

Email Request

From: [Williams, Brian](#)
To:
Subject: Harassment allegations of families by LASD
Date: Friday, December 6, 2019 3:57:40 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)

Lt. ,

Just a quick update on the harassment allegations. We have been in contact with representatives of the various families and they are a bit reticent to speak directly with the LASD- mostly because of past harassment allegations. I am told that they are likely going to speak with the OIG. In the interim, here is a link to our meeting where you can hear and view many of the allegations as presented at our COC meeting: The [video on harassment allegations of families by LASD is here](#), and public comment begins at 16:15 and goes to 40:10 . As more information becomes available, I will keep you appraised.

Brian K. Williams, Esq.
Executive Director,
Sheriff Civilian Oversight Commission
350 South Figueroa Street, Room 288
Los Angeles, CA 90071
office
fax

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OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF



January 28, 2020

Brian K. Williams, Executive Director
County of Los Angeles
Sheriff Civilian Oversight Commission
World Trade Center
350 South Figueroa Street, Suite 288
Los Angeles, California 90071

Dear Mr. Williams:

REQUEST FROM THE COMMISSION DURING THE JANUARY 16, 2020, CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT COMMISSION

During the January 16, 2020, Civilian Oversight Commission (COC) meeting, the topic of vigils was discussed between Assistant Sheriff Steve Gross and commission members. As promised, please find the attached draft Newsletter on memorial vigils which has been sent to all patrol personnel as a reference on how to manage memorial vigil gatherings, as well as relevant policies that affect the responses to vigils.

- MPP 5-06/030.00 Crowd and Riot Control
- MPP 5-06/030.11 Use of Less Lethal Weapons During Civil Unrest
- MPP 5-06/150.10 Sheriff's Response Team Functions and Missions
- NL 14-07 Citizens Taking Pictures/Video in Public Places
- FOD 86-011 Notification and Reporting of Significant Incidents
- FOD 07-002 Loud Party Disturbances
- EOP 4-4 Mobile Field Force Organization and Equipment

I hope this information is helpful to you and members of the COC. I look forward to working closely with the COC in the future to increase transparency and alleviate tension between the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and the public we serve.

211 WEST TEMPLE STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

A Tradition of Service
— Since 1850 —

Mr. Williams

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January 28, 2020

If you require additional information, please feel free to contact Assistant Sheriff Steven E. Gross, Patrol Operations, at

Sincerely,

ALEX VILLANUEVA
SHERIFF

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

NEWSLETTER



Field Operations Support Services, (323) 890-5411

VOLUME 20 NUMBER 03

DATE: January 24, 2020

MEMORIAL VIGILS

Memorial vigils are public gatherings usually at the site of a death in the local community. The vigil may be in response to a recent death or the anniversary of a past death. The death may have been sudden and caused by a traffic accident, criminal assault, or by law enforcement. Memorial vigils are a time of mourning and remembrance for the public and the emotional level is oftentimes heightened. Memorial vigils may have local or national media coverage.

Deputy personnel may be called to a memorial vigil or spontaneous gathering. The objectives for a response to such an event are to allow for a peaceful vigil while protecting property, preserving the peace, and maintaining officer safety. In all responses, the safety of Department personnel and the public is paramount.

In most cases, the public attending vigils are peaceful and law abiding. The right to assemble at a memorial vigil is protected by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. Department personnel shall continue to respect the rights of all, including the grieving and the residents of the affected area.

When Department personnel become aware of a memorial vigil, they should inform the field sergeant and/or the watch commander. The information should include the vigil location, number of attendees, safety concerns, activities, and any nexus to law enforcement. If needed, supervisory personnel should make Department notifications, brief subsequent shifts, and request additional resources. In situations of advance notice, station personnel should consider preplanning by utilizing an operations plan and notifying potential additional resources.

Deputies responding to a vigil should evaluate their actions in furtherance of the Department's law enforcement objectives against the probability of the potential outcomes. Considerations should include, but are not limited to: severity of criminal activity, the necessity of an immediate arrest, disparity in numbers between attendees and deputy personnel, reason for the vigil, hostility toward law enforcement, contingency plans, and availability of resources.

Personnel should seek voluntary compliance and self-governance of the group if possible. A dialogue initiated between a representative of the group and Department members can serve to clearly convey each side's expectations and the interventions that will occur for non-compliance. Our relationships with the community are critical to our overall law enforcement mission.

In disturbance situations, 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.

In many cases law enforcement functions can be achieved without an immediate intervention. Consideration should be a balance of our law enforcement mission and our commitment to the community.

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.

Department personnel should make themselves aware of relevant policies affecting responses to vigils by following the links included in the reference section below.

Information regarding the content of this newsletter may be directed to [Field Operations Support Services](#) at .

