied by the supervisor's written report, shall promptly be forwarded to the appropriate Bureau Commander.
Personal Communication Devices

702.1 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.

702.2 POLICY
The Inglewood 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-duty, or used off-duty in any manner reasonably related to the business of the Department, will be subject to monitoring and inspection consistent with the standards set forth in this policy.

The inappropriate use of a PCD while on-duty may impair officer safety. Additionally, members are advised and cautioned that the use of a personally owned PCD either on-duty or after duty hours for business-related purposes 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.

This policy does not cover the use of the Mobile Data Computer inside of police vehicles. Refer to the Mobile Data Computer Use policy for more information.

702.3 PRIVACY EXPECTATION
Members forfeit any expectation of privacy with regard to any communication accessed, transmitted, received or reviewed on any PCD issued or funded by the Department and shall have no expectation of privacy in their location should the device be equipped with location detection capabilities (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

702.3.1 CALIFORNIA ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS PRIVACY ACT (CALECPA)
No member is authorized to be the sole possessor of a department-issued PCD. Department-issued PCDs can be retrieved, reassigned, accessed or used by any member as directed by a supervisor without notice. Member use of a department-issued PCD and use of a personal PCD at work or for work-related business constitutes specific consent for access for department purposes. Prior to conducting an administrative search of a PCD, supervisors should consult legal counsel to ensure access is consistent with CalECPA (Penal Code § 1546; Penal Code § 1546.1).
702.4 DEPARTMENT-ISSUED PCD
Depending on a member’s assignment and the needs of the position, the Department may, at its discretion, issue or fund a PCD. Department-issued or funded PCDs are provided as a convenience to facilitate on-duty performance only. Such devices and the associated telephone number shall remain the sole property of the Department and shall be subject to inspection or monitoring (including all related records and content) at any time without notice and without cause. Unless a member is expressly authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee for off-duty use of the PCD, the PCD will either be secured in the workplace at the completion of the tour of duty or will be turned off when leaving the workplace.

702.5 PERSONALLY OWNED PCD
Members may carry a personally owned PCD while on-duty, subject to the following conditions and limitations:

(a) Permission to carry a personally owned PCD may be revoked if it is used contrary to provisions of this policy.

(b) The Department accepts no responsibility for loss of or damage to a personally owned PCD.

(c) The PCD and any associated services shall be purchased, used and maintained solely at the member’s expense.

(d) The device should not be used for work-related purposes except in exigent circumstances (e.g., unavailability of radio communications) or as indicated below. Members will have a reduced expectation of privacy when using a personally owned PCD in the workplace and have no expectation of privacy with regard to any department business-related communication.

(a) Members may use personally owned PCDs on-duty for routine administrative work as authorized by the Chief of Police.

(b) Members may use personally owned PCDs on-duty for routine work as authorized by the Chief of Police and with the use of a secure, public safety communications platform (e.g., Bridge4PS).

(e) The device shall not be utilized to record or disclose any business-related information, including photographs, video or the recording or transmittal of any information or material obtained or made accessible as a result of employment with the Department, without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

(f) Use of a personally owned PCD while at work for work-related business constitutes consent for the Department to access the PCD to inspect and copy data to meet the needs of the Department, which may include litigation, public records retention and release obligations and internal investigations. If the PCD is carried on-duty, members will provide the Department with the telephone number of the device.

(g) All work-related documents, emails, photographs, recordings or other public records created or received on a member’s personally owned PCD shall be transferred to the appropriate Inglewood Police Department Records Repository (e.g., Laserfiche) and
Personal Communication Devices

deleted from the member's PCD as soon as reasonably practicable but no later than the end of the member's shift.

Except with prior express authorization from their supervisor, members are not obligated or required to carry, access, monitor or respond to electronic communications using a personally owned PCD while off-duty. If a member is in an authorized status that allows for appropriate compensation consistent with policy or existing memorandum of understanding or collective bargaining agreements, or if the member has prior express authorization from his/her supervisor, the member may engage in business-related communications. Should members engage in such approved off-duty communications or work, members entitled to compensation shall promptly document the time worked and communicate the information to their supervisors to ensure appropriate compensation. Members who independently document off-duty department-related business activities in any manner shall promptly provide the Department with a copy of such records to ensure accurate record keeping.

702.6 USE OF PCD

The following protocols shall apply to all PCDs that are carried while on-duty or used to conduct department business:

(a) A PCD shall not be carried in a manner that allows it to be visible while in uniform, unless it is in an approved carrier.

(b) All PCDs in the workplace shall be set to silent or vibrate mode.

(c) A PCD may not be used to conduct personal business while on-duty, except for brief personal communications (e.g., informing family of extended hours). Members shall endeavor to limit their use of PCDs to authorized break times, unless an emergency exists.

(d) Members may use a PCD to communicate with other personnel in situations where the use of radio communications is either impracticable or not feasible. PCDs should not be used as a substitute for, as a way to avoid, or in lieu of regular radio communications.

(e) Absent exigent circumstances, members are prohibited from taking pictures, audio or video recordings or making copies of any such picture or recording media unless it is directly related to official department business. In such cases, all photographs shall be transferred to the appropriate Inglewood Police Department Records Repository (e.g., Laserfiche) and deleted from the member's PCD as soon as reasonably practicable, but no later than, the end of the member's shift. Members shall make every effort to utilize a department-issued device to take photographs or recordings directly related to department business.

(f) Disclosure of any such information to any third party through any means, without the express authorization of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, may result in discipline.

(g) Members will not access social networking sites for any purpose that is not official department business.
Personal Communication Devices

(h) Using PCDs to harass, threaten, coerce or otherwise engage in inappropriate conduct with any third party is prohibited. Any member having knowledge of such conduct shall promptly notify a supervisor.

702.7 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The responsibilities of supervisors include, but are not limited to:

(a) Ensuring that members under their command are provided appropriate training on the use of PCDs consistent with this policy.

(b) Monitoring, to the extent practicable, PCD use in the workplace and taking prompt corrective action if a member is observed or reported to be improperly using a PCD.

    (a) An investigation into improper conduct should be promptly initiated when circumstances warrant.

    (b) Before conducting any administrative search of a member's personally owned device, supervisors shall consult with the Chief of Police.

702.8 OFFICIAL USE
Members are reminded that PCDs are not secure devices and conversations may be intercepted or overheard. Caution should be exercised while utilizing PCDs to ensure that sensitive information is not inadvertently transmitted. As soon as reasonably possible, members shall conduct sensitive or private communications on a land-based or other department communications network.

702.9 USE WHILE DRIVING
The use of a PCD while driving can adversely affect safety, cause unnecessary distractions and present a negative image to the public. Officers operating emergency vehicles should restrict the use of these devices to matters of an urgent nature and should, where practicable, stop the vehicle at an appropriate location to use the PCD.

Members who are operating department vehicles that are not authorized emergency vehicles shall not use a PCD while driving unless the device is specifically designed and configured to allow hands-free use. In an emergency, a wireless phone may be used to place an emergency call to the Department or other emergency services agency (Vehicle Code § 23123; Vehicle Code § 23123.5). Hands-free use should be restricted to business-related calls or calls of an urgent nature.
Military Equipment

709.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the approval, acquisition, and reporting requirements of military equipment (Government Code § 7070; Government Code § 7071; Government Code § 7072).

709.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include (Government Code § 7070):

Governing body – The elected or appointed body that oversees the Department.

Military equipment – Includes but is not limited to the following:

- Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles.
- Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers.
- High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), two-and-one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached.
- Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants.
- Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.
- Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.
- Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. This does not include a handheld, one-person ram.
- Firearms and ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotguns and standard-issue shotgun ammunition.
- Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including firearms and accessories identified as assault weapons in Penal Code § 30510 and Penal Code § 30515, with the exception of standard-issue firearms.
- Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.
- Noise-flash diversionary devices and explosive breaching tools.
- Munitions containing tear gas or OC, excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.
- 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

709.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Inglewood Police Department that members of this department comply with the provisions of Government Code § 7071 with respect to military equipment.

709.3 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 Inglewood 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.

709.4 MILITARY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY
The following constitutes a list of qualifying equipment for the Department:

See attachment: Military Equipment List 20230124 draft.pdf

709.5 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.

709.6 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.

709.7 ACQUISITION AND USE IN EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES
In exigent circumstances and with the approval of the Chief of Police or his/her designee, the department may acquire, borrow, and/or use military equipment that is not included in the military equipment inventory section of this policy.

If the department acquires, borrows, and/or uses military equipment in an exigent circumstance, it must submit approval for the acquisition or use in accordance with 709.5 upon commencement of such exigent circumstance. The equipment acquired or borrowed must also be included in the department's next annual military equipment report.

709.8 ANNUAL REPORT
Upon approval of a military equipment policy, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee should submit a military equipment report to the governing body for each type of military equipment approved within one year of approval, and annually thereafter for as long as the military equipment is available for use (Government Code § 7072).

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should also make each annual military equipment report publicly available on the department website for as long as the military equipment is available for use. The report shall include all information required by Government Code § 7072 for the preceding calendar year for each type of military equipment in department inventory.

709.9 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing the annual report, the Department shall hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located community engagement meeting, at which the Department should discuss the report and respond to public questions regarding the funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment.
Military Equipment

709.9.1 PUBLIC COMPLAINTS
Pursuant to Government Code § 7072 (d)(7), members of the public may register complaints or concerns or submit questions about the use of each specific type of military equipment in this policy by email, telephone, or mail. The Inglewood Police Department is committed to responding to complaints, concerns, and/or questions received through any of the above methods in a timely manner.
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 Department's long range planning efforts by providing estimates of future crime trends and assisting in the identification of enforcement priorities.

800.2 DATA SOURCES
Crime analysis data is extracted from many sources including, but not limited to:

- Crime reports
- Field Interview cards
- Parole and Probation records
- Computer Aided Dispatch data
- Statewide Integrated Traffic Reporting System (SWITRS)

800.3 CRIME ANALYSIS FACTORS
The following minimum criteria should be used in collecting data for Crime Analysis:

- Frequency by type of crime
- Geographic factors
- Temporal factors
- Victim and target descriptors
- Suspect descriptors
- Suspect vehicle descriptors
- Modus operandi factors
- Physical evidence information

800.4 CRIME ANALYSIS DISSEMINATION
For a crime analysis system to function effectively, information should be disseminated to the appropriate units or persons on a timely basis. Information that is relevant to the operational and tactical plans of specific line units should be sent directly to them. Information relevant to the development of the Department's strategic plans should be provided to the appropriate staff units. When information pertains to tactical and strategic plans, it should be provided to all affected units.
Communications Operations

802.1 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.

802.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Inglewood 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.

802.3 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.

802.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

802.4.1 COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER
The Chief of Police shall appoint and delegate certain responsibilities to a Communications Manager. The Communications Manager is directly responsible to the Patrol Bureau 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.
(f) Maintaining the Communications Center database systems.
(g) Maintaining and updating the Communications Center procedures manual.
Communications Operations

(a) Ensuring dispatcher compliance with established policies and procedures.

(b) 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.

(j) Coordinate the maintenance and repair of equipment.

(k) Ensuring all radio licenses are up to date and in compliance according to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) guidelines.

802.4.2 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).

(h) Protection of essential equipment (e.g., surge protectors, gaseous fire suppression systems, uninterruptible power systems, generators).

(i) Protection of radio transmission lines, antennas and power sources for the Communications Center (e.g., security cameras, fences).

(j) Handling misdirected, silent and hang-up calls.

(k) Handling private security alarms, if applicable.

(l) Radio interoperability issues.

(m) Assignment of radio call assignments.

(n) Develop and oversee the Division's training programs.


(p) Maintain inventory, programming, servicing, and issuing of all mobile and portable radios.
Communications Operations

802.4.3 PUBLIC SAFETY DISPATCH SUPERVISOR
The Public Safety Dispatch reports to the Communications Manager. The responsibilities of the Communications Center Public Safety Dispatch Supervisor include, but are not limited to:

(a) Overseeing the efficient and effective operation of the Dispatch Center in coordination with other supervisors.
(b) Scheduling and maintaining dispatcher time records.
(c) Supervising, training, and evaluating dispatchers.
(d) Maintain Adequate staffing levels and assign overtime as needed.
(e) 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), and allied law enforcement units).
   5. Other electronic sources of information (e.g., text messages, digital photographs, or video).
(f) Documenting the field activities of department members and support resources (e.g., fire department, EMD, and allied agency law enforcement units).
(g) Inquiry and entry of information through Dispatch Center, department, and other law enforcement database systems (CLETs, DMV, and NCIC).
(h) Monitoring department video surveillance systems.
(i) Maintaining the current status of members in the field, their locations, and the nature of calls for service.
(j) Notifying the Watch Commander or field supervisor of emergency activity, including, but not limited to:
   1. Vehicle Pursuits
   2. Foot Pursuits
(k) Assignment of emergency response
(l) Adhere to all procedures outlined in the Communications Standard Operations Manual and the Communications Training Manual.

802.4.4 DISPATCHERS
Dispatchers report to the Communications Supervisor. The responsibilities of the dispatcher include, but are not limited to:

(a) Receiving and handling all incoming and transmitted communications, including:
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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:
   (a) Vehicle pursuits.
   (b) Foot pursuits.
   (c) Assignment of emergency response.

(g) Adhere to all procedures outlined in the Communications Standard Operations Manual and the Communications Training Manual.

802.5 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/
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TTY equipment, Telephone Relay Service (TRS), or Text to 9-1-1 services, as mandated by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

If the dispatcher determines that the caller is a limited English proficiency (LEP) individual, the dispatcher should quickly determine whether sufficient information can be obtained to initiate an appropriate response. If language assistance is still needed, the language is known and a language-appropriate authorized interpreter is available in 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.

802.5.1 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. A person reporting an emergency should not be placed on hold until the dispatcher has obtained all necessary information to ensure the safety of the responding department members and affected individuals.

Emergency calls should be dispatched immediately. The Watch Commander or Field Supervisor shall be notified of pending emergency calls for service when department members are unavailable for dispatch.

802.5.2 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.

802.6 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.
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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.

802.6.1 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION COMPLIANCE
Inglewood Police Department radio operations shall be conducted in accordance with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) procedures and requirements.

802.6.2 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.

802.7 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:

- General Offense 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.

802.8 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
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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.

802.9 TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION
Dispatchers shall receive training consistent with minimum standards established by POST (Penal Code § 13510).
Protected Information

812.1 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 Inglewood 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.

812.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Protected information - Any information or data that is collected, stored or accessed by members of the Inglewood 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.

812.2 POLICY
Members of the Inglewood 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.

812.3 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.
812.4 ACCESS TO PROTECTED INFORMATION
Protected information shall not be accessed in violation of any law, order, regulation, user agreement, Inglewood 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.

812.4.1 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).

812.5 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 Section to ensure proper documentation of the release (see the Records Maintenance and Release Policy).

812.5.1 REVIEW OF CRIMINAL OFFENDER RECORD
Individuals requesting to review their own California criminal history information shall be referred to the Department of Justice (Penal Code § 11121).

Individuals shall be allowed to review their arrest or conviction record on file with the Department after complying with all legal requirements regarding authority and procedures in Penal Code § 11120 through Penal Code § 11127 (Penal Code § 13321).

812.5.2 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.

812.6 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.

812.6.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Members accessing or receiving protected information shall ensure the information is not accessed or received by persons who are not authorized to access or receive it. This includes leaving protected information, such as documents or computer databases, accessible to others when it is reasonably foreseeable that unauthorized access may occur (e.g., on an unattended table or desk; in or on an unattended vehicle; in an unlocked desk drawer or file cabinet; on an unattended computer terminal).

812.7 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.
812.8 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).
Computers and Digital Evidence

814.1  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.

814.2  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. Attempt to locate user names and passwords in the area.

(c) If the computer is off, do not turn it on.

(d) If the computer is on, leave it on if possible, 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. It may be necessary for a digital forensic examiner to conduct a live image of the RAM and hard drive prior to powering down the computer.
   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 or appropriate property tag/label.