References:

MPP 5-06/030.00	Crowd and Riot Control
MPP 5-06/030.11	Use of Less Lethal Weapons During Civil Unrest
MPP 5-06/150.10	Sheriff's Response Team Functions and Missions
NL 14-07	Citizens Taking Pictures/Video in Public Places
FOD 86-011	Notification and Reporting of Significant Incidents
FOD 07-002	Loud Party Disturbances
EOP 4-4	Mobile Field Force Organization and Equipment

AMM:CCS:cs

[Manual of Policy and Procedures \(/Viewer/Manuals/10008?returnContentID=11539\)](#) / [Volume 5 - Line Procedures \(/Viewer/Manuals/11539?returnContentID=12024\)](#) / [Chapter 6 - Emergency and Disaster \(/Viewer/Manuals/12024?returnContentID=12057\)](#)

5-06/030.00 - Crowd and Riot Control

[< 5-06/020.75 - Food Service Support \(/Viewer/Manuals/10008/Content/12056\)](#)

[5-06/030.05 - Tactical Operations > \(/Viewer/Manuals/10008/Content/12058\)](#)

In crowd and riot control situations, 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.

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 video taped.

► ≡ 12/08/2008

Title Set: "5-06/030.00 - Crowd and Riot Control"

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[\(/Report/Section/12057\)](#)
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Legislative Text

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[Manual of Policy and Procedures \(/Viewer/Manuals/10008?returnContentID=11539\)](#) / [Volume 5 - Line Procedures \(/Viewer/Manuals/11539?returnContentID=12024\)](#) / [Chapter 6 - Emergency and Disaster \(/Viewer/Manuals/12024?returnContentID=12060\)](#)

5-06/030.11 - Use of Less Lethal Weapons During Civil Unrest

[< 5-06/030.10 - Force Measures \(/Viewer/Manuals/10008/Content/12059\)](#)

[5-06/030.15 - Roadblocks > \(/Viewer/Manuals/10008/Content/12061\)](#)

Less lethal weapons include, but are not limited to, the following devices covered under this section:

- ARWEN;
- 12-Gauge stunbag; and
- Stingball grenade.

The purpose of these weapons is to intervene in crowd and/or civil disturbance situations where verbal dispersal orders have been ineffective and suspect dispersal is necessary.

Although the above are classified as less lethal weapons, the potential exists that these devices could inflict serious injuries. Due to this potential, these devices shall only be deployed subsequent to a verbal dispersal order.

Only qualified Department personnel shall use these weapons. Qualified personnel are those sworn individuals who have received and passed Department training in the use of these weapons.

Authorization for Deployment:

- Deployment of these weapons shall be at the discretion of a squad leader or higher authority; and
- These weapons are to be utilized only by pre-designated and trained personnel.

Notification of the use of these weapons shall fall within the guidelines of section 3-10/100.00 of the Manual of Policy and Procedures, Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures. Furthermore, utilization of these weapons requires completion of the Supervisor's Deployment Report, Less Lethal Weapons (SH-R-432).

► ≡ 12/12/2013

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5-06/150.10 - Sheriff's Response Team Functions and Missions

< 5-06/150.00 - Sheriff'S Response Team (/Viewer/Manuals/10008/Content/12139)
5-06/150.20 - Sheriff's Response Team Composition and Structure > (/Viewer/Manuals/10008/Content/12141)

The Sheriff's Response Team (SRT) will be capable of performing the following missions:

- Crowd and riot control;
- Mass arrest and field booking;
- Ability to conduct disentanglement operations;
- Conduct passive or resistive protestor arrests;
- Provide security for fixed critical facilities or infrastructure;
- Force protection at a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (CBRNE) incident; and
- Augmentation of jail emergency response teams in the event of a significant jail riot or disturbance.

► ≡ 12/12/2013

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Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

NEWSLETTER

Field Operations Support Services, (323) 890-5411



VOLUME 14 NUMBER 07

DATE: October 5, 2018

CITIZENS TAKING PICTURES/VIDEO IN PUBLIC PLACES

Members of the public, including the press, have a First Amendment right to observe, take photographs, and record video in any public place where they are lawfully present.

Photography and the recording of video are common activities and are neither crimes nor indications of criminal activity in themselves. Neither photography nor the recording of video, standing alone, can form the basis for a detention, arrest, or warrantless search.

Members of the public have the same right to take photographs and record video as members of the media (except for narrow circumstances authorizing media access to areas closed to the public, pursuant to Penal Code (PC) §409.5; due to the existence of a menace to public health or safety created by a calamity including a flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident, or other disaster).

Members of the public have the right to take photographs and record video of peace officers engaged in the public discharge of their duties, including such activities as detentions, searches, and arrests, so long as the members of the public are in a place they have a legal right to be present. Deputies should assume they are being recorded at all times when on-duty.

The types of places an individual has a legal right to be present include public streets and sidewalks, an individual's home or business, common areas of public and private facilities and buildings; including a Sheriff's station lobby, and any other public or private facility at which the individual is lawfully present.

Interference with Taking Photographs or Recording Video

Department members are **prohibited** from interfering, threatening, intimidating, blocking, or otherwise discouraging a member of the public, who is not violating any other law, from taking photographs or recording video (including photographs or video of police activities) in any place the member of the public is lawfully present. Such prohibited interference includes:

- Ordering a person to cease taking photographs or recording video;
- Demanding that person's identification;
- Demanding that the person state a reason why he or she is taking photographs or recording video;
- Detaining that person; and
- Intentionally blocking or obstructing cameras or recording devices (not including physical barricades or screens used as a part of a tactical operation or crime scene).

Nothing in policy prevents deputies from initiating a consensual encounter with a person taking photographs or recording video. However, a person's refusal to answer questions or to speak with a deputy during a consensual encounter does not provide a basis for detention or search. A deputy may not require an individual to show the photographs that he or she has taken without a warrant.

Verbal criticism, insults, name calling, obscene gestures, or gestures directed at deputies or others do not in themselves justify a deputy taking corrective or enforcement action toward a member of the public, including one engaged in photography or video recording.

Deputies **are** allowed to take appropriate action that is objectively reasonable according to the circumstance, if a person taking photographs or recording video is violating any provision of law, for example;

- Engaging in actions that jeopardize the safety of the person, the deputy, or others; or
- Interfering with or obstructing police actions through direct physical intervention.

If an individual's actions are approaching a level of criminal offense, Department personnel shall recommend a less intrusive location to the individual from which he/she may continue to observe or record. If these efforts are unsuccessful, a supervisor shall be consulted.

If a citizen's conduct related to the use of cameras or other recording devices rises to the level of necessitating an arrest for interfering or obstructing a peace officer's duties in violation of Penal Code sections 148, subdivision (a) or 69, deputies must adhere to Field Operations Directive 12-01, Procedures for Processing "Resistance, Delaying, and Obstruction Arrests."

Department members are prohibited from deleting or destroying any photographic, audio, or video recording under any circumstances. Procedures for involuntary and voluntary seizing of video and/or pictures are located in the Manual of Policy and Procedures, Section 5-04/020.30, Seizure of Photographic, Video, or Audio Evidence from a Private Citizen or Member of the Press.

If you have any questions regarding the information contained in this newsletter, please contact Field Operations Support Services, at _____ or _____.

REFERENCES

California Penal Code, Section [602.1](#).

Manual of Policy and Procedures, Section [3-01/080.16, Photography, Audio, and Videotaping by the Public and the Press](#).

Manual of Policy and Procedures, Section [5-04/020.30, Seizure of Photographic Evidence, Video, or Audio Evidence from a Private Citizen or Member of the Press](#).

Field Operations Directive [12-001, Procedures for Processing "Resistance, Delaying, and Obstruction Arrests."](#)

Original Date: April 3, 2014

SEJ:NMC:nc

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

FIELD OPERATIONS DIRECTIVE

Field Operations Support Services, (323) 526-5760



FIELD OPERATIONS DIRECTIVE: 86-11

ISSUED FOR: ALL DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING OF SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS

PURPOSE

This Directive establishes procedures regarding the notification and reporting of significant incidents. All policies, Field Operations Directives, Unit Orders, or any other document previously written which contradicts procedures set forth in this Directive shall be void. Procedures set forth in this Directive shall remain in effect until the Manual of Policy and Procedures is amended and/or this Directive is rescinded.

SHERIFF'S OPERATIONAL LOG

The purpose of the Operational Log is to document incidents, actions, or events beyond **the normal scope** of routine Department operations and to immediately inform the Sheriff, Undersheriff, Assistant Sheriffs, and Division Chiefs regarding this information. The Media Section of the Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau has the responsibility of maintaining the Operational Log 24 hours a day. Entries to the Operational Log shall be made by telephone to the Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau and require a detailed memorandum to the appropriate Division Headquarters.

An Operational Log entry is not automatically considered Code 20 information, and conversely, a press notification (Code 20) is not an automatic Operational Log entry. If a unit desires a Code 20, they must request both an Operational Log and a Code 20. It is the responsibility of the reporting unit to determine whether or not information should be distributed to the media as a press release.

This directive does not change any Code 20 procedure.

The Unit Watch Commander is responsible for promptly notifying Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau of unusual incidents requiring an Operational Log entry.

Support units shall ascertain from Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau if an appropriate and timely log entry has been made by the unit Watch Commander of the unit being assisted. If one has not been made, the support unit shall confer with the unit Watch Commander to ensure that a log entry is made.