(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) Store 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 be seized if they were used in the crime.

814.2.1 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.

814.2.2 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) A copy of the “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 the investigation.

   (b) A listing of the items to search for (e.g., photographs, financial records, e-mail, documents).

814.3 SEIZING DIGITAL STORAGE MEDIA

Digital storage media including hard drives, floppy discs, CD's, DVD's, tapes, memory cards, or flash memory devices should be seized and stored in a manner that will protect them from damage.

   (a) Do not review, access or open digital files prior to submission.

   (b) 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.

   (c) Do not leave storage media where they would be subject to excessive heat such as in a parked vehicle on a hot day.

   (d) When available, use plastic cases designed to protect the media, or other protective packaging, to prevent damage.

814.4 SEIZING PCDS

Personal communication devices such as cell phones, PDAs or other hand-held devices connected to any communication network must be handled with care to preserve evidence that may be on the device including messages, stored data and/or images.

   (a) Officers should not attempt to access, review or search the contents of such devices prior to examination by a forensic expert. Unsent messages can be lost, data can be inadvertently deleted and incoming messages can override stored messages.
Computers and Digital Evidence

(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, when possible, keep them plugged in to the chargers until they can be examined. If the batteries go dead all the data may be lost. Keeping a device charged may not be possible given the circumstances.

814.5 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.

814.5.1 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.

814.5.2 DOWNLOADING OF DIGITAL FILES
Digital information such as video or audio files recorded on devices using internal memory shall be uploaded into the LaserFiche System as soon as possible. Such files may be deleted once they have been uploaded.

814.5.3 PRESERVATION OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE
(a) Multi-media evidence (digital images, recordings, captures and the like) will be processed, copied and retained. Generally, this consists of duplicating the original digital format from the hard disk, memory card, or other similar form of media, onto another portable form of media to be logged and booked as evidence, preserved for courtroom purposes and/or forensic examination. Inglewood Police personnel will not modify or change such multi-media evidence to alter in any manner or fashion the representation that they memorialize. However, should the need arise to make a partial copy of a duplicate original multi-media evidence for investigative or prosecution purposes, or a legitimately legal law enforcement function/reason, it shall only be done without altering the duplicate original copy or the original copy.

(b) Only trained personnel are authorized to copy original digital media that is held as evidence. The original digital media shall remain in evidence and shall remain unaltered for a minimum of 7 years, or until the case has been adjudicated, the statute of limitations has expired, or forever, depending on the crime.

(c) 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.

(d) If any enhancement is done to the copy of the original, it shall be noted in the case management system or an investigative follow up report.
Animal Control

823.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for interacting with animals and responding to calls for service that involve animals.

823.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Inglewood Police Department to be responsive to the needs of the community regarding animal-related issues. This includes enforcing local, state and federal laws relating to animals and appropriately resolving or referring animal-related problems, as outlined in this policy.

823.3 LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL CARE AND CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES
Animal control services are generally the primary responsibility of Los Angeles County Department of Animal Care and Control and include:

(a) Animal-related matters during periods when Los Angeles County Department of Animal Care and Control is available.

(b) Ongoing or persistent animal nuisance complaints. Such complaints may be scheduled, if reasonable, for handling during periods that Los Angeles County Department of Animal Care and Control is available for investigation and resolution.

(c) Follow-up on animal-related calls, such as locating owners of injured animals.

823.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Members who respond to or assist with animal-related calls for service should evaluate the situation to determine the appropriate actions to control the situation.

Due to the hazards of handling animals without proper training and equipment, responding members generally should not attempt to capture or pick up any animal, but should keep the animal under observation until the arrival of appropriate assistance.

Members may consider acting before the arrival of such assistance when:

(a) There is a threat to public safety.

(b) An animal has bitten someone. Members should take measures to confine the animal and prevent further injury.

(c) An animal is creating a traffic hazard.

(d) An animal is seriously injured.

(e) The owner/handler of an animal has been arrested or is incapacitated. In such circumstances, the member should find appropriate placement for the animal.

1. This is only necessary when the arrestee is expected to be in custody for a time period longer than would reasonably allow him/her to properly care for the animal.
Animal Control

2. With the owner’s consent, locating appropriate placement may require contacting relatives or neighbors to care for the animal.

3. If no person can be found or the owner does not or cannot give consent, the animal should be taken to a designated animal care facility.

823.5 DECEASED ANIMALS
When a member becomes aware of a deceased animal, all reasonable attempts should be made to preliminarily determine if the death of the animal is related to criminal activity.

Deceased animals on public property should be removed, sealed in a plastic bag, and properly disposed of by the responding member.

Members should not climb onto or under any privately owned structure for the purpose of removing a deceased animal.

When handling deceased animals, members should attempt to identify and notify the owner of the final disposition of the animal.

823.6 INJURED ANIMALS
When a member becomes aware of an injured domesticated animal, all reasonable attempts should be made to contact an owner or responsible handler. If an owner or responsible handler cannot be located, the animal should be taken to a veterinarian and notice shall be given to the owner pursuant to the requirements of Penal Code § 597.1.

823.6.1 VETERINARY CARE
The injured animal should be taken to a veterinarian as follows:

(a) During normal business hours, the animal should be taken to an authorized veterinary care clinic.

(b) If after normal business hours, the animal should be taken to the authorized Veterinary Emergency and Critical Care Services Clinic.

(c) An exception to the above exists when the animal is an immediate danger to the community or the owner of the animal is identified and takes responsibility for the injured animal.

Each incident shall be documented and, at minimum, include the name of the reporting party and veterinary hospital and/or person to whom the animal is released.

If Los Angeles County Department of Animal Care and Control is not available, the information will be forwarded for follow-up.

823.6.2 INJURED WILDLIFE
Injured wildlife should be referred to the Department of Fish and Wildlife or the Marine Mammal Center as applicable.
Animal Control

823.6.3  RESCUE OF ANIMALS IN VEHICLES
If an animal left unattended in a vehicle appears to be in distress, members may enter the vehicle for the purpose of rescuing the animal. Members should (Penal Code § 597.7(d)):

(a) Make a reasonable effort to locate the owner before entering the vehicle.
(b) Take steps to minimize damage to the vehicle.
(c) Refrain from searching the vehicle or seizing items except as otherwise permitted by law.
(d) Leave notice on or in the vehicle identifying the location where the animal has been taken and the name and Department of the member involved in the rescue.
(e) Make reasonable efforts to contact the owner or secure the vehicle before leaving the scene.
(f) Take the animal to an animal care facility, a place of safekeeping or, if necessary, a veterinary hospital for treatment.

823.7  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.

823.8  ANIMAL BITE REPORTS
Members investigating an animal bite should obtain as much information as possible for follow-up with the appropriate health or animal authorities. Efforts should be made to capture or otherwise have the animal placed under control. Members should attempt to identify and notify the owner of the final disposition of the animal.

823.9  STRAY DOGS
If a stray dog has a license or can otherwise be identified, the owner should be contacted, if possible. If the owner is contacted, the dog should be released to the owner and a citation may be issued, if appropriate. If a dog is taken into custody, it shall be transported to the appropriate animal care facility.

Members shall provide reasonable treatment to animals in their care (e.g., food, water, shelter).

823.10  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.
Animal Control

823.11 PUBLIC NUISANCE CALLS RELATING TO ANIMALS
Members should diligently address calls related to nuisance animals (e.g., barking dogs), as such calls may involve significant quality-of-life issues.

823.12 DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS
When it is necessary to use a firearm to euthanize a badly injured animal or stop an animal that poses an imminent threat to human safety, the Firearms Policy shall be followed. A badly injured animal shall only be euthanized with the approval of a supervisor.
Chapter 9 - Custody
Prison Rape Elimination

904.1 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 Inglewood Police Department Temporary Holding Facilities (28 CFR 115.111; 15 CCR 1029).

904.1.1 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 (28 CFR 115.6; 15 CCR 1006):

- 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

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
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- 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
- Voyeurism by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer

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; 15 CCR 1006).

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).

904.2 POLICY
The Inglewood 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 Inglewood 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; 15 CCR 1029).

904.3 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 Inglewood 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 standards 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; 15 CCR 1029). 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).
**Prison Rape Elimination**

(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):

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).
Prison Rape Elimination

(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; 34 USC § 30303; 15 CCR 1041).

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).

(l) Ensuring that information for uninvolved inmates, family, community members, and other interested third parties to report sexual abuse or sexual harassment is publicly posted at the facility (15 CCR 1029).

904.4 REPORTING SEXUAL ABUSE, HARASSMENT, AND RETALIATION
Detainees or prisoners may make reports to any staff member verbally, in writing, privately, or anonymously of any of the following (28 CFR 115.151; 15 CCR 1029):

• 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).

904.4.1 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Department members shall accept reports from detainees, prisoners and third parties and shall promptly document all reports (28 CFR 115.151; 15 CCR 1029).

All members shall report immediately to the Watch Commander any knowledge, suspicion, or information regarding:
**Prison Rape Elimination**

(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.

**904.4.2 WATCH COMMANDER 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).

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).

**904.5 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).

**904.5.1 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.
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(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).

904.5.2 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 Inglewood 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.

904.5.3 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).

904.5.4 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
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regardless of whether the victim names the abuser or cooperates with any investigation arising out of the incident (28 CFR 115.182).

904.5.5 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.

904.6 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 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.

904.7 REVIEWS AND AUDITS
904.7.1 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).

904.7.2 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 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
Prison Rape Elimination

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 Inglewood 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).

904.8 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).

904.9 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 Training Sergeant 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.
- 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.
Prison Rape Elimination

- Criteria and evidence required to substantiate a case for administrative action or prosecution referral.

The Training Sergeant 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.
Chapter 10 - Personnel
Smoking and Tobacco Use

1018.1 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 Inglewood 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.

1018.2 POLICY
The Inglewood 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).

1018.3 SMOKING AND TOBACCO USE
Smoking and tobacco use by members is prohibited anytime members are in public view representing the Inglewood 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.

1018.4 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.).

1018.4.1 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).
Seat Belts

1022.1 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).

1022.1.1 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.

1022.2 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.

1022.3 TRANSPORTING SUSPECTS, PRISONERS OR ARRESTEES
Suspects, prisoners and arrestees should be in a seated position and secured in the rear seat of any department vehicle with a prisoner restraint system or, when a prisoner restraint system is not available, by seat belts provided by the vehicle manufacturer. The prisoner restraint system is not intended to be a substitute for handcuffs or other appendage restraints.

Prisoners in leg restraints shall be transported in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy.

1022.4 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. The use of a seat belt extender issued through Fleet Services is not considered a modification and is permitted.

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.

1022.5 POLICY
It is the policy of the Inglewood 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

1022.6 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).

1022.7 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.

1022.8 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

1024.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide law enforcement officers with guidelines for the proper use of body armor.

1024.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the Inglewood 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.

1024.3 ISSUANCE OF BODY ARMOR
The Administrative Services supervisor shall ensure that body armor is issued to all officers when the officer begins service at the Inglewood Police Department and that, when issued, the body armor meets or exceeds the standards of the National Institute of Justice.

The Administrative Services supervisor shall establish a body armor replacement schedule and ensure that replacement body armor is issued pursuant to the schedule or whenever the body armor becomes worn or damaged to the point that its effectiveness or functionality has been compromised.

1024.3.1 USE OF SOFT BODY ARMOR
Generally, the use of body armor is required subject to the following:

(a) Officers shall only wear agency-approved body armor.

(b) Officers shall wear body armor anytime they are in a situation where they could reasonably be expected to take enforcement action.

(c) Officers may be excused from wearing body armor when they are functioning primarily in an administrative or support capacity and could not reasonably be expected to take enforcement action.

(d) Body armor shall be worn when an officer is working in uniform or taking part in Department range training.

(e) An officer may be excused from wearing body armor when he/she is involved in undercover or plainclothes work that his/her supervisor determines could be compromised by wearing body armor, or when a supervisor determines that other circumstances make it inappropriate to mandate wearing body armor.

1024.3.2 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.
Body Armor

1024.3.3 CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF SOFT BODY ARMOR
Soft body armor should never be stored for any period of time in an area where environmental conditions (e.g., temperature, light, humidity) are not reasonably controlled (e.g., normal ambient room temperature/humidity conditions), such as in automobiles or automobile trunks.

Soft body armor should be cared for and cleaned pursuant to the manufacturer's care instructions provided with the soft body armor. The instructions can be found on labels located on the external surface of each ballistic panel. The carrier should also have a label that contains care instructions. Failure to follow these instructions may damage the ballistic performance capabilities of the armor. If care instructions for the soft body armor cannot be located, contact the manufacturer to request care instructions.

Soft body armor should not be exposed to any cleaning agents or methods not specifically recommended by the manufacturer, as noted on the armor panel label.

Soft body armor should be replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended replacement schedule.

1024.4 PERSONAL BALLISTIC ARMOR PLATES AND CARRIERS
Employees may purchase ballistic armor plates and external carriers, which may be deployed in the course of their assignments, as a means of additional protection, as dictated by a given tactical situation. Such armor plates and carriers shall be approved by the OIC, Firearms Training unit prior to their deployment in the field and are subject to the following:

a) The armor plate carrier and any attachments shall be black in color
b) The appropriate Department cloth badge shall be affixed to the armor plate carrier
c) A patch or emblem bearing the word P-O-L-I-C-E shall be affixed to the front and rear of the plate carrier
d) The armor plate carriers are subject to the same inspections and care and maintenance provisions as department issued, soft-body armor

Supervisors and officers, including K-9 officers, assigned to serve with the Department’s Special Weapons and Tactics Team may deploy their issued ballistic armor plates and carriers in their normal assignments.

1024.5 BALLISTIC HELMETS
All employees shall only have Department issued ballistic helmets readily available for use, while on duty. They shall be black in color and an issued face shield shall be available for immediate use in a crowd management incident. No decals shall be affixed to the helmet.

Supervisors and officers, including K-9 officers, assigned to serve with the Department’s Special Weapons and Tactics Team may deploy their issued ballistic helmets in their normal assignments.

1024.6 RANGE STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES
The Range Staff should:
**Body Armor**

(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.
Personal Appearance Standards

1043.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
In order to project uniformity and neutrality toward the public and other members of the department, employees shall maintain their personal hygiene and appearance to project a professional image appropriate for this department and for their assignment.

1043.2 GROOMING STANDARDS
Unless otherwise stated and because deviations from these standards could present officer safety issues, the following appearance standards shall apply to all employees, except those whose current assignment would deem them not appropriate, and where the Chief of Police has granted exception.

1043.2.1 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.

1043.2.2 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.

1043.2.3 SIDEBURNS
Sideburns shall not extend below the bottom of the outer ear opening (the top of the earlobes) and shall be trimmed and neat.

1043.2.4 FACIAL HAIR
Facial hair other than sideburns, mustaches and eyebrows shall not be worn, unless authorized by the Chief of Police. Facial hair other than sideburns, mustaches, and eyebrows authorized by the Chief of Police shall be short and neatly trimmed.

1043.2.5 FINGERNAILS
Fingernails extending beyond the tip of the finger can pose a safety hazard to officers or others. For this reason, fingernails shall be trimmed so that no point of the nail extends beyond the tip of the finger.

1043.2.6 JEWELRY
For the purpose of this policy, jewelry refers to rings, earrings, necklaces, bracelets, wristwatches, and tie tacks or tie bars. Jewelry shall present a professional image and may not create a safety concern for the department member or others. Jewelry that depicts racial, sexual, discriminatory, gang-related, or obscene language is not allowed.
Personal Appearance Standards

(a) Necklaces shall not be visible above the shirt collar.
(b) Earrings shall be small and worn only in or on the earlobe.
(c) One ring or ring set may be worn on each hand of the department member. No rings should be of the type that would cut or pose an unreasonable safety risk to the member or others during a physical altercation, if the member is assigned to a position where that may occur.
(d) One small bracelet, including a bracelet identifying a medical condition, may be worn on one arm.
(e) Wristwatches shall be conservative and present a professional image.
(f) Tie tacks or tie bars worn with civilian attire shall be conservative and present a professional image.