The following are examples of the types of incidents which require an Operational Log entry:

- Arrest or detention of an employee
- Death or serious injury (hospitalization) to an employee, on or off-duty
- Employee relieved of duty (Confidential log entry)
- Deputy-involved shooting
- Employee-involved traffic collisions with serious injuries (hospitalization)
- Homicides and kidnapping
- Significant narcotic arrests/seizures
- Special Weapons Team Responses
- Plane crashes
- Disasters
- Riots (minor inmate disturbances do not require a log entry)
- Escapes (including significant attempts)
- Arson
- Hate crimes
- Terrorist activities
- Significant incidents in custodial facilities
- Tactical responses from one Department unit to another Department unit
- Non-routine assistance to other law enforcement agencies (mutual aid)
- Interviews by the media on Department policy matters or significant incidents
- Facility inspections by other county or government agencies
- Major mechanical failure in any Department facility that impacts services
- Local court decisions affecting the Department (injunctions, decision in false arrest suit, etc.)
- Significant decisions of the Civil Service Commission which might affect Department policy
- Any significant incident involving a contract city or an elected official (local election results, etc.)
- Inmate death (natural, accidental, homicide and/or suicide)
- Any other unusual event that would be of interest to the Sheriff or Department Executives.

CHIEF'S MEMORANDUM VIA E-MAIL TO DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

The purpose of sending a detailed Chief's memorandum via e-mail to Region or Division Headquarters is to notify the Region's or Division's Executives of current notable activities. It is not merely an extension of the operational log but a separate, complete memorandum. Timeliness is exceedingly important in submitting a Chief's memorandum.

Chief's memoranda should not be sent to Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau unless there is an absolute need to do so.

Significant incidents which require a Chief's memorandum include:

- All incidents wherein a Sheriff's Operational Log entry, Confidential Log entry, or 4 x 6 information card has been made with Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau. Note: Per FOD 01-02, a Chief's memorandum shall not be written by the involved unit on a deputy-involved shooting.

- Acts or attempted acts of violence with racial and/or political terrorist implication.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

All memoranda containing confidential intelligence information from informants, other than Department personnel, shall not include the names or addresses of such informants. Reference shall be made to the fact that the information was received from an informant.

It will be the responsibility of authorized personnel to obtain identifying information from the originator of the memorandum orally rather than in writing. This will serve to protect the identity of the informant.

DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS

Week Day Operation

When an incident occurs between 0800 hours and 1700 hours, excluding holidays and weekends, that requires an Operational Log entry or Chief's memorandum to Region or Division Headquarters, the unit's Area Commander shall be immediately notified. Any additional notifications shall be at the direction of the Area Commander.

Week Night Operation

When an incident occurs between 1700 hours and 0800 hours, excluding holidays and weekends, that requires an Operational Log entry or a Chief's memorandum to Region or Division Headquarters, the Duty Commander shall be immediately notified if:

- the presence of the Duty Commander is needed
- a decision by, or consultation with, the Duty Commander is necessary
- it is necessary to notify higher level Department Executives

The Duty Commander may be contacted through Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau.

Weekend and Holiday Operation

When an incident occurs on weekends or holidays that requires an Operational Log entry or Chief's memorandum to Region or Division Headquarters, the Department Duty Commander shall be notified if:

- the presence of the Duty Commander is needed
- a decision by, or consultation with the Duty Commander is necessary
- it is necessary to notify higher level Department Executives

The Duty Commander may be contacted through Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau.

WTS:KM:BKM:SPF:spf

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

FIELD OPERATIONS DIRECTIVE

Field Operations Support Services, (323) 526-5760



FIELD OPERATIONS DIRECTIVE:07-02

ISSUE DATE:

04-27-07

EFFECTIVE DATE:

05-01-07

ISSUED FOR:

OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY
FIELD OPERATIONS REGION I
FIELD OPERATIONS REGION II
FIELD OPERATIONS REGION III

LOUD PARTY DISTURBANCES

PURPOSE

This directive establishes policy and procedure for handling "Loud Party Disturbances." It replaces FOD 86-30 which previously provided guidance for the handling of residential disturbances only. This directive provides expanded guidance for disturbances inside commercial locations and those occurring on unenclosed lands.

BACKGROUND

In 2005, our Department received over 56,000 calls for service regarding party disturbances. Whether lawfully or unlawfully located in a private residence, commercial settings, or open areas, these incidents are often dangerous to approach and difficult to disperse when necessary. Although appropriate enforcement action may be undertaken when violations of the law are observed, deputies must be lawfully present to detain and/or arrest violators. Consideration must be given to both statutory law and case law which may limit the circumstances permitting lawful entry into a location or area.

This policy was significantly influenced by the case of *Talamaivao v. County of Los Angeles*. In this case several deputies responded to a loud party call and ultimately dispersed that party. While the exact facts of the case are disputed, the case resulted in a judgement against the County for \$15.9 million. Jurors in the case explained that they did not believe there was sufficient urgency to the disturbance to warrant its termination.

POLICY AND PROCEDURE

This directive places Loud Parties/Disturbances into three categories:

- Residential Parties - These occur within a private residence. The occupants possess the highest level of privacy interests within their residence.

- **Commercial Location Parties** - These occur within a non-residential structure owned by a responsible person/entity. They may also occur on unenclosed lands that are under the control of a responsible party. These present a wide range of licensing, legal, and public safety issues. Privacy issues are also present.
- **Open-Assembly Parties** - These occur on unenclosed lands, or within abandoned structures that are not under the control of a responsible person/entity. These often present public safety issues, and do not possess the same level of privacy concerns held by residential or commercial location parties.

Loud Party Disturbances (Residential or Commercial Location) - First Complaint

Desk Operations

Desk personnel shall attempt to obtain the name of the complainant, their address and telephone number. They shall determine the nature of the complaint and create an MDCS Incident Record (Tag). Every additional call for service on a particular incident, not including those from the same complainant, shall be entered as a separate Incident Record and referenced to the incident number of the original call.

Action of Handling Unit

A complainant who requests to remain anonymous shall not be contacted by a field unit.

Observe the disturbance, specifically identifying the following factors:

- Noise level at the street and neighboring residences
- Size and location of the crowd
- Age group of participants
- Observable violations of law
- Condition of participants (drunk, disorderly, etc.)
- The capacity of the facility to accommodate the number of participants
- Time of day and day of week
- Parking and traffic considerations

Contact the host or person in charge of the party/gathering and request cooperation in ending the disturbance. Advise the host of the complaints received, and of any applicable violations of the law. If the host cannot be located, proceed to Second Response procedures.

If the location is within the unincorporated area of the County, advise the host of Los Angeles County Code 13.42.010 and issue a "Loud Party" Disturbance Violation if

appropriate (See Handling Parties in the Unincorporated Area of the County, on page #8).

If personnel note the potential for significant problems, the field sergeant shall be notified and, if available, assist with the first contact with the host. In these situations, the first contact with the host should be video and/or audio taped.

Continued Disturbance (Residential or Commercial location) - Second or Subsequent Responses

Desk Operations Procedures

Desk personnel shall ascertain if the complainant(s) desires to be named as a victim in a Complaint Report. This information shall be entered into the remarks section of the call format. Calls from additional complainants shall be entered as separate calls for service and referenced to the incident number of the original call for service. A field supervisor shall be assigned to all subsequent calls.

Action of Handling Unit

Every effort shall be made to videotape the contact with the *host* and/or complainant on all "return-to", second or subsequent responses. At a minimum, the contact with the *host and complainant* should be audio taped. Should the complainant wish to sign a private person's arrest complaint, deputy personnel shall contact the complainant. A private person's arrest for disturbing the peace should be discouraged to prevent hostilities between the parties. If a complainant insists on making a private person's arrest and the handling deputy determines there is probable cause for the arrest, the deputy shall take custody of the person(s) arrested (Refer to FOD 02-06).

Entry into Residential or Commercial Party Locations

Consent

If a host requests Department assistance to disperse a party, we will render that assistance which is objectively reasonable to abate the disturbance.

Search Warrant

As a tool to facilitate the dispersal of a loud party, if a host refuses to cooperate and will not allow deputy personnel entry into the home or grounds (or other structure housing the disturbance), deputy personnel may seek a search warrant. The prior approval of the watch commander is required. The purpose of the search warrant is to authorize entry by deputies to seize specified property, i.e., stereos, amplifiers, speakers, instruments, that are being used to commit the offense. Warrants shall be processed according to MPP Section 5-09/465.50. A warrant is not a judicial order to disperse the party, nor is it an order to arrest the host or participants.

Personnel are not restricted from seeking arrest (Ramey or Steagald) warrants in these matters.

Refusal by Magistrate to Issue a Warrant

Should a magistrate refuse to issue a search warrant, *the party/disturbance must be allowed to continue*, and a comprehensive Complaint Report prepared on the incident. In those rare instances where the situation later deteriorates to the point that "exigent circumstances," as defined below, are present, the section on warrantless entries applies. In cases where department personnel take action subsequent to the magistrate's refusal to issue a warrant, the watch commander must give prior approval to affect a warrantless entry and must ensure that the situation is markedly different and significantly more aggravated from that earlier presented to the magistrate. This significant change in circumstances must be explained in detail in the Complaint Report resulting from the incident.

Warrantless Entry

Department personnel are charged with the responsibility to preserve the peace and have a positive duty to do so. This duty must necessarily be balanced against the privacy rights of the involved parties. In most cases the harm resulting from a loud party is insufficient to permit a warrantless entry. In particularly extreme cases, this balance may shift in favor of a warrantless entry.