1043.3 TATTOOS
While on-duty or representing the Department in any official capacity, members shall make every reasonable effort to conceal tattoos or other body art. At no time while the member is on-duty or representing the Department in any official capacity shall any offensive tattoo or body art be visible. Examples of offensive tattoos include but are not limited to those that exhibit or advocate discrimination; those that exhibit gang, supremacist, or extremist group affiliation; and those that depict or promote drug use, sexually explicit acts, or other obscene material.

In addition to wearing a long sleeve uniform shirt or pants, both sworn and civilian members may choose to wear a sleeve like garment to cover exposed tattoos or body art under the following conditions:

• The sleeve shall be of a like skin color and comprised of mostly a neoprene-like fabric
• The sleeve shall be clean and free from stains, tears, or snags in the fabric
• The sleeve shall also be form fitted for the unique shape of the employee's arm or leg
• The member may wear the sleeve if the tattoo does not extend below the elbow
• If the member has a single tattoo, covering an area that is a three-inch square or less on the arm and is visible, the member may cover that area with a patch that is colored as close to the member's skin color as is reasonably available.

It shall be the responsibility of the employee to purchase the sleeve/patch/etc. required to cover exposed tattoos or body art. The Department will not provide funding for the purchase of the covering item.

1043.4 BODY PIERCING OR ALTERATION
Body piercing or alteration to any area of the body visible in any authorized uniform or attire that is a deviation from normal anatomical features and which is not medically required is prohibited. Such body alteration includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Tongue splitting or piercing.
Personal Appearance Standards

(b) The complete or transdermal implantation of any material other than hair replacement.
(c) Abnormal shaping of the ears, eyes, nose or teeth
(d) Branding or scarification.

1043.5 EXEMPTIONS
Members who seek cultural (e.g., culturally protected hairstyles) or other exemptions to this policy that are protected by law should generally be accommodated (Government Code § 12926). A member with an exemption may be ineligible for an assignment if the individual accommodation presents a security or safety risk. The Chief of Police should be advised any time a request for 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.
Uniform Regulations

1045.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The uniform policy of the Inglewood 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 Policy Manual sections:

Section 700 - Department Owned and Personal Property
Section 1024 - Body Armor
Section 1044 - 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 Inglewood 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.

1045.2 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

1045.2.1 DEPARTMENT ISSUED IDENTIFICATION
The Department issues each employee an official department identification card bearing the employee’s name, identifying information and photo likeness. All employees shall be in possession of their department issued identification card at all times while on duty or when carrying a concealed weapon.

(a) Whenever on duty or acting in an official capacity representing the department, employees shall display their department issued identification in a courteous manner to any person upon request and as soon as practical.

(b) Officers working specialized assignments may be excused from the possession and display requirements when directed by their Bureau Commander.

1045.3 UNIFORM CLASSES

1045.3.1 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
(c) Regulation round style navy blue police hat with polished visor. Officers shall have the department issued silver metal band and hat piece attached to the front of the hat above the visor. Sergeants and above shall have the department issued gold metal band and hat piece attached to the front of the hat above the visor. The official police hat (cover) shall be worn only at the direction of the Chief of Police.

Boots with pointed toes are not permitted

1045.3.2 CLASS B UNIFORM
All officers will possess and maintain a serviceable Class B uniform at all times.
Uniform Regulations

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 unpolished shoes may be worn
(f) Boots with pointed toes are not permitted

In addition to the Class B uniform, two additional uniform options have been authorized. Refer to, “Option 1” and “Option 2” within this subsection. All items listed in this policy shall be produced by a reputable manufacturer and authorized by the Chief of Police or designee.

OPTION 1:

SHIRT:
The Option 1 uniform shirt may be worn in short or long sleeve. The Inglewood Police Department patch is to be sewn on both shoulders. An Inglewood Police Department cloth badge shall appropriately be sewn onto the front left side of the shirt, and the police department members name shall be appropriately embroidered on the front right side of the shirt.

PANTS:
The Option 1 uniform shirt shall be worn only with the authorized cargo style pants and External Vest Carrier (EVC).

EXTERNAL VEST CARRIER (EVC):
The EVC shall be the “Hybrid” style matching the color of the uniform shirt and pants. The EVC should resemble the look of a traditional CLASS B uniform shirt.

The Inglewood Police Department issued badge and name plate shall be worn on the EVC at all times while wearing the EVC as part of the, Option 1 Class B Uniform.

If the department member chooses to wear a TASER on the EVC it shall be positioned for deployment with a draw from the department members weak, or non gun hand.

The department member’s duty weapon and accompanying ammunition shall remain on the members Sam or Sally Brown gun belt. They shall not be attached to the EVC in any fashion.

OPTION 2:

SHIRT:
The Option 2 uniform shirt may be worn in short or long sleeve. The Inglewood Police Department patch is to be sewn on both shoulders. The Inglewood Police Department issued badge and name
Uniform Regulations

plate shall be worn at all times when wearing this uniform shirt as part of the Option 2 Class B uniform, which is the traditional police style uniform currently in use. This uniform shirt is to be worn in the traditional manner with the department approved body armor worn underneath the uniform shirt.

PANTS:
The Option 2 uniform shirt shall be worn only with the authorized cargo style pants.

Should a department member choose a uniform or be instructed to wear a particular uniform for a deployment, the officer shall wear only one of the complete optional uniforms. The combination of different uniforms from the listed options is prohibited.

The optional CLASS B uniforms listed above shall be kept neat, clean, and appear professionally pressed.

All of the uniform items listed above are classified as optional and shall be purchased at the expense of the employee, except for the EVC. A purchase order for the EVC can be obtained from the personnel sergeant. The maintenance of optional items shall be the financial responsibility of the purchasing employee.

1045.3.3 CLASS C UNIFORM
The Class C uniform may be established to allow field personnel cooler clothing during the summer months or special duty. The Chief of Police will establish the regulations and conditions for wearing the Class C Uniform and the specifications for the Class C Uniform.

1045.3.4 SPECIALIZED UNIT UNIFORMS
The Chief of Police may authorize special uniforms to be worn by officers in specialized units such as Canine Team, SWAT, Bicycle Patrol, Motor Officers and other specialized assignments.

1045.3.5 FOUL WEATHER GEAR
The use of foul weather gear shall be decided on the fact the weather is currently inclement or can be reasonably forecasted by a reliable source that inclement weather is imminent. Inclement weather is described as stormy, wet, severe, and/or harsh. Immediate supervisors shall give final determination with concern for if the weather is currently inclement or will meet the threshold for the definition of inclement if the officers cannot make the determination based on the aforementioned.

1045.4 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, three-quarters of an inch below the shoulder seam of the shirt and be bisected by the crease in the sleeve.

(b) Service stripes, stars, etc. - Service stripes and other indicators for length of service may be worn on long sleeved shirts and jackets. They are to be machine stitched onto the uniform. The bottom of the service stripe shall be sewn the width of one and one-
Uniform Regulations

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 an employee’s first and last names are too long to fit on the nameplate, then the initial of the first name will accompany the last name. If the employee desires other than the legal first name, the employee must receive approval from the Chief of Police. The nameplate shall be worn and placed 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, centered above the nameplate.

(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.

1045.4.1 MOURNING BADGE
Uniformed employees shall wear a black mourning band across the uniform badge whenever a law enforcement officer is killed in the line of duty. The following mourning periods will be observed:

(a) An officer of this department - From the time of death until midnight on the 14th day after the death.

(b) An officer from this or an adjacent county - From the time of death until midnight on the day of the funeral.

(c) Funeral attendee - While attending the funeral of an out of region fallen officer.

(d) National Peace Officers Memorial Day (May 15th) - From 0001 hours until 2359 hours.

(e) As directed by the Chief of Police.

1045.5 CIVILIAN ATTIRE
There are assignments within the Department that do not require the wearing of a uniform because recognition and authority are not essential to their function. There are also assignments in which the wearing of civilian attire is necessary.

(a) All employees shall wear clothing that fits properly, is clean and free of stains, and not damaged or excessively worn.
Uniform Regulations

(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 employee'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 Inglewood Police Department or the morale of the employees.

1045.5.1 TRAINING ATTIRE
Inglewood Police personnel attending training will be required to attend training in business casual attire. This policy will apply to both department and self-sponsored law enforcement related courses where the employee will be representing the Inglewood Police Department.

Business casual attire is defined as follows:

Females:

Dresses/Skirts – Dresses and skirts are appropriate, however they must be knee length or longer and reflective of an office environment. Sleeveless dresses are allowed only when covered by a sweater, blazer or other appropriate cover to be worn with the dress at all times – shoulders must be covered. Mini dresses or skirts, spaghetti straps, open backs, low-cut or revealing dresses are not acceptable.

Slacks – Pant suits and wool or blend slacks are appropriate and are expected to be laundered and pressed. Denim, shorts, sweatpants, overalls, leather, spandex or other form-fitting workout gear are not acceptable.

Blouses/Tops – Casual tops, blouses and sweaters are acceptable. Sleeveless tops are allowed only when covered by a sweater, blazer or other appropriate cover to be worn with the top at all times – shoulders must be covered. T-shirts, work-out type tops, open backs, low-cut or revealing blouses/tops are not acceptable.
**Uniform Regulations**

Shoes – Casual and clean walking shoes, casual boots or ankle boot-type shoes, open toe shoes with a 3” or less heel are acceptable. Sneakers/Athletic shoes of any type are not allowed. Under no circumstances will flip-flop sandals be allowed.

Accessories – Accessories, such as pins or jewelry that include sayings that may be offensive to others, are not allowed. Appropriate scarfs, necklaces and belts are welcome.

Males:

Slacks – Non-bright colored slacks, khakis and corduroys are appropriate and are expected to be laundered and pressed. Denim, shorts, sweatpants, overalls, leather, spandex or other form-fitting workout gear are not acceptable.

Shirts – Collared, buttoned-down, long and short sleeved shirts are acceptable. Polo shirts are acceptable, however does not include traditional golf shirts (uneven length in back). T-shirts, tank tops, and workout shirts are not acceptable.

Coats – Sport coats or blazers are optional.

Shoes – Lace ups, casual walking shoes, loafers and clean boot-type shoes are acceptable. Sneakers/Athletic or brightly colored shoes are not allowed. Under no circumstances will flip-flop sandals be allowed.

Accessories – Appropriate scarfs, necklaces and belts are acceptable. Accessories, such as pins or jewelry that include sayings that may be offensive to others, are not allowed. Hats are not allowed.

Men/Women:

Hats – No hats are to be worn except when specified. Black, OD Green or Navy Blue baseball style caps with no writing or logos unless it is a Department approved Inglewood PD or SWAT logo. Hats shall be worn in an appropriate manner and not off to the side or backwards. Hats shall not be worn indoors. Hats can be worn during inclement weather in outdoor training applications under the following conditions: rain; unusually cold weather; or in hot weather conditions to prevent excessive sun exposure to the head.

Deviation from this policy is subject to the approval of the employee’s Bureau Commander or designee, the Deputy Chief, or the Chief of Police. Employees attending training are also subject to the grooming provisions of Policy 1044, Personal Appearance Standards.

This policy does not apply for training which requires attire necessary for the environment of the course or subject matter being presented. Such attire will be noted in the related course flyer or memorandum (e.g; range training, simunition training, defensive tactics, etc.).

**1045.6 POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, ENDORSEMENTS, AND ADVERTISEMENTS**

Unless specifically authorized by the Chief of Police, Inglewood 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,
Uniform Regulations

the image of another employee, or identify himself/herself as an employee of the Inglewood Police Department to do any of the following (Government Code §§ 3206 and 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 non-profit publication, or any motion picture, film, video, public broadcast, or any website.

1045.7 OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT - MAINTENANCE, AND REPLACEMENT

(a) Any of the items listed in the Uniform and Equipment Specifications as optional shall be purchased totally at the expense of the employee. No part of the purchase cost shall be offset by the Department for the cost of providing the Department issued item.
(b) Maintenance of optional items shall be the financial responsibility of the purchasing employee. For example, repairs due to normal wear and tear.
(c) Replacement of items listed in this order as optional shall be done as follows:
   1. When the item is no longer functional because of normal wear and tear, the employee bears the full cost of replacement.
   2. When the item is no longer functional because of damage in the course of the employee's duties, it shall be replaced following the procedures for the replacement of damaged personal property (see the Department Owned and Personal Property Policy).

1045.7.1 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 Inglewood 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 Inglewood Police Department and will be revoked in the event of misuse or abuse (Penal Code § 538d).

1045.8 UNAUTHORIZED UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

Inglewood Police Department employees may not wear any uniform item, accessory or attachment unless specifically authorized in the Uniform and Equipment Specifications or by the Chief of Police or designee.
Uniform Regulations

Inglewood Police Department employees may not use or carry any safety item, tool or other piece of equipment unless specifically authorized in the Uniform and Equipment Specifications or by the Chief of Police or designee.
Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

1057.1 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.

1057.1.1 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.

1057.2 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 Inglewood 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.

1057.3 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 Inglewood 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.

1057.4 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 Inglewood 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 Inglewood Police Department and tends to compromise or damage the mission, function, reputation or professionalism of the Inglewood 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 transportations 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 Inglewood 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.
Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

(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 Inglewood Police Department on any personal or social networking or other website or web page, without the express authorization of the Chief of Police.

(h) Accessing websites for non-authorized purposes, or use of any personal communication device, game device or media device, whether personally or department-owned, for personal purposes while on-duty, except in the following circumstances:

1. When brief personal communication may be warranted by the circumstances (e.g., inform family of extended hours).
2. During authorized breaks such usage should be limited as much as practicable to areas out of sight and sound of the public and shall not be disruptive to the work environment.

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).

1057.4.1 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 Inglewood Police Department or identify themselves in any way that could be reasonably perceived as representing the Inglewood 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 Inglewood 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
Employee Speech, Expression and Social Networking

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).

1057.5 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) that is accessed, transmitted, received, or reviewed on any department technology system (see the Information Technology Use Policy for additional guidance).

The Department shall not require an employee to disclose a personal user name or password for accessing personal social media or to open a personal social website; however, the Department may request access when it is reasonably believed to be relevant to the investigation of allegations of work-related misconduct (Labor Code § 980).

1057.6 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.

1057.7 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.
Attachments
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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POLICY GUIDELINES

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

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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\(^2\)As 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 on-going 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</th>
<th>Target of Crime (Check all that apply):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School, business or organization</td>
<td>Other</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victim Type:</th>
<th>Nature of Crime (Check all that apply):</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual Legal name (Last, First):</td>
<td>Bodily injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Names used (AKA):</td>
<td>Property damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School, business or organization Name:</td>
<td>Other crime:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type:</td>
<td>Property damage - estimated value</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faith-based organization</th>
<th>Type of Bias</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name:</td>
<td>(Check all characteristics that apply):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faith:</td>
<td>Disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>Gender</td>
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</table>

| Bias Indicators (Check all that apply): |
| --- | --- |
| Hate speech | Acts/gestures |
| Written/electronic communication | Property damage |
| | Symbol used |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship Between Suspect &amp; Victim:</th>
<th>Relationship Between Suspect &amp; Victim:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suspect known to victim?</td>
<td>Prior reported incidents with suspect? Total #</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature of relationship:</td>
<td>Prior unreported incidents with suspect? Total #</td>
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<tr>
<td>Length of relationship:</td>
<td>Restraining orders?</td>
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<tr>
<td>If Yes, describe in narrative portion of Report</td>
<td>If Yes, describe in narrative portion of Report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| WEAPONS | Weapon(s) used during incident? | Yes | No |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type: | Weapon(s) booked as evidence? | Yes | No |
| Automated Firearms System (AFS) Inquiry attached to Report? | Yes | No |

POST 05/19 (Based on LAPD’s Hate Crime Supplemental Report, used with permission)
**HATE CRIME CHECKLIST**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVIDENCE</th>
<th>VICTIM</th>
<th>SUSPECT</th>
<th>OBSERVATIONS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Witnesses present during incident?</td>
<td>□ Yes □ No</td>
<td>Statements taken?</td>
<td>□ Yes □ No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evidence collected?</td>
<td>□ Yes □ No</td>
<td>Recordings:</td>
<td>□ Video □ Audio □ Booked</td>
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<td>Photos taken?</td>
<td>□ Yes □ No</td>
<td>Suspect identified:</td>
<td>□ Field ID □ By photo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total # of photos: D#:</td>
<td></td>
<td>□ Known to victim</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taken by:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS** (Explain all boxes marked "Yes" in narrative portion of report):

| Has suspect ever threatened you? | □ Yes □ No |
| Has suspect ever harmed you? | □ Yes □ No |
| Does suspect possess or have access to a firearm? | □ Yes □ No |
| Are you afraid for your safety? | □ Yes □ No |
| Do you have any other information that may be helpful? | □ Yes □ No |

**Medical**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victim</th>
<th>Suspect</th>
<th>Paramedics at scene?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>Declined medical treatment</td>
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<tr>
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<td>□</td>
<td>Will seek own medical treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>Received medical treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authorization to Release Medical Information, Form 05.03.00, signed? □ Yes □ No

**Resources offered at scene:** □ Yes □ No Type: 

**Superviser Approving (Name/Rank)** Date 

**OFFICER (Name/Rank)** Date 

**OFFICER (Name/Rank)** Date 

**AUTHORIZATION TO RELEASE MEDICAL INFORMATION**, Form 05/05/19
Military Equipment List 20230124 - DRAFT.pdf
Inglewood Police Department
Military Equipment List

**Equipment Name:** 2016 Lenco F550 Armored Rescue Vehicle  
**Quantity Owned:** 1  
**Lifespan:** 15+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** The vehicle is equipped with emergency lights/sirens, rotating roof hatch, electric winches, running boards, protection against chemical agents, back-up camera, battering ram attachment, CS (tear gas) deployment nozzle, Thermographic cameras, and spot/flood lights. The vehicle is armored with a 0.5 – 1.5” thick steel and ballistic windows rated to stop a 0.50 caliber bullet.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The Lenco BearCat G2 is the standard tactical armored vehicle for special operations units within the US Law Enforcement community. Since the early 2000s, agencies such as LAPD, LASD SEB, NYPD ESU, Boston PD and hundreds of Federal, State and Local Law Enforcement agencies have made the BearCat G2 part of their standard operating procedure. The G2 has excellent on-road driving characteristics and maneuverability in tight urban settings. The large floor plan seats 10 – 12 fully equipped officers.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** The use of the ARV will only be for legitimate patrol purposes which include, but are not limited to patrol calls involving armed subjects, SWAT callouts, SWAT search warrants, officer or citizen rescues, or authorized training. The ARV may also be used for demonstrations, displays, or special events only with the authorization of the Chief of Police, or his/her designee.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $281,841.00

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of the Lenco Armored Rescue Vehicle is governed by the Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policy 409, G.O. 23.0.2 and G.O. 23.0.8.

**Training Required:** A valid class “C” California Driver License is required. Periodic training incorporating operations, equipment and patrol tactics will be conducted.

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**Equipment Name:** 2017 International 4300 Durastar Mobile SWAT Special Equipment Vehicle  
**Quantity Owned:** 1  
**Lifespan:** 15+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** As a mobile base of operation, this vehicle contains specialized command, control, and communications equipment to assist with a tactical incident.

**Manufacture Product Description:** No description available. This is a custom build.
**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** The mobile SWAT Special Equipment Vehicle is a non-armored vehicle used by SWAT personnel to transport special weapons and equipment to the scene of critical incidents. Once at an incident, it is also used as a SWAT and Tactical Operations Center.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $303,506.63

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this vehicle is governed by the Inglewood Police Department General Orders 23.0.2 and 23.0.8.

**Training Required:** A valid class “C” California Driver License is required. Periodic training incorporating operations, equipment and patrol tactics will be conducted.

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**Equipment Name:** 2019 International 7400 Mobile Command Center  
**Quantity Owned:** 1  
**Lifespan:** 15+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** A completely self-contained command post designed to provide the incident commander with a mobile base of operation. A custom Mobile Command Police Center can be dispatched to any situation to be utilized as a meeting area, radio command center, or a WIFI hub with communication capabilities.

**Manufacture Product Description:** EVI custom 34-Foot Mobile Command Vehicle, mounted on an International 7400 2-door tandem axle chassis. Some of the features include (4) flat floor slide-out rooms, Girard armless electric awning, (7) exterior compartments, satellite HDTV, (10) HD monitors, (6) Smart HDTV’s, 25 KW diesel generator, (2) 42-foot pneumatic mast with a PTZ HD camera system, exterior security camera system, Whelen siren system, Whelen LED warning + scene lights, a roof access ladder, 1.0M roof mounted satellite dish, (6) rear workstations, front conference room for seating of 12 personnel, Sharp HD interactive display in conference room, exterior workstation with HDTV monitor, interior storage compartments, (2) printer stations, and exterior galley.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Mobile Command Vehicles are to be utilized as an Incident Command Post for planned or unplanned events.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $830,600.00

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this vehicle is governed by the Inglewood Police Department General Orders 23.0.2 and 23.0.8.

**Training Required:** A valid class “A” California Driver License is required. Periodic training incorporating operations, equipment and patrol tactics will be conducted.
Equipment Name: 2007 Winnabago Sightseer Crisis Negotiation Command Center
Quantity Owned: 1  Lifespan: 15+ years

Equipment Capabilities: A vehicle utilized to enhance crisis negotiation coordination and communication during a tactical or critical incident.

Manufacture Product Description: No description available. This is a custom build.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: The Crisis Negotiation Command Vehicle is a mobile command vehicle that houses the Command and Control element for Emergency Negotiators during a critical incident. The vehicle is equipped with communications equipment to assist with the tactical mission.

Fiscal Impacts: $165,000.00

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this vehicle is governed by the Inglewood Police Department General Orders 23.0.2 and 23.0.8.

Training Required: A valid class “C” California Driver License is required. Periodic training incorporating operations, equipment and patrol tactics will be conducted.

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Equipment Name: Heckler & Koch MP-5 Sub-Machine Gun
Quantity Owned: 24  Lifespan: 20+ years

Equipment Capabilities: The MP-5 submachine gun provides the ability to deliver precision gun fire with a shoulder fired weapons system that is accurate, reliable, and safe. Its compact design allows for ease of maneuverability when operating in the open or within interior environments.

Manufacture Product Description: Probably the most popular series of submachine guns in the world, it functions according to the proven roller-delayed blowback principle. Tremendously reliable, with maximum safety for the user, easy to handle, modular, extremely accurate and extraordinarily easy to control when firing – HK features that are particularly appreciated by security forces and military users worldwide.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: The use of the MP-5 submachine gun was relegated to officers assigned to the Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT). This weapons system is currently phased out as most of the current inventory of MP-5’s are over 20 years old. The extended length of service and lack of replacement components makes this weapons system difficult to maintain.

Fiscal Impacts: $1575.00 each
Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 312.

Training Required: Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policy 312.4.

**Equipment Name:** Primary Weapon Systems Semi-Automatic .223 M4 Rifles
**Quantity Owned:** 25
**Lifespan:** 15+ years

Equipment Capabilities: The rifle caliber carbine provides officers the ability to engage hostile suspects at distances generally greater than the effective distance of their handguns. Additionally, AR-15 rifles offer advantages over handguns, such as increased accuracy potential and the ability to defeat soft body armor but are not appropriate for every situation.

Manufacture Product Description: The PWS MK1 MOD 2-M line, revamped for 2018, features the PWS long stroke piston system. While the internals remain the same as other PWS lines, the MK1 MOD 2-M offers a variety of features exclusive to this line. Starting with patent pending Pic Lok technology on the free float handguard, users are able to mount either Picatinny or MLOK accessories on the front of their firearm. Moving to the fully forged upper and lower receivers, the craftsmanship of this rifle can be easily recognized. Eliminating forward assist, adding a flared mag well and built-in trigger guard, among other specific add-ons, the MK1 MOD 2-M takes high end firearms to a new level. Sleek, compact and ready for anything, the MK1 MOD 2-M is sure to please esthetically and in-action.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: SWAT officers have assigned PWS M4 rifles, in which they have shown proficiency in using through a multitude of qualification test. SWAT officers are authorized to deploy these weapons on SWAT operations.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $55,000.00

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300, 312 and 432.

Training Required: Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312.4 and 432.5.

**Equipment Name:** Bushmaster LE M4 Rifle
**Quantity Owned:** 13
**Lifespan:** 15+ years

Equipment Capabilities: The rifle caliber carbine provides officers the ability to engage hostile suspects at distances generally greater than the effective distance of their handguns. Additionally,
AR-15 rifles offer advantages over handguns, such as increased accuracy potential and the ability to defeat soft body armor but are not appropriate for every situation.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The Heart Of Every Bushmaster™, M4 Patrolman's™ is a staple in every collector's set. Handcrafted in America, Quality Control, and Proven to Perfection.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** SWAT officers were only authorized to deploy this weapon system, however, this weapon system has been currently phased out.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $890.00 each

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300, 312 and 432.

**Training Required:** Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312.4 and 432.5.

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**Equipment Name:** Colt AR 15 SP1 .223 caliber  
**Quantity Owned:** 3  
**Lifespan:** 15+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** The rifle caliber carbine provides officers the ability to engage hostile suspects at distances generally greater than the effective distance of their handguns. Additionally, AR-15 rifles offer advantages over handguns, such as increased accuracy potential and the ability to defeat soft body armor but are not appropriate for every situation.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The Colt SP1 is one of the earliest available AR-15 rifles offered to the general public on a wide scale. Colt took two directions in marketing this rifle: As this was an era where gun ownership was typically equated with hunting, the rifle was marketed to private citizens as a lightweight, space age sporting arm. Its construction and appearance were indicative of the future and its featherweight status was supposed to appeal to campers and hunters. For law enforcement, it was marketed as an accurate, handy, powerful and light recoiling carbine. Colt sales reps would even place the stock to their chin and fire off an entire magazine in front of police officers to demonstrate the light recoil.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** SWAT officers were only authorized to deploy this weapon system, however, this weapon system has been currently phased out.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $1900.00 each

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300, 312 and 432.
Training Required: Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312.4 and 432.5.

Equipment Name: Accuracy International AX .308 Bolt Action Rifle
Quantity Owned: 3 Lifespan: 10+ years

Equipment Capabilities: The .308 bolt action rifle provides SWAT Snipers the ability to engage hostile suspects at great distances with accuracy. The .308 bolt action rifle platform allows for precision rifle fire to be delivered at a fast rate.

Manufacture Product Description: The short action AX308 (.308 Winchester) is a worthy successor to the battle hardened AW308, boasting a raft of new features including the patented Quickloc system which allows the barrel to be changed or removed for transit in minutes using the hex key stored in the cheek piece.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: .308 bolt action rifles are to be used exclusively by officers assigned to the SWAT Sniper Team. These rifles are typically deployed with the SWAT Sniper Team during high risk SWAT operations and special events or instances wherein Sniper Over Watch Teams are needed.

Fiscal Impacts: $14,691.00

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300, 312 and 432.

Training Required: Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312.4 and 432.5.

Equipment Name: Springfield M1 .308 caliber Rifle
Quantity Owned: 6 Lifespan: 15+ years

Equipment Capabilities: The .308 bolt action rifle provides SWAT Snipers the ability to engage hostile suspects at great distances with accuracy. The .308 bolt action rifle platform allows for precision rifle fire to be delivered at a fast rate.

Manufacture Product Description: The M14 rifle is a national icon. The direct descendant of John Cantius Garand’s eponymous M1 rifle, the M14 has soldiered on from 1959 until the present. Today’s Springfield Armory® M1A™ Standard Issue 7.62 rifle sports a service-length 22” 1:11”-twist carbon steel six-groove barrel and is just over 44” long. The two-stage military trigger and
time-proven design keep your groups tight, while the beautiful stained walnut stock hearkens back to a previous era.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** .308 bolt action rifles are to be used exclusively by officers assigned to the SWAT Sniper Team. These rifles are typically deployed with the SWAT Sniper Team during high risk SWAT operations and special events or instances wherein Sniper Over Watch Teams are needed.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $1480.00 each

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300, 312 and 432.

**Training Required:** Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312.4 and 432.5.

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**Equipment Name:** Remington Model 700 .308 Bolt Action Rifle

**Quantity Owned:** 6

**Lifespan:** 15+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** The .308 bolt action rifle provides SWAT Snipers the ability to engage hostile suspects at great distances with accuracy. The .308 bolt action rifle platform allows for precision rifle fire to be delivered at a fast rate.

**Manufacture Product Description:** 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.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** .308 bolt action rifles are to be used exclusively by officers assigned to the SWAT Sniper Team. These rifles are typically deployed with the SWAT Sniper Team during high risk SWAT operations and special events or instances wherein Sniper Over Watch Teams are needed.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $720.00 each

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300, 312 and 432.

**Training Required:** Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312.4 and 432.5.
**Equipment Name**: Ruger Mini 14 Ranch Rifle  
**Quantity Owned**: 4  
**Lifespan**: 15+ years

**Equipment Capabilities**: The 5.56 caliber gas operated rifle provides officers the ability to engage hostile suspects at distances generally greater than the effective distance of their handguns.

**Manufacture Product Description**: The Ruger Mini-14 Ranch rifles are gas operated, box magazine fed, auto loading rifles. They are simple, reliable, and consist of a relatively few rugged components. The mechanism employs the Ruger fixed piston/moving cylinder gas system in conjunction with a simplified Garand-type rotating bolt.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses**: SWAT officers were only authorized to deploy this weapon system, however, this weapon system has been currently phased out.

**Fiscal Impacts**: $1025.00 each

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use**: The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300, 312 and 432.

**Training Required**: Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312.4 and 432.5.

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**Equipment Name**: Heckler & Koch HK91 .308 caliber Rifle  
**Quantity Owned**: 1  
**Lifespan**: 15+ years

**Equipment Capabilities**: The .308 semi-automatic rifle provides SWAT Snipers the ability to engage hostile suspects at great distances with accuracy. The .308 semi-automatic rifle platform allows for precision rifle fire to be delivered at a fast rate.

**Manufacture Product Description**: The HK91 is a semiautomatic rifle version of the Heckler & Koch G3 automatic rifle that was produced by Heckler & Koch for the civilian market in the 1960's. It is not to be confused with the similarly titled, but separate model and Heckler & Koch G41.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses**: SWAT officers were only authorized to deploy this weapon system, however, this weapon system has been currently phased out.

**Fiscal Impacts**: $3080.00

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use**: The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300, 312 and 432.
Training Required: Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312.4 and 432.5.

Equipment Name: Royal Arms Remington 870 Express Breeching Shotgun
Quantity Owned: 6 Lifespan: 25+ years

Equipment Capabilities: This weapon allows for breachers to safely utilize shotgun breeching rounds in order to destroy deadbolts, locks, and hinges. The stand-off that is attached to the end of the barrel allows for positive placement of the weapon into the correct position and vents gases to prevent overpressure.

Manufacture Product Description: The Remington 870 family of shotguns was first introduced by Remington in the 1950s and since, has become one of the most popular USA-made pump action shotguns ever. Sales of the 870 reached over 7 million guns by 1996 and have since continued to grow. This particular model is configured with a pistol grip and a door-breaching accessory threaded into the barrel making it ideal for forceful entry situations.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: When a decision has been made to conduct an emergency entry, the breeching shotgun may only be used when it appears reasonably necessary to prevent death or great bodily injury. It is critical the point of entry is breached quickly and as safely as possible. A quick and effective breach is one key to a successful tactical mission.

Fiscal Impacts: $3,000.00

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312 and 433.

Training Required: Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312.4 and 433.4.