In cases where the elements of a crime have not been established, either through a victim's complaint or a deputy's observation, deputies shall not make uninvited entry into private locations. In cases where the elements of a crime are present, uninvited entry may only be made where justified by the circumstances. The degree of the criminal violation must be balanced against the privacy rights of the locations occupants.

In an unpublished opinion, the California Court of Appeal (4th District) held that officers were justified in making a warrantless entry where music was so loud that "the neighbors could not bear it." Prior to making entry, the officers had attempted to contact the occupants by "pounding on the door" and by having their desk attempt a telephone call to the location. The officers then formed an opinion that the occupants may have been in danger and the officers forced entry to check on their welfare. (*People v. Weise*)

In a Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals case, the court upheld the actions of officers who made entry into the location of an extremely loud noise. The officers arrived in the early morning hours and were greeted by "between four and eight pajama-clad neighbors." The court stated its strong preference for a search warrant. It noted that the officers warrantless search did not fall into any traditionally recognized exception to the warrant requirement. The court did recognize that "the governmental interest in immediately abating an ongoing nuisance by quelling loud and disruptive noise in a residential neighborhood is sufficiently compelling to justify warrantless intrusions under some circumstances." (*People v Rohrig*)

Departmental members may make warrantless entry into "loud noise" locations only as a last resort and only in particularly egregious cases.

The following specific policies apply:

- The entry must be specifically authorized by the watch commander. The watch commander must make a determination that a warrant could not be timely obtained.
- The field sergeant shall respond to the location, supervise the entry, and ensure the event is video taped.
- Warrantless entries shall be considered only when less intrusive methods to quell a disturbance and bring peace have failed.
- Warrantless entries to end a disturbance shall be considered only when the location emanates a noise so loud and disruptive that it substantially interferes with the community's peaceful enjoyment of their homes and neighborhood, e.g., numerous verifiable complaints, neighbors outside their homes in night clothes, observed continual violations of law, etc.
- Warrantless entries in these situations shall be conducted with the limited intent of terminating loud and unreasonable disturbances and only when significant time delays make it impractical or unreasonable to obtain a warrant.

Response to Open-Assembly Parties/Disturbances:

Deputies shall determine the right of the participants to be present at the location. In cases where the participants have committed an act of trespassing, the party shall normally be dispersed. Where participants are lawfully present at the location, deputies shall balance the rights of the community members with those of the participants prior to taking enforcement action.

Dispersal Procedures

Tactical Control of the Immediate Area

When personnel are actively involved in dispersing a large party/disturbance, seeking a search warrant for a large party, etc., consideration should be given to denying additional arriving party goers the ability to enter the location and preventing vehicles containing prospective participants from entering the location.

Considerations During Dispersals of Unlawful Assemblies

In situations where the host of a large gathering and/or those persons attending the gathering have refused to cooperate with Department personnel and have demonstrated a clear, hostile and unlawful intent, personnel may elect to declare an unlawful assembly using the format indicated on SH-CR-551 (Refer to Penal Code Sections 726 and 727). All large party unlawful assembly dispersals shall be videotaped. Prior to dispersing a large gathering, deputy personnel shall develop an operations plan including:

- Sufficient manpower
- Alternatives to mass arrests
- Use of aero unit whenever possible
- Sufficient notice for people to leave the location
- Described exit routes - this may entail some form of traffic control
- Park radio cars off of street, if possible, to allow flow of traffic out of area

Code Violations

Fire Department regulations impose a limit on the number of persons who may be present in a given structure at a given time. Many contract cities also maintain ordinances limiting the manner in which various properties may be used. Because these vary considerably throughout the County, units are required to establish local protocols for their enforcement (see "Unit Commander's Responsibilities" below).

Los Angeles County Ordinances

Los Angeles County Ordinances can only be utilized within unincorporated areas of the county and within incorporated cities which adopt the County Ordinances to be used within their specific city. Los Angeles County Code 13.42.010, Loud Party Disturbance Violation, provides for the recovery of funds for law enforcement officers responding to loud party incidents after the party provider has been admonished. To facilitate any court action, deputy personnel shall complete and issue a copy of the "Loud Party Disturbance Violation Notice" (SH-CR-623) to the host or person in charge of the disturbance. These forms may be issued for any disturbance (minor or major) within the unincorporated area of the County on the first response to the incident. A copy of the "Loud Party Disturbance Violation Notice" shall be retained at the unit of assignment for at least two years.

Pay Parties

Los Angeles County Code section 13.41.020, Pay Party, prohibits charging an admission fee to parties held in a residential zone. The county ordinance only addresses parties where an admission fee for entry to the party can be established through evidence or admission of the host or party-goers. Violation of this ordinance may be enforced through citation and/or arrest of the host. This violation alone does not authorize our personnel to

order the remaining guests to disperse.