Equipment Name: Colt M4 Simunition Rifle with UTM M4/M16 Bolt Carrier Assembly
Quantity Owned: 2 Lifespan: 15+ years

Equipment Capabilities: A non-lethal training ammunition used by law enforcement agencies and militaries worldwide to deliver more realistic close range firearms training. They consist of low energy, non-lethal cartridges, typically manufactured with a water soluble color marking compound. These rounds allow for shooters to obtain a visual assessment of round placement in live person training environments. When utilized with a training munition bolt carrier group in a 5.56mm rifle platform, SIM’s have an effective range of approximately 27 yards.
Manufacture Product Description: The Simunition conversion kit, conversion bolt, bolt carrier assembly and safety-ring insert allow the FX Marking Cartridges and the SecuriBlank to be fired safely from the user's own service weapon. These easy-to-install kits help preclude the inadvertent chambering of live ammunition and ensure the proper operation and cycling of the weapons. They are an integral part of the FX training system along with the FX marking cartridges and the FX protective equipment.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Rifle caliber SIM’s (5.56mm) are used exclusively by the SWAT Unit for training purposes only. These are non-operational rounds and non-operational weapons systems. These munitions provide for realistic close quarters firearms training while allowing the shooter to visually assess shot placement and accuracy in force on force training scenarios.

Fiscal Impacts: $650.00

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department General Order 16.1.1.

Training Required: SWAT Officers that use these munitions are required to successfully complete LASD-SEB SWAT School which consists of thorough instruction, practical application, and training scenarios involving the use of SIM’s. Additionally, SWAT Officers use SIM’s during scenario based training on a regular basis.

Equipment Name: Glock 17 Simunition Barrel and Slide Assembly (9mm)
Quantity Owned: 17
Lifespan: 15+ years

Equipment Capabilities: A non-lethal training ammunition used by law enforcement agencies and militaries worldwide to deliver more realistic close range firearms training. They consist of low energy, non-lethal cartridges, typically manufactured with a water soluble color marking compound. These rounds allows for shooters to obtain a visual assessment of round placement in live person training environments. When utilized in a pistol caliber barrel training platform (9mm), SIMs have an effective range of 25 feet.

Manufacture Product Description: The Simunition conversion kit, conversion bolt, bolt carrier assembly and safety-ring insert allow the FX Marking Cartridges and the SecuriBlank to be fired safely from the user's own service weapon. These easy-to-install kits help preclude the inadvertent chambering of live ammunition and ensure the proper operation and cycling of the weapons. They are an integral part of the FX training system along with the FX marking cartridges and the FX protective equipment.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Pistol caliber SIM’s (9mm) are used by the SWAT Unit and the In-Service Training Unit for training purposes only. These are non-operational rounds and non-operational weapons systems. These munitions provide for realistic close quarters firearms
training while allowing the shooter to visually assess shot placement and accuracy in force on force training scenarios.

Fiscal Impacts: $428.00 each

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department General Order 16.1.1.

Training Required: SWAT Officers that use these munitions are required to successfully complete LASD-SEB SWAT School which consists of thorough instruction, practical application, and training scenarios involving the use of SIM’s. Additionally, SWAT Officers use SIM’s during scenario based training on a regular basis.

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Equipment Name: Remington 870 – 12 Gauge Beanbag Shotgun
Quantity Owned: 25 Lifespan: 15+ years

Equipment Capabilities: Beanbag shotguns are capable of firing a 12-gauge beanbag round with a maximum effective range of sixty (60) feet.

Manufacture Product Description: The Remington 870 Police pump-action shotgun is a rugged 12-gauge with a short, tactical 18” barrel backed by a stout 3” chamber. The all-matte black gun is Parkerized for generalized durability and rust-resistance. Both the pump action forend and stock are robust and tough synthetic.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Beanbag shotguns utilized with beanbag rounds may be deployed to impact subjects demonstrating assaultive behavior or life-threatening behavior. Beanbag shotguns utilized with beanbag rounds may also be used to control an actively resistive subject reasonably believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon.

Fiscal Impacts: $9,425.00

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

Training Required: Officers that have been trained in the use of the beanbag shotgun undergo thorough classroom and live fire training in its use.

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Equipment Name: Defense Technology 40mm Single Shot Launcher
Quantity Owned: 8 Lifespan: Varies based on operational usage and wear
Equipment Capabilities: 40mm launchers are capable of firing a variety of munitions with a maximum effective range of one hundred twenty (120) feet. 40mm launchers can deliver 40mm munitions in the form of chemical agents, sponge baton rounds, or combined use sponge baton OC chemical agent rounds.

Manufacture Product Description: The 40LMTS is a tactical 40mm single shot launcher that features an adjustable Integrated Front Grip (IFG). 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.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: 40mm launchers utilized with less lethal sponge baton rounds may be deployed to impact subjects demonstrating assaultive behavior or life-threatening behavior. 40mm launchers utilized with less lethal sponge baton rounds may also be used to control an actively resistive subject reasonably believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon.

Fiscal Impacts: $875.00 each

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

Training Required: Officers that have been trained in the use of the 40mm single launcher undergo thorough classroom and live fire training in its use. Additionally, officers trained in the use of the 40mm single launcher must pass annual less lethal qualifications to maintain proficiency.

Equipment Name: Defense Technology 40mm Multi-Shot (4) Launcher
Quantity Owned: 6
Lifespan: Varies based on operational usage and wear

Equipment Capabilities: 40mm launchers are capable of firing a variety of munitions with a maximum effective range of one hundred twenty (120) feet. 40mm launchers can deliver 40mm munitions in the form of chemical agents, sponge baton rounds, or combined use sponge baton OC chemical agent rounds.

Manufacture Product Description: Designed for riot and tactical situations, the Model 1440 40mm Tactical 4-Shot Launcher is low-profile and lightweight, providing multi-shot capability in an easy to carry launcher. It features the Rogers Super Stoc expandable gun stock, an adjustable Picatinny mounted front grip, and a unique direct-drive system to advance the magazine cylinder.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: 40mm launchers utilized with less lethal sponge baton rounds may be deployed to impact subjects demonstrating assaultive behavior or life-threatening behavior. 40mm launchers utilized with less lethal sponge baton rounds may also be used to control an
actively resistive subject reasonably believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $13,110.00

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** Officers that have been trained in the use of the 40mm multi-shot launcher undergo thorough classroom and live fire training in its use. Additionally, officers trained in the use of the 40mm multi-shot launcher must pass annual less lethal qualifications to maintain proficiency.

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**Equipment Name:** Pepperball Semi-Automatic Launcher  
**Quantity Owned:** 6  
**Lifespan:** Varies based on operational usage and wear

**Equipment Capabilities:** Pepperball launchers give officers the ability to address an armed and/or violent suspect(s) with a non-lethal munition that delivers both chemical agent and kinetic energy impact. This combination can be extremely effective in gaining compliance or reducing threat potential with an armed and/or violent suspect(s). Due to its design, pepperballs can be delivered from a larger standoff distance allowing for an added degree of officer safety. Its high round capability and accuracy allow for its use in a wide variety of operational environments.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The TAC-SA semi-automatic launcher is the perfect tool for crowd management, riot-control scenarios or any situation requiring high-intensity engagement.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Pepperball launchers and pepperball munitions can be used to address armed and/or violent individuals or crowds, limited instances of violent civil unrest consistent with Penal Code section 13652, suicidal individuals, and individuals believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon. Pepperball munitions can be effective in driving suspects from confined spaces or vehicles.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $840.00

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** Officers that have been trained in the use of the Pepperball launcher undergo thorough classroom and live fire training in its use. Additionally, officers trained in the use of the Pepperball launcher must pass annual less lethal qualifications to maintain proficiency.
Equipment Name: Pepperball Live Projectile  
Quantity Owned: 100+  
Lifespan: Varies based on operational usage and wear

Equipment Capabilities: Pepperball launchers give officers the ability to address an armed and/or violent suspect(s) with a non-lethal munition that delivers both chemical agent and kinetic energy impact. This combination can be extremely effective in gaining compliance or reducing threat potential with an armed and/or violent suspect(s). Due to its design, pepperballs can be delivered from a larger standoff distance allowing for an added degree of officer safety. Its high round capability and accuracy allow for its use in a wide variety of operational environments.

Manufacture Product Description: The classic .68 caliber PepperBall projectile. Contains 2% PAVA, and is excellent for direct impact and area saturation, especially in confined, interior spaces. Ultrasonically welded, 100% waterproof and non-flammable.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Pepperball launchers and pepperball munitions can be used to address armed and/or violent individuals or crowds, limited instances of violent civil unrest consistent with Penal Code section 13652, suicidal individuals, and individuals believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon. Pepperball munitions can be effective in driving suspects from confined spaces or vehicles.

Fiscal Impacts: $637.50

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

Training Required: Officers that have been trained in the use of the Pepperball launcher undergo thorough classroom and live fire training in its use. Additionally, officers trained in the use of the Pepperball launcher must pass annual less lethal qualifications to maintain proficiency.

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Equipment Name: Direct Impact Blunt 40mm Foam Round  
Quantity Owned: 60+  
Lifespan: 5 years

Equipment Capabilities: 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.

Manufacture Product Description: The 40mm eXact iM pact™ Sponge Round has evolved from the design of the 40mm XM1006 projectile, developed by the US Army Research Laboratory. This lightweight, high-speed projectile incorporates a plastic body and a foam (sponge) nose which is spin stabilized via the incorporated rifling collar and the 40mm launcher’s rifled barrel. The round utilizes smokeless powder as the propellant and has velocities that are extremely consistent.
Purpose/Authorized Uses: 40mm launchers utilized with less lethal sponge baton rounds may be deployed to impact subjects demonstrating assaultive behavior or lifethreatening behavior. 40mm launchers utilized with less lethal sponge baton rounds may also be used to control an actively resistive subject reasonably believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon.

Fiscal Impacts: $17 per foam round

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

Training Required: Officers that have been trained in the use of the 40mm single launcher, which includes 40mm projectiles, undergo thorough classroom and live fire training in its use. Additionally, officers trained in the use of the 40mm single launcher must pass annual less lethal qualifications to maintain proficiency.

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Equipment Name: Direct Impact 40mm OC/CS Foam Round
Quantity Owned: 60+ Lifespan: 5 years

Equipment Capabilities: 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.

Manufacture Product Description: The 40mm Direct Impact® Round has evolved from Defense Technology® design of the eXact iM pact™. This lightweight, highspeed 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.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: 40mm launchers utilized with less lethal sponge baton rounds may be deployed to impact subjects demonstrating assaultive behavior or life threatening behavior. 40mm launchers utilized with less lethal sponge baton rounds may also be used to control an actively resistive subject reasonably believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon. 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.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $18.25 per foam round

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** Officers that have been trained in the use of the 40mm single launcher, which includes 40mm projectiles, undergo thorough classroom and live fire training in its use. Additionally, officers trained in the use of the 40mm single launcher must pass annual less lethal qualifications to maintain proficiency.

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**Equipment Name:** CTS – CS Baffled Canister, Pyro, Low Flame  
**Quantity Owned:** 13  
**Lifespan:** 5 years

**Equipment Capabilities:** Depending on the delivery method, chemical agents are capable of being introduced in close proximity or from a distance. Depending on the type of delivery system and/or quantity, chemical agents can be used to saturate individual suspects, violent crowds, or areas of varied size.

**Manufacture Product Description:** Pyrotechnic grenade designed for indoor use delivering a maximum amount of irritant smoke throughout multiple rooms with minimal risk of fire.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Chemical agents are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit. Generally, during high risk tactical incidents chemical agents can be used to dislodge a suspect from a stronghold location with the least possible danger to citizens, police, and the suspect. Chemical agents can also be used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at citizens and/or officers. They can also be used in limited instances during civil unrest when objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including the officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control. See Penal Code 13652.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $37 per canister

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** SWAT Officers authorized in the use of chemical agents have completed extensive chemical agent training while successfully completing the LASD-SEB SWAT School. SWAT Officers receive regular training on the deployment and use of chemical agents. SWAT Officers are required to pass annual qualifications with the use of chemical agents and chemical agent delivery systems in order to maintain proficiency.
**Equipment Name:** Defense Technology- Spede Heat Continuous Discharge Chemical Canister CS  
**Quantity Owned:** 4  
**Lifespan:** 5 years

**Equipment Capabilities:** Depending on the delivery method, chemical agents are capable of being introduced in close proximity or from a distance. Depending on the type of delivery system and/or quantity, chemical agents can be used to saturate individual suspects, violent crowds, or areas of varied size.

**Manufacture Product Description:** 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 four 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.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Chemical agents are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit. Generally, during high risk tactical incidents chemical agents can be used to dislodge a suspect from a stronghold location with the least possible danger to citizens, police, and the suspect. Chemical agents can also be used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at citizens and/or officers. They can also be used in limited instances during civil unrest when objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including the officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control. See Penal Code 13652.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $26.50 each

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** SWAT Officers authorized in the use of chemical agents have completed extensive chemical agent training while successfully completing the LASD-SEB SWAT School. SWAT Officers receive regular training on the deployment and use of chemical agents. SWAT Officers are required to pass annual qualifications with the use of chemical agents and chemical agent delivery systems in order to maintain proficiency.

---

**Equipment Name:** Defense Technology- Instantaneous Blast CS Canister  
**Quantity Owned:** 7  
**Lifespan:** 5 years

**Equipment Capabilities:** Depending on the delivery method, chemical agents are capable of being introduced in close proximity or from a distance. Depending on the type of delivery system and/or
quantity, chemical agents can be used to saturate individual suspects, violent crowds, or areas of varied size.

Manufacture Product Description: The Instantaneous Blast CS Grenade is designed for indoor or outdoor use; this grenade’s powder is expelled upon initiation of a small internal detonator that has sufficient force to split the canister at six machined grooves on the outside surface. This device is well suited for affecting numerous subjects grouped within a contained portion of a prison yard or area, using wind to the advantage. This 6.12 in. by 2.62 in. grenade will deliver approximately 1.5 oz. of active agent.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Chemical agents are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit. Generally, during high risk tactical incidents chemical agents can be used to dislodge a suspect from a stronghold location with the least possible danger to citizens, police, and the suspect. Chemical agents can also be used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at citizens and/or officers. They can also be used in limited instances during civil unrest when objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including the officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control. See Penal Code 13652.

Fiscal Impacts: $42.00 each

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

Training Required: SWAT Officers authorized in the use of chemical agents have completed extensive chemical agent training while successfully completing the LASD-SEB SWAT School. SWAT Officers receive regular training on the deployment and use of chemical agents. SWAT Officers are required to pass annual qualifications with the use of chemical agents and chemical agent delivery systems in order to maintain proficiency.

Equipment Name: Defense Technology- Riot Control Continuous Discharge CS Canister
Quantity Owned: 8 Lifespan: 5 years

Equipment Capabilities: Depending on the delivery method, chemical agents are capable of being introduced in close proximity or from a distance. Depending on the type of delivery system and/or quantity, chemical agents can be used to saturate individual suspects, violent crowds, or areas of varied size.

Manufacture Product Description: The Riot Control CS Grenade is designed specifically for outdoor use in crowd control situations with a high volume continuous burn that expels its payload in approximately 20-40 seconds through four gas ports located on the top of the canister. This grenade can be used to conceal tactical movement or to route a crowd. The volume of smoke
and agent is vast and obtrusive. This launchable grenade is 6.0 in. by 2.35 in. and holds approximately 2.7 oz. of active agent.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Chemical agents are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit. Generally, during high risk tactical incidents chemical agents can be used to dislodge a suspect from a stronghold location with the least possible danger to citizens, police, and the suspect. Chemical agents can also be used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at citizens and/or officers. They can also be used in limited instances during civil unrest when objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including the officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control. See Penal Code 13652.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $23.50 per canister

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** SWAT Officers authorized in the use of chemical agents have completed extensive chemical agent training while successfully completing the LASD-SEB SWAT School. SWAT Officers receive regular training on the deployment and use of chemical agents. SWAT Officers are required to pass annual qualifications with the use of chemical agents and chemical agent delivery systems in order to maintain proficiency.

---

**Equipment Name:** Defense Technology- 40mm Liquid Ferret Round CS  
**Quantity Owned:** 18  
**Lifespan:** 5 years

**Equipment Capabilities:** Depending on the delivery method, chemical agents are capable of being introduced in close proximity or from a distance. Depending on the type of delivery system and/or quantity, chemical agents can be used to saturate individual suspects, violent crowds, or areas of varied size.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The Ferret® 40 mm CS Round is a frangible projectile filled with chemical agent. Upon impacting the barrier, the nose cone ruptures and instantaneously delivers the .16 oz. agent payload inside a structure. These munitions are 4.8 in. by 1.5 in. and travels at 650fps within an effective range of 50 yards.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Chemical agents are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit. Generally, during high risk tactical incidents chemical agents can be used to dislodge a suspect from a stronghold location with the least possible danger to citizens, police, and the suspect. Chemical agents can also be used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at citizens and/or officers. They can also be used in limited instances during civil unrest when objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including
the officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control. See Penal Code 13652.

Fiscal Impacts: $21.09 per canister

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

Training Required: SWAT Officers authorized in the use of chemical agents have completed extensive chemical agent training while successfully completing the LASD-SEB SWAT School. SWAT Officers receive regular training on the deployment and use of chemical agents. SWAT Officers are required to pass annual qualifications with the use of chemical agents and chemical agent delivery systems in order to maintain proficiency.

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Equipment Name: Defense Technology- 40mm Ferret Liquid Barricade Penetrator Round CS
Quantity Owned: 18
Lifespan: 5 years

Equipment Capabilities: Depending on the delivery method, chemical agents are capable of being introduced in close proximity or from a distance. Depending on the type of delivery system and/or quantity, chemical agents can be used to saturate individual suspects, violent crowds, or areas of varied size.

Manufacture Product Description: The Ferret® 40mm Round is non-burning and suitable for indoor use. Used primarily by tactical teams, it is designed to penetrate barriers, such as windows, hollow core doors, wallboard and thin plywood. Upon impacting the barrier, the nose cone ruptures and instantaneously delivers a small chemical payload inside of a structure or vehicle.

In a tactical deployment situation, the 40mm Ferret is primarily used to dislodge barricaded subjects from confined areas. Its purpose is to minimize the risks to all parties through pain compliance, temporary discomfort and/or incapacitation of potentially violent or dangerous subjects.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Chemical agents are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit. Generally, during high risk tactical incidents chemical agents can be used to dislodge a suspect from a stronghold location with the least possible danger to citizens, police, and the suspect. Chemical agents can also be used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at citizens and/or officers. They can also be used in limited instances during civil unrest when objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including the officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control. See Penal Code 13652.

Fiscal Impacts: $21.09 per canister
Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

Training Required: SWAT Officers authorized in the use of chemical agents have completed extensive chemical agent training while successfully completing the LASD-SEB SWAT School. SWAT Officers receive regular training on the deployment and use of chemical agents. SWAT Officers are required to pass annual qualifications with the use of chemical agents and chemical agent delivery systems in order to maintain proficiency.

---

Equipment Name: Defense Technology- Low Roll Distraction Device
Quantity Owned: 30
Lifespan: 5 years

Equipment Capabilities: 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. Ideal for distracting dangerous suspects during a hostage rescue, room entry or other high-risk arrest situations.

Manufacture Product Description: The Non-Reloadable Distraction Device® unit incorporates an M201A1 type fuze with hex design gun steel body. This is a compact version of the 8933 Low Roll® body Distraction Device is the newest version of the first reusable non-bursting canister that limits movement and rolling once deployed. The compact Distraction Device fits safely in your hand and packs all the power of the full-size Distraction Device. This is a smaller, lighter device with the same output.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Diversionary Devices are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Team. A distraction device is ideal for distracting dangerous suspects during assaults, hostage rescue, room entry or other high-risk arrest situations. They produce atmospheric over-pressure and brilliant white light and, as a result, can cause shortterm 6 - 8 seconds physiological/psychological sensory deprivation to give officers a tactical advantage.

Fiscal Impacts: $90 each device.

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

Training Required: SWAT Officers authorized in the use of diversionary devices have completed extensive training while successfully completing the LASD-SEB SWAT School. SWAT Officers receive regular training on the deployment and use of diversionary devices. SWAT Officers are required to pass annual qualifications with the use of diversionary devices in order to maintain proficiency.
**Equipment Name:** Gas Ram  
**Quantity Owned:** 1  
**Lifespan:** 20+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** A metal device resembling a hand held pointed battering ram that can be loaded with a chemical agent canister. The gas ram can be used to introduce chemical agents into a location by piercing the wall, door, or roof of a structure.

**Manufacture Product Description:** No manufacture description. This device is a custom build.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Chemical agents are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit. Generally, during high risk tactical incidents chemical agents can be used to dislodge a suspect from a stronghold location with the least possible danger to citizens, police, and the suspect. Chemical agents can also be used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at citizens and/or officers.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $1875.00

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** SWAT Officers authorized in the use of chemical agents have completed extensive chemical agent training while successfully completing the LASD-SEB SWAT School. SWAT Officers receive regular training on the deployment and use of chemical agents. SWAT Officers are required to pass annual qualifications with the use of chemical agents and chemical agent delivery systems in order to maintain proficiency.

---

**Equipment Name:** Burn Safe  
**Quantity Owned:** 2  
**Lifespan:** 20+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** A metal cylindrical container designed to contain a pyrotechnic chemical agent canister and reduce fire hazard upon deployment into a structure.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The Burn Safe is a double walled container constructed of aluminum. It is designed to contain the flames inside the inner chamber thereby reducing the probability of starting a fire. The Burn Safe weighs approximately 8 pounds and can easily be deployed by one tactical officer. The weight allows the user to successfully penetrate windows, screens, and glass doors. The Burn Safe allows the introduction of significant amounts of pyrotechnic non-lethal chemical agent into the target, which increases the probability of a successful resolution. The use of pyrotechnic agents has been proven to be a more effective non-lethal method of penetrating a fortified structure. The use of the Burn Safe will increase your
team’s effectiveness and provide you with an alternative delivery system.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Chemical agents are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit. Generally, during high risk tactical incidents chemical agents can be used to dislodge a suspect from a stronghold location with the least possible danger to citizens, police, and the suspect. Chemical agents can also be used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at citizens and/or officers.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $650.00

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** SWAT Officers authorized in the use of chemical agents have completed extensive chemical agent training while successfully completing the LASD-SEB SWAT School. SWAT Officers receive regular training on the deployment and use of chemical agents. SWAT Officers are required to pass annual qualifications with the use of chemical agents and chemical agent delivery systems in order to maintain proficiency.
Watson Advisement.pdf
You are hereby advised that being under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, impairs your ability to safely operate a motor vehicle. Therefore, it is extremely dangerous to human life to drive while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both. If you continue to drive while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, and, as a result of that driving, someone is killed, you can be charged with murder. (23593 CVC)

DO YOU UNDERSTAND? □ YES □ NO

READ VERBATIM? □ YES □ NO

SUBJECT

OFFICER

DATE AND TIME

LOCATION ADMINISTERED
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>VICTIM</strong></th>
<th><strong>Target of Crime (Check all that apply):</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| [ ] Individual  
Legal name (Last, First):  
Other Names used (AKA):  
School, business or organization  
Name:  
Type:  
(e.g., non-profit, private, public school)  
Address:  
[ ] Faith-based organization  
Name:  
Faith:  
Address:  |
| [ ] Person  
[ ] Private property  
[ ] Public property  
[ ] Other  
Nature of Crime (Check all that apply):  
[ ] Bodily injury  
[ ] Threat of violence  
[ ] Property damage  
[ ] Other crime:  
Property damage - estimated value |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>BIAS</strong></th>
<th><strong>Actual or Perceived Bias – Victim’s Statement:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Type of Bias  
(Check all characteristics that apply):  
[ ] Disability  
[ ] Gender  
[ ] Gender identity/expression  
[ ] Sexual orientation  
[ ] Race  
[ ] Ethnicity  
[ ] Nationality  
[ ] Religion  
[ ] Significant day of offense  
(e.g., 9/11, holy days)  
[ ] Other:  
Specify disability (be specific):  |
| [ ] Actual bias  
(Victim actually has the indicated characteristic(s)).  
Perceived bias  
(Suspect believed victim had the indicated characteristic(s)).  
If perceived, explain the circumstances in narrative portion of Report.  
Reason for Bias:  
Do you feel you were targeted based on one of these characteristics?  
[ ] Yes  
[ ] No  
Explain in narrative portion of Report.  
Do you know what motivated the suspect to commit this crime?  
[ ] Yes  
[ ] No  
Explain in narrative portion of Report.  
Do you feel you were targeted because you associated yourself with an individual or a group?  
[ ] Yes  
[ ] No  
Explain in narrative portion of Report.  
Are there indicators the suspect is affiliated with a Hate Group  
(i.e., literature/tattoos)?  
[ ] Yes  
[ ] No  
Describe in narrative portion of Report.  
Are there Indicators the suspect is affiliated with a criminal street gang?  
[ ] Yes  
[ ] No  
Describe in narrative portion of Report.  
Bias Indicators (Check all that apply):  
[ ] Hate speech  
[ ] Acts/gestures  
[ ] Property damage  
[ ] Symbol used  
Written/electronic communication  
[ ] Graffiti/spray paint  
[ ] Other:  
Describe with exact detail in narrative portion of Report. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>HISTORY</strong></th>
<th><strong>Weapon(s) used during incident?</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Relationship Between Suspect & Victim:  
Suspect known to victim?  
[ ] Yes  
[ ] No  
Nature of relationship:  
Length of relationship:  
If Yes, describe in narrative portion of Report  
| [ ] Prior reported incidents with suspect? Total #  
[ ] Prior unreported incidents with suspect? Total #  
Restraining orders?  
[ ] Yes  
[ ] No  
If Yes, describe in narrative portion of Report  
Type of order:  
Order/Case# |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>WEAPONS</strong></th>
<th><strong>Weapon(s) booked as evidence?</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| [ ] Yes  
[ ] No  
Automated Firearms System (AFS) Inquiry attached to Report?  
[ ] Yes  
[ ] No |

POST 05/19 (Based on LAPD’s Hate Crime Supplemental Report, used with permission)
# HATE CRIME CHECKLIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVIDENCE</th>
<th><strong>Witnesses present during incident?</strong></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th><strong>Statements taken?</strong></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evidence collected?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Recordings:</td>
<td>Video</td>
<td>Audio</td>
<td>Booked</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photos taken?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Suspect identified:</td>
<td>Field ID</td>
<td>By photo</td>
<td>Known to victim</td>
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<td>Total # of photos:</td>
<td>D#:</td>
<td>Taken by:</td>
<td>Serial #:</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>OBSERVATIONS</th>
<th><strong>VICTIM</strong></th>
<th><strong>SUSPECT</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[☐] Other observations:</td>
<td>[☐] Other observations:</td>
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</table>

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS (Explain all boxes marked "Yes" in narrative portion of report):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Has suspect ever threatened you?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has suspect ever harmed you?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does suspect possess or have access to a firearm?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you afraid for your safety?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have any other information that may be helpful?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Resources offered at scene:** Yes | No | Type: |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDICAL</th>
<th><strong>Victim</strong></th>
<th><strong>Suspect</strong></th>
<th><strong>Paramedics at scene?</strong></th>
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<th>Unit #</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<th>Officer (Name/Rank)</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supervisor Approving (Name/Rank)</th>
<th>Date</th>
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POST 05/19
Military Equipment List 20230124 draft.pdf
Inglewood Police Department
Military Equipment List

**Equipment Name:** 2016 Lenco F550 Armored Rescue Vehicle
**Quantity Owned:** 1
**Lifespan:** 15+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** The vehicle is equipped with emergency lights/sires, rotating roof hatch, electric winches, running boards, protection against chemical agents, back-up camera, battering ram attachment, CS (tear gas) deployment nozzle, Thermographic cameras, and spot/flood lights. The vehicle is armored with a 0.5 – 1.5” thick steel and ballistic windows rated to stop a 0.50 caliber bullet.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The Lenco BearCat G2 is the standard tactical armored vehicle for special operations units within the US Law Enforcement community. Since the early 2000s, agencies such as LAPD, LASD SEB, NYPD ESU, Boston PD and hundreds of Federal, State and Local Law Enforcement agencies have made the BearCat G2 part of their standard operating procedure. The G2 has excellent on-road driving characteristics and maneuverability in tight urban settings. The large floor plan seats 10 – 12 fully equipped officers.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** The use of the ARV will only be for legitimate patrol purposes which include, but are not limited to patrol calls involving armed subjects, SWAT callouts, SWAT search warrants, officer or citizen rescues, or authorized training. The ARV may also be used for demonstrations, displays, or special events only with the authorization of the Chief of Police, or his/her designee.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $281,841.00

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of the Lenco Armored Rescue Vehicle is governed by the Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policy 409, G.O. 23.0.2 and G.O. 23.0.8.

**Training Required:** A valid class “C” California Driver License is required. Periodic training incorporating operations, equipment and patrol tactics will be conducted.

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**Equipment Name:** 2017 International 4300 Durastar Mobile SWAT Special Equipment Vehicle
**Quantity Owned:** 1
**Lifespan:** 15+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** As a mobile base of operation, this vehicle contains specialized command, control, and communications equipment to assist with a tactical incident.

**Manufacture Product Description:** No description available. This is a custom build.
**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** The mobile SWAT Special Equipment Vehicle is a non-armored vehicle used by SWAT personnel to transport special weapons and equipment to the scene of critical incidents. Once at an incident, it is also used as a SWAT and Tactical Operations Center.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $303,506.63

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this vehicle is governed by the Inglewood Police Department General Orders 23.0.2 and 23.0.8.

**Training Required:** A valid class “C” California Driver License is required. Periodic training incorporating operations, equipment and patrol tactics will be conducted.

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**Equipment Name:** 2019 International 7400 Mobile Command Center  
**Quantity Owned:** 1  
**Lifespan:** 15+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** A completely self-contained command post designed to provide the incident commander with a mobile base of operation. A custom Mobile Command Police Center can be dispatched to any situation to be utilized as a meeting area, radio command center, or a WIFI hub with communication capabilities.

**Manufacture Product Description:** EVI custom 34-Foot Mobile Command Vehicle, mounted on an International 7400 2-door tandem axle chassis. Some of the features include (4) flat floor slide-out rooms, Girard armless electric awning, (7) exterior compartments, satellite HDTV, (10) HD monitors, (6) Smart HDTV’s, 25 KW diesel generator, (2) 42-foot pneumatic mast with a PTZ HD camera system, exterior security camera system, Whelen siren system, Whelen LED warning + scene lights, a roof access ladder, 1.0M roof mounted satellite dish, (6) rear workstations, front conference room for seating of 12 personnel, Sharp HD interactive display in conference room, exterior workstation with HDTV monitor, interior storage compartments, (2) printer stations, and exterior galley.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Mobile Command Vehicles are to be utilized as an Incident Command Post for planned or unplanned events.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $830,600.00

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this vehicle is governed by the Inglewood Police Department General Orders 23.0.2 and 23.0.8.

**Training Required:** A valid class “A” California Driver License is required. Periodic training incorporating operations, equipment and patrol tactics will be conducted.
Equipment Name: 2007 Winnabago Sightseer Crisis Negotiation Command Center
Quantity Owned: 1          Lifespan: 15+ years

Equipment Capabilities: A vehicle utilized to enhance crisis negotiation coordination and communication during a tactical or critical incident.

Manufacture Product Description: No description available. This is a custom build.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: The Crisis Negotiation Command Vehicle is a mobile command vehicle that houses the Command and Control element for Emergency Negotiators during a critical incident. The vehicle is equipped with communications equipment to assist with the tactical mission.

Fiscal Impacts: $165,000.00

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this vehicle is governed by the Inglewood Police Department General Orders 23.0.2 and 23.0.8.

Training Required: A valid class “C” California Driver License is required. Periodic training incorporating operations, equipment and patrol tactics will be conducted.