Unit Commander Responsibilities

Unit Commanders are responsible for establishing liaison with their local magistrates and District Attorney's Offices, explaining the Department's loud party policy, and, where possible, gaining their support for the issuance of search warrants to abate loud parties/neighborhood disturbances, when such warrants are legally appropriate.

Unit Commanders are responsible for establishing unit orders which shall include the following content:

- Establish local protocols for the enforcement of relevant city ordinances. A reference document shall be created containing the names and contact numbers necessary to locate and request their assistance. Due to the days/times these incidents typically occur, it will be necessary to include contact information for on-call personnel who may be required to respond after business hours or on weekends.
- Guidelines shall be established to assist personnel in making decisions to call outside agencies for assistance and determining which agency(s) would be appropriate for the circumstances.
- Unit orders shall be created with the policies and procedures of the Fire Department(s) and Building & Safety (or their equivalent) in mind to ensure we are not in conflict with their regulations and/or capabilities.

AFFECTED DIRECTIVES/PUBLICATIONS

Field Operations Directive 86-30, "Policing Neighborhood Parties/Disturbances" is rescinded.

Manual of Policy and Procedure, Section 4-07/030.00 (Disturbance of Peace) - Provides supplemental guidance for the handling of party related events.

Manual of Policy and Procedure, Section 5-07/080.00 (Warrantless Arrests inside Dwellings) - Provides supplemental definition of "exigency"

CITES/REFERENCES

Fea Talamaivao v. County of Los Angeles (#CV91-5763) - Commonly referred to as the "Cerritos Bridal Shower" incident.

U.S. v. Donald P. Rohrig (98 F.3d 1506 (1996)) - Decision of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals upholding the warrantless entry of police officers into the location of a disturbance.

Originally Issued: 04-27-07

Revised:

Latest Revision:

People v. Christopher Michael Weise (87 Cal. App. 4th 1265 (2001)) - Decision of the California Court of Appeal, Fourth District upholding the warrantless entry of police officers into the location of an egregiously loud disturbance and where the officers had concern for the safety of occupants.

SH:NBT:RMW:MOC:RRD:BKM:RMS:TJR:tjr

EOP 4-4

**MOBILE FIELD FORCE
ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT**

Revised May 2006

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DEPARTMENTAL POLICY**4-4/000.00**

Emergency Operating Procedures are intended to provide supplemental information supporting the Emergency and Disaster Chapter of the Manual of Policy and Procedures. As such, they carry the same force of order as does the manual.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES**4-4/010.00**

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Manual of Policy and Procedures, Volume 5, Chapter 6 - "Emergency and Disaster". This also conforms to the State's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and State OES's Law Enforcement Guide for Emergency Operations.

OPERATIONAL CONCEPT**4-4/020.00**

This Emergency Operating Procedures standardizes Our Departmental response capabilities, consistent with our role in Law Enforcement Mutual Aid for LA County. This EOP details the configuration of our Mobile Field Force (MFF), its attendant equipment, and operational guidance. Additionally, it defines the role of all personnel and the administrative responsibilities of the Mobile Field Force Commander.

OPERATIONAL PERSPECTIVE**4-4/030.00**

The threat of civil disturbance and large-scale natural or man-made disasters gives rise to this EOP. It is designed as a guideline for Departmental Incident Commanders to assist in determining the size of a response force for any given problem.

In dealing with a Civil Disturbance or large-scale disaster an Incident Management Team (IMT), made-up of a designated Commander, Captain, and selected Lieutenants and Sergeants, will establish an Incident Command Post (ICP). In cases where the Department's Operations Center (DOC) has been activated the IMT Officer in Charge (Commander) will work directly for the Department Incident Commander (Chief). Refer to the Organizational Chart in this EOP, section 4-4/050.20.

The IMT Officer in Charge (OIC) will be in tactical command of the resources made available to him. (The support staff will be responsible for coordination, collection of resources and maintaining the operational capabilities of the units assigned to the incident). This staff will coordinate with appropriate DOC or Station EOC Team personnel as needed.

This staff will provide operational/logistical support (as outlined in EOP 1-7 ICS) to the field units in accomplishing their missions and tasks.

The Captain(s) of the Station(s) involved in an incident will maintain tactical control over resources assigned to them. Tactical decisions and resources are to be approved by the IMT OIC and are to be in concert with the overall Mission(s) of the Department.

In riotous situations (some disasters), command personnel must formulate a specific plan of action to counteract the particular incident. The plan of action must be executed as soon as a sufficient response force has been assembled to meet the situation.

Effective communications is necessary to permit coordination of movement and completion of the Mission(s). The SCC Watch Commander should be made aware of all communication needs A.S.A.P., so appropriate frequencies can be obtained. It is the responsibility of the Branch/Mission OIC to maintain adequate communications with units on the street.

A "Civil Disorder Checklist", Annex B, is attached for your use.