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Equipment Name: Heckler & Koch MP-5 Sub-Machine Gun
Quantity Owned: 24          Lifespan: 20+ years

Equipment Capabilities: The MP-5 submachine gun provides the ability to deliver precision gun fire with a shoulder fired weapons system that is accurate, reliable, and safe. Its compact design allows for ease of maneuverability when operating in the open or within interior environments.

Manufacture Product Description: Probably the most popular series of submachine guns in the world, it functions according to the proven roller-delayed blowback principle. Tremendously reliable, with maximum safety for the user, easy to handle, modular, extremely accurate and extraordinarily easy to control when firing – HK features that are particularly appreciated by security forces and military users worldwide.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: The use of the MP-5 submachine gun was relegated to officers assigned to the Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT). This weapons system is currently phased out as most of the current inventory of MP-5’s are over 20 years old. The extended length of service and lack of replacement components makes this weapons system difficult to maintain.

Fiscal Impacts: $1575.00 each
Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 312.

Training Required: Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policy 312.4.

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Equipment Name: Primary Weapon Systems Semi-Automatic .223 M4 Rifles
Quantity Owned: 25 Lifespan: 15+ years

Equipment Capabilities: The rifle caliber carbine provides officers the ability to engage hostile suspects at distances generally greater than the effective distance of their handguns. Additionally, AR-15 rifles offer advantages over handguns, such as increased accuracy potential and the ability to defeat soft body armor but are not appropriate for every situation.

Manufacture Product Description: The PWS MK1 MOD 2-M line, revamped for 2018, features the PWS long stroke piston system. While the internals remain the same as other PWS lines, the MK1 MOD 2-M offers a variety of features exclusive to this line. Starting with patent pending PicLok technology on the free float handguard, users are able to mount either Picatinny or MLOK accessories on the front of their firearm. Moving to the fully forged upper and lower receivers, the craftsmanship of this rifle can be easily recognized. Eliminating forward assist, adding a flared mag well and built-in trigger guard, among other specific add-ons, the MK1 MOD 2-M takes high end firearms to a new level. Sleek, compact and ready for anything, the MK1 MOD 2-M is sure to please esthetically and in-action.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: SWAT officers have assigned PWS M4 rifles, in which they have shown proficiency in using through a multitude of qualification test. SWAT officers are authorized to deploy these weapons on SWAT operations.

Fiscal Impacts: $55,000.00

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300, 312 and 432.

Training Required: Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312.4 and 432.5.

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Equipment Name: Bushmaster LE M4 Rifle
Quantity Owned: 13 Lifespan: 15+ years

Equipment Capabilities: The rifle caliber carbine provides officers the ability to engage hostile suspects at distances generally greater than the effective distance of their handguns. Additionally,
AR-15 rifles offer advantages over handguns, such as increased accuracy potential and the ability to defeat soft body armor but are not appropriate for every situation.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The Heart Of Every Bushmaster™, M4 Patrolman's™ is a staple in every collector's set. Handcrafted in America, Quality Control, and Proven to Perfection.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** SWAT officers were only authorized to deploy this weapon system, however, this weapon system has been currently phased out.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $890.00 each

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300, 312 and 432.

**Training Required:** Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312.4 and 432.5.

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**Equipment Name:** Colt AR 15 SP1 .223 caliber  
**Quantity Owned:** 3  
**Lifespan:** 15+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** The rifle caliber carbine provides officers the ability to engage hostile suspects at distances generally greater than the effective distance of their handguns. Additionally, AR-15 rifles offer advantages over handguns, such as increased accuracy potential and the ability to defeat soft body armor but are not appropriate for every situation.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The Colt SP1 is one of the earliest available AR-15 rifles offered to the general public on a wide scale. Colt took two directions in marketing this rifle: As this was an era where gun ownership was typically equated with hunting, the rifle was marketed to private citizens as a lightweight, space age sporting arm. Its construction and appearance were indicative of the future and its featherweight status was supposed to appeal to campers and hunters. For law enforcement, it was marketed as an accurate, handy, powerful and light recoiling carbine. Colt sales reps would even place the stock to their chin and fire off an entire magazine in front of police officers to demonstrate the light recoil.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** SWAT officers were only authorized to deploy this weapon system, however, this weapon system has been currently phased out.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $1900.00 each

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300, 312 and 432.
**Training Required:** Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312.4 and 432.5.

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**Equipment Name:** Accuracy International AX .308 Bolt Action Rifle  
**Quantity Owned:** 3  
**Lifespan:** 10+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** The .308 bolt action rifle provides SWAT Snipers the ability to engage hostile suspects at great distances with accuracy. The .308 bolt action rifle platform allows for precision rifle fire to be delivered at a fast rate.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The short action AX308 (.308 Winchester) is a worthy successor to the battle hardened AW308, boasting a raft of new features including the patented Quickloc system which allows the barrel to be changed or removed for transit in minutes using the hex key stored in the cheek piece.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** .308 bolt action rifles are to be used exclusively by officers assigned to the SWAT Sniper Team. These rifles are typically deployed with the SWAT Sniper Team during high risk SWAT operations and special events or instances wherein Sniper Over Watch Teams are needed.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $14,691.00

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300, 312 and 432.

**Training Required:** Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312.4 and 432.5.

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**Equipment Name:** Springfield M1 .308 caliber Rifle  
**Quantity Owned:** 6  
**Lifespan:** 15+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** The .308 bolt action rifle provides SWAT Snipers the ability to engage hostile suspects at great distances with accuracy. The .308 bolt action rifle platform allows for precision rifle fire to be delivered at a fast rate.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The M14 rifle is a national icon. The direct descendant of John Cantius Garand’s eponymous M1 rifle, the M14 has soldiered on from 1959 until the present. Today’s Springfield Armory® M1A™ Standard Issue 7.62 rifle sports a service-length 22" 1:11"-twist carbon steel six-groove barrel and is just over 44" long. The two-stage military trigger and
time-proven design keep your groups tight, while the beautiful stained walnut stock hearkens back to a previous era.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** .308 bolt action rifles are to be used exclusively by officers assigned to the SWAT Sniper Team. These rifles are typically deployed with the SWAT Sniper Team during high risk SWAT operations and special events or instances wherein Sniper Over Watch Teams are needed.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $1480.00 each

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300, 312 and 432.

**Training Required:** Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312.4 and 432.5.

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**Equipment Name:** Remington Model 700 .308 Bolt Action Rifle  
**Quantity Owned:** 6  
**Lifespan:** 15+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** The .308 bolt action rifle provides SWAT Snipers the ability to engage hostile suspects at great distances with accuracy. The .308 bolt action rifle platform allows for precision rifle fire to be delivered at a fast rate.

**Manufacture Product Description:** 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.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** .308 bolt action rifles are to be used exclusively by officers assigned to the SWAT Sniper Team. These rifles are typically deployed with the SWAT Sniper Team during high risk SWAT operations and special events or instances wherein Sniper Over Watch Teams are needed.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $720.00 each

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300, 312 and 432.

**Training Required:** Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312.4 and 432.5.
**Equipment Name:** Ruger Mini 14 Ranch Rifle  
**Quantity Owned:** 4  
**Lifespan:** 15+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** The 5.56 caliber gas operated rifle provides officers the ability to engage hostile suspects at distances generally greater than the effective distance of their handguns.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The Ruger Mini-14 Ranch rifles are gas operated, box magazine fed, auto loading rifles. They are simple, reliable, and consist of a relatively few rugged components. The mechanism employs the Ruger fixed piston/moving cylinder gas system in conjunction with a simplified Garand-type rotating bolt.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** SWAT officers were only authorized to deploy this weapon system, however, this weapon system has been currently phased out.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $1025.00 each

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300, 312 and 432.

**Training Required:** Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312.4 and 432.5.

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**Equipment Name:** Heckler & Koch HK91 .308 caliber Rifle  
**Quantity Owned:** 1  
**Lifespan:** 15+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** The .308 semi-automatic rifle provides SWAT Snipers the ability to engage hostile suspects at great distances with accuracy. The .308 semi-automatic rifle platform allows for precision rifle fire to be delivered at a fast rate.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The HK91 is a semiautomatic rifle version of the Heckler & Koch G3 automatic rifle that was produced by Heckler & Koch for the civilian market in the 1960’s. It is not to be confused with the similarly titled, but separate model and Heckler & Koch G41.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** SWAT officers were only authorized to deploy this weapon system, however, this weapon system has been currently phased out.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $3080.00

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300, 312 and 432.
**Training Required:** Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312.4 and 432.5.

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**Equipment Name:** Royal Arms Remington 870 Express Breeching Shotgun  
**Quantity Owned:** 6  
**Lifespan:** 25+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** This weapon allows for breachers to safely utilize shotgun breaching rounds in order to destroy deadbolts, locks, and hinges. The stand-off that is attached to the end of the barrel allows for positive placement of the weapon into the correct position and vents gases to prevent overpressure.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The Remington 870 family of shotguns was first introduced by Remington in the 1950s and since, has become one of the most popular USA-made pump action shotguns ever. Sales of the 870 reached over 7 million guns by 1996 and have since continued to grow. This particular model is configured with a pistol grip and a door-breaching accessory threaded into the barrel making it ideal for forceful entry situations.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** When a decision has been made to conduct an emergency entry, the breaching shotgun may only be used when it appears reasonably necessary to prevent death or great bodily injury. It is critical the point of entry is breached quickly and as safely as possible. A quick and effective breach is one key to a successful tactical mission.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $3,000.00

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312 and 433.

**Training Required:** Training pertaining to this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 312.4 and 433.4.

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**Equipment Name:** Colt M4 Simunition Rifle with UTM M4/M16 Bolt Carrier Assembly  
**Quantity Owned:** 2  
**Lifespan:** 15+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** A non-lethal training ammunition used by law enforcement agencies and militaries worldwide to deliver more realistic close range firearms training. They consist of low energy, non-lethal cartridges, typically manufactured with a water soluble color marking compound. These rounds allows for shooters to obtain a visual assessment of round placement in live person training environments. When utilized with a training munition bolt carrier group in a 5.56mm rifle platform, SIM’s have an effective range of approximately 27 yards.
**Manufacture Product Description:** The Simunition conversion kit, conversion bolt, bolt carrier assembly and safety-ring insert allow the FX Marking Cartridges and the SecuriBlank to be fired safely from the user’s own service weapon. These easy-to-install kits help preclude the inadvertent chambering of live ammunition and ensure the proper operation and cycling of the weapons. They are an integral part of the FX training system along with the FX marking cartridges and the FX protective equipment.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Rifle caliber SIM’s (5.56mm) are used exclusively by the SWAT Unit for training purposes only. These are non-operational rounds and non-operational weapons systems. These munitions provide for realistic close quarters firearms training while allowing the shooter to visually assess shot placement and accuracy in force on force training scenarios.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $650.00

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department General Order 16.1.1.

**Training Required:** SWAT Officers that use these munitions are required to successfully complete LASD-SEB SWAT School which consists of thorough instruction, practical application, and training scenarios involving the use of SIM’s. Additionally, SWAT Officers use SIM’s during scenario based training on a regular basis.

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**Equipment Name:** Glock 17 Simunition Barrel and Slide Assembly (9mm)
**Quantity Owned:** 17
**Lifespan:** 15+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** A non-lethal training ammunition used by law enforcement agencies and militaries worldwide to deliver more realistic close range firearms training. They consist of low energy, non-lethal cartridges, typically manufactured with a water soluble color marking compound. These rounds allows for shooters to obtain a visual assessment of round placement in live person training environments. When utilized in a pistol caliber barrel training platform (9mm), SIMs have an effective range of 25 feet.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The Simunition conversion kit, conversion bolt, bolt carrier assembly and safety-ring insert allow the FX Marking Cartridges and the SecuriBlank to be fired safely from the user’s own service weapon. These easy-to-install kits help preclude the inadvertent chambering of live ammunition and ensure the proper operation and cycling of the weapons. They are an integral part of the FX training system along with the FX marking cartridges and the FX protective equipment.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Pistol caliber SIM’s (9mm) are used by the SWAT Unit and the In-Service Training Unit for training purposes only. These are non-operational rounds and non-operational weapons systems. These munitions provide for realistic close quarters firearms
training while allowing the shooter to visually assess shot placement and accuracy in force on force training scenarios.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $428.00 each

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department General Order 16.1.1.

**Training Required:** SWAT Officers that use these munitions are required to successfully complete LASD-SEB SWAT School which consists of thorough instruction, practical application, and training scenarios involving the use of SIM’s. Additionally, SWAT Officers use SIM’s during scenario based training on a regular basis.

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**Equipment Name:** Remington 870 – 12 Gauge Beanbag Shotgun  
**Quantity Owned:** 25  
**Lifespan:** 15+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** Beanbag shotguns are capable of firing a 12-gauge beanbag round with a maximum effective range of sixty (60) feet.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The Remington 870 Police pump-action shotgun is a rugged 12-gauge with a short, tactical 18” barrel backed by a stout 3” chamber. The all-matte black gun is Parkerized for generalized durability and rust-resistance. Both the pump action forend and stock are robust and tough synthetic.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Beanbag shotguns utilized with beanbag rounds may be deployed to impact subjects demonstrating assaultive behavior or life-threatening behavior. Beanbag shotguns utilized with beanbag rounds may also be used to control an actively resistive subject reasonably believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $9,425.00

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** Officers that have been trained in the use of the beanbag shotgun undergo thorough classroom and live fire training in its use.

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**Equipment Name:** Defense Technology 40mm Single Shot Launcher  
**Quantity Owned:** 8  
**Lifespan:** Varies based on operational usage and wear
**Equipment Capabilities:** 40mm launchers are capable of firing a variety of munitions with a maximum effective range of one hundred twenty (120) feet. 40mm launchers can deliver 40mm munitions in the form of chemical agents, sponge baton rounds, or combined use sponge baton OC chemical agent rounds.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The 40LMTS is a tactical 40mm single shot launcher that features an adjustable Integrated Front Grip (IFG). 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.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** 40mm launchers utilized with less lethal sponge baton rounds may be deployed to impact subjects demonstrating assaultive behavior or life-threatening behavior. 40mm launchers utilized with less lethal sponge baton rounds may also be used to control an actively resistive subject reasonably believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $875.00 each

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** Officers that have been trained in the use of the 40mm single launcher undergo thorough classroom and live fire training in its use. Additionally, officers trained in the use of the 40mm single launcher must pass annual less lethal qualifications to maintain proficiency.

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**Equipment Name:** Defense Technology 40mm Multi-Shot (4) Launcher  
**Quantity Owned:** 6  
**Lifespan:** Varies based on operational usage and wear

**Equipment Capabilities:** 40mm launchers are capable of firing a variety of munitions with a maximum effective range of one hundred twenty (120) feet. 40mm launchers can deliver 40mm munitions in the form of chemical agents, sponge baton rounds, or combined use sponge baton OC chemical agent rounds.

**Manufacture Product Description:** Designed for riot and tactical situations, the Model 1440 40mm Tactical 4-Shot Launcher is low-profile and lightweight, providing multi-shot capability in an easy to carry launcher. It features the Rogers Super Stoc expandable gun stock, an adjustable Picatinny mounted front grip, and a unique direct-drive system to advance the magazine cylinder.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** 40mm launchers utilized with less lethal sponge baton rounds may be deployed to impact subjects demonstrating assaultive behavior or life-threatening behavior. 40mm launchers utilized with less lethal sponge baton rounds may also be used to control an
actively resistive subject reasonably believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $13,110.00

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** Officers that have been trained in the use of the 40mm multi-shot launcher undergo thorough classroom and live fire training in its use. Additionally, officers trained in the use of the 40mm multi-shot launcher must pass annual less lethal qualifications to maintain proficiency.

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**Equipment Name:** Pepperball Semi-Automatic Launcher  
**Quantity Owned:** 6  
**Lifespan:** Varies based on operational usage and wear

**Equipment Capabilities:** Pepperball launchers give officers the ability to address an armed and/or violent suspect(s) with a non-lethal munition that delivers both chemical agent and kinetic energy impact. This combination can be extremely effective in gaining compliance or reducing threat potential with an armed and/or violent suspect(s). Due to its design, pepperballs can be delivered from a larger standoff distance allowing for an added degree of officer safety. Its high round capability and accuracy allow for its use in a wide variety of operational environments.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The TAC-SA semi-automatic launcher is the perfect tool for crowd management, riot-control scenarios or any situation requiring high-intensity engagement.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Pepperball launchers and pepperball munitions can be used to address armed and/or violent individuals or crowds, limited instances of violent civil unrest consistent with Penal Code section 13652, suicidal individuals, and individuals believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon. Pepperball munitions can be effective in driving suspects from confined spaces or vehicles.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $840.00

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this weapon system is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** Officers that have been trained in the use of the Pepperball launcher undergo thorough classroom and live fire training in its use. Additionally, officers trained in the use of the Pepperball launcher must pass annual less lethal qualifications to maintain proficiency.
**Equipment Name:** Pepperball Live Projectile  
**Quantity Owned:** 100+  
**Lifespan:** Varies based on operational usage and wear

**Equipment Capabilities:** Pepperball launchers give officers the ability to address an armed and/or violent suspect(s) with a non-lethal munition that delivers both chemical agent and kinetic energy impact. This combination can be extremely effective in gaining compliance or reducing threat potential with an armed and/or violent suspect(s). Due to its design, pepperballs can be delivered from a larger standoff distance allowing for an added degree of officer safety. Its high round capability and accuracy allow for its use in a wide variety of operational environments.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The classic .68 caliber PepperBall projectile. Contains 2% PAVA, and is excellent for direct impact and area saturation, especially in confined, interior spaces. Ultrasonically welded, 100% waterproof and non-flammable.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Pepperball launchers and pepperball munitions can be used to address armed and/or violent individuals or crowds, limited instances of violent civil unrest consistent with Penal Code section 13652, suicidal individuals, and individuals believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon. Pepperball munitions can be effective in driving suspects from confined spaces or vehicles.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $637.50

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** Officers that have been trained in the use of the Pepperball launcher undergo thorough classroom and live fire training in its use. Additionally, officers trained in the use of the Pepperball launcher must pass annual less lethal qualifications to maintain proficiency.

**Equipment Name:** Direct Impact Blunt 40mm Foam Round  
**Quantity Owned:** 60+  
**Lifespan:** 5 years

**Equipment Capabilities:** 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.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The 40mm eXact iMpact™ Sponge Round has evolved from the design of the 40mm XM1006 projectile, developed by the US Army Research Laboratory. This lightweight, high-speed projectile incorporates a plastic body and a foam (sponge) nose which is spin stabilized via the incorporated rifling collar and the 40mm launcher’s rifled barrel. The round utilizes smokeless powder as the propellant and has velocities that are extremely consistent.
**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** 40mm launchers utilized with less lethal sponge baton rounds may be deployed to impact subjects demonstrating assaultive behavior or life-threatening behavior. 40mm launchers utilized with less lethal sponge baton rounds may also be used to control an actively resistive subject reasonably believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $17 per foam round

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** Officers that have been trained in the use of the 40mm single launcher, which includes 40mm projectiles, undergo thorough classroom and live fire training in its use. Additionally, officers trained in the use of the 40mm single launcher must pass annual less lethal qualifications to maintain proficiency.

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**Equipment Name:** Direct Impact 40mm OC/CS Foam Round

**Quantity Owned:** 60+  
**Lifespan:** 5 years

**Equipment Capabilities:** 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.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The 40mm Direct Impact® Round has evolved from Defense Technology® design of the eXact iM pact™. This lightweight, highspeed 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.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** 40mm launchers utilized with less lethal sponge baton rounds may be deployed to impact subjects demonstrating assaultive behavior or life threatening behavior. 40mm launchers utilized with less lethal sponge baton rounds may also be used to control an actively resistive subject reasonably believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon. 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.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $18.25 per foam round

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** Officers that have been trained in the use of the 40mm single launcher, which includes 40mm projectiles, undergo thorough classroom and live fire training in its use. Additionally, officers trained in the use of the 40mm single launcher must pass annual less lethal qualifications to maintain proficiency.

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**Equipment Name:** CTS – CS Baffled Canister, Pyro, Low Flame  
**Quantity Owned:** 13  
**Lifespan:** 5 years

**Equipment Capabilities:** Depending on the delivery method, chemical agents are capable of being introduced in close proximity or from a distance. Depending on the type of delivery system and/or quantity, chemical agents can be used to saturate individual suspects, violent crowds, or areas of varied size.

**Manufacture Product Description:** Pyrotechnic grenade designed for indoor use delivering a maximum amount of irritant smoke throughout multiple rooms with minimal risk of fire

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Chemical agents are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit. Generally, during high risk tactical incidents chemical agents can be used to dislodge a suspect from a stronghold location with the least possible danger to citizens, police, and the suspect. Chemical agents can also be used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at citizens and/or officers. They can also be used in limited instances during civil unrest when objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including the officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control. See Penal Code 13652.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $37 per canister

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** SWAT Officers authorized in the use of chemical agents have completed extensive chemical agent training while successfully completing the LASD-SEB SWAT School. SWAT Officers receive regular training on the deployment and use of chemical agents. SWAT Officers are required to pass annual qualifications with the use of chemical agents and chemical agent delivery systems in order to maintain proficiency.
Equipment Name: Defense Technology- Spede Heat Continuous Discharge Chemical Canister CS  
Quantity Owned: 4  Lifespan: 5 years

Equipment Capabilities: Depending on the delivery method, chemical agents are capable of being introduced in close proximity or from a distance. Depending on the type of delivery system and/or quantity, chemical agents can be used to saturate individual suspects, violent crowds, or areas of varied size.

Manufacture Product Description: 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 four 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.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Chemical agents are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit. Generally, during high risk tactical incidents chemical agents can be used to dislodge a suspect from a stronghold location with the least possible danger to citizens, police, and the suspect. Chemical agents can also be used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at citizens and/or officers. They can also be used in limited instances during civil unrest when objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including the officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control. See Penal Code 13652.

Fiscal Impacts: $26.50 each

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

Training Required: SWAT Officers authorized in the use of chemical agents have completed extensive chemical agent training while successfully completing the LASD-SEB SWAT School. SWAT Officers receive regular training on the deployment and use of chemical agents. SWAT Officers are required to pass annual qualifications with the use of chemical agents and chemical agent delivery systems in order to maintain proficiency.

Equipment Name: Defense Technology- Instantaneous Blast CS Canister  
Quantity Owned: 7  Lifespan: 5 years

Equipment Capabilities: Depending on the delivery method, chemical agents are capable of being introduced in close proximity or from a distance. Depending on the type of delivery system and/or
quantity, chemical agents can be used to saturate individual suspects, violent crowds, or areas of varied size.

Manufacture Product Description: The Instantaneous Blast CS Grenade is designed for indoor or outdoor use; this grenade’s powder is expelled upon initiation of a small internal detonator that has sufficient force to split the canister at six machined grooves on the outside surface. This device is well suited for affecting numerous subjects grouped within a contained portion of a prison yard or area, using wind to the advantage. This 6.12 in. by 2.62 in. grenade will deliver approximately 1.5 oz. of active agent.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Chemical agents are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit. Generally, during high risk tactical incidents chemical agents can be used to dislodge a suspect from a stronghold location with the least possible danger to citizens, police, and the suspect. Chemical agents can also be used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at citizens and/or officers. They can also be used in limited instances during civil unrest when objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including the officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control. See Penal Code 13652.

Fiscal Impacts: $42.00 each

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

Training Required: SWAT Officers authorized in the use of chemical agents have completed extensive chemical agent training while successfully completing the LASD-SEB SWAT School. SWAT Officers receive regular training on the deployment and use of chemical agents. SWAT Officers are required to pass annual qualifications with the use of chemical agents and chemical agent delivery systems in order to maintain proficiency.

Equipment Name: Defense Technology- Riot Control Continuous Discharge CS Canister
Quantity Owned: 8
Lifespan: 5 years

Equipment Capabilities: Depending on the delivery method, chemical agents are capable of being introduced in close proximity or from a distance. Depending on the type of delivery system and/or quantity, chemical agents can be used to saturate individual suspects, violent crowds, or areas of varied size.

Manufacture Product Description: The Riot Control CS Grenade is designed specifically for outdoor use in crowd control situations with a high volume continuous burn that expels its payload in approximately 20-40 seconds through four gas ports located on the top of the canister. This grenade can be used to conceal tactical movement or to route a crowd. The volume of smoke
and agent is vast and obtrusive. This launchable grenade is 6.0 in. by 2.35 in. and holds approximately 2.7 oz. of active agent.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Chemical agents are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit. Generally, during high risk tactical incidents chemical agents can be used to dislodge a suspect from a stronghold location with the least possible danger to citizens, police, and the suspect. Chemical agents can also be used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at citizens and/or officers. They can also be used in limited instances during civil unrest when objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including the officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control. See Penal Code 13652.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $23.50 per canister

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** SWAT Officers authorized in the use of chemical agents have completed extensive chemical agent training while successfully completing the LASD-SEB SWAT School. SWAT Officers receive regular training on the deployment and use of chemical agents. SWAT Officers are required to pass annual qualifications with the use of chemical agents and chemical agent delivery systems in order to maintain proficiency.

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**Equipment Name:** Defense Technology- 40mm Liquid Ferret Round CS

**Quantity Owned:** 18  
**Lifespan:** 5 years

**Equipment Capabilities:** Depending on the delivery method, chemical agents are capable of being introduced in close proximity or from a distance. Depending on the type of delivery system and/or quantity, chemical agents can be used to saturate individual suspects, violent crowds, or areas of varied size.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The Ferret® 40 mm CS Round is a frangible projectile filled with chemical agent. Upon impacting the barrier, the nose cone ruptures and instantaneously delivers the .16 oz. agent payload inside a structure. These munitions are 4.8 in. by 1.5 in. and travels at 650fps within an effective range of 50 yards.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Chemical agents are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit. Generally, during high risk tactical incidents chemical agents can be used to dislodge a suspect from a stronghold location with the least possible danger to citizens, police, and the suspect. Chemical agents can also be used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at citizens and/or officers. They can also be used in limited instances during civil unrest when objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including
the officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control. See Penal Code 13652.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $21.09 per canister

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** SWAT Officers authorized in the use of chemical agents have completed extensive chemical agent training while successfully completing the LASD-SEB SWAT School. SWAT Officers receive regular training on the deployment and use of chemical agents. SWAT Officers are required to pass annual qualifications with the use of chemical agents and chemical agent delivery systems in order to maintain proficiency.

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**Equipment Name:** Defense Technology- 40mm Ferret Liquid Barricade Penetrator Round CS

**Quantity Owned:** 18

**Lifespan:** 5 years

**Equipment Capabilities:** Depending on the delivery method, chemical agents are capable of being introduced in close proximity or from a distance. Depending on the type of delivery system and/or quantity, chemical agents can be used to saturate individual suspects, violent crowds, or areas of varied size.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The Ferret® 40mm Round is non-burning and suitable for indoor use. Used primarily by tactical teams, it is designed to penetrate barriers, such as windows, hollow core doors, wallboard and thin plywood. Upon impacting the barrier, the nose cone ruptures and instantaneously delivers a small chemical payload inside of a structure or vehicle.

In a tactical deployment situation, the 40mm Ferret is primarily used to dislodge barricaded subjects from confined areas. Its purpose is to minimize the risks to all parties through pain compliance, temporary discomfort and/or incapacitation of potentially violent or dangerous subjects.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Chemical agents are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit. Generally, during high risk tactical incidents chemical agents can be used to dislodge a suspect from a stronghold location with the least possible danger to citizens, police, and the suspect. Chemical agents can also be used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at citizens and/or officers. They can also be used in limited instances during civil unrest when objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including the officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control. See Penal Code 13652.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $21.09 per canister
**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** SWAT Officers authorized in the use of diversionary devices have completed extensive training while successfully completing the LASD-SEB SWAT School. SWAT Officers receive regular training on the deployment and use of diversionary devices. SWAT Officers are required to pass annual qualifications with the use of diversionary devices in order to maintain proficiency.

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**Equipment Name:** Defense Technology- Low Roll Distraction Device  
**Quantity Owned:** 30  
**Lifespan:** 5 years

**Equipment Capabilities:** 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. Ideal for distracting dangerous suspects during a hostage rescue, room entry or other high-risk arrest situations.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The Non-Reloadable Distraction Device® unit incorporates an M201A1 type fuze with hex design gun steel body. This is a compact version of the 8933 Low Roll® body Distraction Device is the newest version of the first reusable non-bursting canister that limits movement and rolling once deployed. The compact Distraction Device fits safely in your hand and packs all the power of the full-size Distraction Device. This is a smaller, lighter device with the same output.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Diversionary Devices are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Team. A distraction device is ideal for distracting dangerous suspects during assaults, hostage rescue, room entry or other high-risk arrest situations. They produce atmospheric over-pressure and brilliant white light and, as a result, can cause shortterm 6 - 8 seconds physiological/psychological sensory deprivation to give officers a tactical advantage.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $90 each device

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** SWAT Officers authorized in the use of diversionary devices have completed extensive training while successfully completing the LASD-SEB SWAT School. SWAT Officers receive regular training on the deployment and use of diversionary devices. SWAT Officers are required to pass annual qualifications with the use of diversionary devices in order to maintain proficiency.
**Equipment Name:** Gas Ram  
**Quantity Owned:** 1  
**Lifespan:** 20+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** A metal device resembling a hand held pointed battering ram that can be loaded with a chemical agent canister. The gas ram can be used to introduce chemical agents into a location by piercing the wall, door, or roof of a structure.

**Manufacture Product Description:** No manufacture description. This device is a custom build.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Chemical agents are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit. Generally, during high risk tactical incidents chemical agents can be used to dislodge a suspect from a stronghold location with the least possible danger to citizens, police, and the suspect. Chemical agents can also be used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at citizens and/or officers.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $1875.00

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** SWAT Officers authorized in the use of chemical agents have completed extensive chemical agent training while successfully completing the LASD-SEB SWAT School. SWAT Officers receive regular training on the deployment and use of chemical agents. SWAT Officers are required to pass annual qualifications with the use of chemical agents and chemical agent delivery systems in order to maintain proficiency.

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**Equipment Name:** Burn Safe  
**Quantity Owned:** 2  
**Lifespan:** 20+ years

**Equipment Capabilities:** A metal cylindrical container designed to contain a pyrotechnic chemical agent canister and reduce fire hazard upon deployment into a structure.

**Manufacture Product Description:** The Burn Safe is a double walled container constructed of aluminum. It is designed to contain the flames inside the inner chamber thereby reducing the probability of starting a fire. The Burn Safe weighs approximately 8 pounds and can easily be deployed by one tactical officer. The weight allows the user to successfully penetrate windows, screens, and glass doors. The Burn Safe allows the introduction of significant amounts of pyrotechnic non-lethal chemical agent into the target, which increases the probability of a successful resolution. The use of pyrotechnic agents has been proven to be a more effective non-lethal method of penetrating a fortified structure. The use of the Burn Safe will increase your
team’s effectiveness and provide you with an alternative delivery system.

**Purpose/Authorized Uses:** Chemical agents are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit. Generally, during high risk tactical incidents chemical agents can be used to dislodge a suspect from a stronghold location with the least possible danger to citizens, police, and the suspect. Chemical agents can also be used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at citizens and/or officers.

**Fiscal Impacts:** $650.00

**Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use:** The use of this equipment is governed by Inglewood Police Department Lexipol Policies 300 and 308.

**Training Required:** SWAT Officers authorized in the use of chemical agents have completed extensive chemical agent training while successfully completing the LASD-SEB SWAT School. SWAT Officers receive regular training on the deployment and use of chemical agents. SWAT Officers are required to pass annual qualifications with the use of chemical agents and chemical agent delivery systems in order to maintain proficiency.
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