COMMAND STRATEGY

4-4/030.05

Responding personnel should be formed into squads or mobile field force size elements prior to their arrival on scene. Assign a mobile field force leader or squad leader a mission, and let that leader develop the plan, respond to the scene, accomplish the mission, and/or report back to you with a situation update and/or request for additional resources.

In dealing with a riotous situation, it is important to establish dispersal routes or escape exits to permit prompt containment of the riot area, unless it is intended to make mass arrests or if manpower is sufficient to maintain total and complete control of the persons in the riot area.

It is usually desirable to drive the participants away from the most vulnerable areas to the least vulnerable area. Never underestimate the rioters. Always guard the rear to prevent rioters from entrapping you. When dispersing rioters, ensure that they do not re-group at a different location or later encircle the movement. In suppressing a riot, tactical maneuvers should be implemented that will disperse rioters, clear each area, and secure the area to ensure against rioters from returning.

If sufficient manpower is available and arrests are appropriate, then Field Booking Teams should be established as soon as possible. A mobile field force shall be supplemented by two prisoner transportation vans. Prisoner transportation buses and/or additional vans may be required to support the mobile field forces or squad size elements at the time they are deployed into the field.

Command Post equipment (requested through EOB) will be dispatched at the time an Incident Management Team is dispatched. This equipment will be used to support the Command Staff and overall operation.

Appropriate support personnel will be dispatched to supplement the operation, e.g., homicide investigators to handle officer involved shootings, investigators to handle appropriate documentation for court purposes and to support booking teams.

Video taping shall begin immediately and should continue throughout the duration of the incident.

USE OF FORCE

4-4/030.10

All Department Policy regarding the use of force shall remain in effect. However, the escalation of appropriate less lethal devices e.g., chemical agents, ARWEN, Stingballs, or StunBags, should be considered, and if appropriate, should be used decisively and without hesitation. (Refer to Manual Section 5-06/040.05 and Field Operations Directive 93-1). If sniping should occur, the mobile field force or individual squads assigned to the area should respond to neutralize, apprehend or contain. If containment has been accomplished SEB Special Weapons Team should be requested.

MOBILE FIELD FORCE ORGANIZATION

4-4/030.15

The mobile field force is designed as a self-supporting unit generally drawn from a single station but may be configured from several additional stations. The integrity of supervision shall be of primary consideration when forming a mobile field force. Therefore, the smallest element from a single station shall be a squad under the supervision of a Sergeant. A mobile field force/squad is equipped from assets assigned to the station.

MOBILE FIELD FORCE CAPABILITY

4-4/040.00

A mobile field force is capable of performing the following functions:

1. Provide 12 (4-man) mobile patrols within an assigned area of responsibility.
2. Provide a maximum of 20 traffic control posts.
3. Provide a maximum of 12 roadblocks under civil disturbance conditions.
4. Provide security for fixed critical facilities.
5. Provide 4 squad-sized crowd control elements with the ability to deploy chemical agents while maintaining its own vehicles (see Annex A).
6. Provide 3 squad-sized crowd control elements with the ability to deploy chemical agents while maintaining its own vehicles (see Annex A).
7. Civil disturbance control.

8. Limited counter-sniper capability.
9. Mass arrest and field booking input capability.

A mobile field force must be augmented with two prisoner transportation vans in order to be fully effective in civil disturbance operations. A male/female deputy combination assigned to each van may be beneficial to prisoner search and transportation needs. Van 1 could be assigned to the first and second squad, and Van 2 to the third and fourth squad.

NOTE: The Incident Commander should describe the mobile field forces' intended mission at the time it is requested, so that appropriate logistical support may be supplied at the time of deployment.

PERSONNEL COMMITMENT

4-4/040.10

The following stations/bureau will supply, at a minimum, the indicated personnel per Operational Period: (Note: This is a recommended configuration. In the event of a major disaster 50% of a station's uniformed personnel will be summoned to respond).

STATION	COMMITMENT	PERSONNEL	CALL SIGN
East Los Angeles	1 MFF	60	702
Industry	1 MFF	60	714
Lakewood	1 MFF	60	713
Century	1 MFF	60	721
Carson	2 Squads	24	716
Cerritos	1 Squad	12	723
Crescenta Valley Regional	2 Squads	24	707
Lancaster	2 Squads	24	711
Lennox	2 Squads	24	703
Lomita	1 Squad	12	717
Lost Hills Regional	2 Squads	24	722
Marina Del Rey	1 Squad	12	727
Norwalk	2 Squads	24	704
Palmdale	2 Squads	24	726
Pico Rivera	1 Squad	12	715
San Dimas	1 Squad	12	708
Santa Clarita Valley	2 Squads	24	706
Temple	2 Squads	24	705
Transit Services Bureau	2 Squads	24	760
Walnut	2 Squads	24	729
West Hollywood	2 Squads	24	709
SEB	1 "TRF" *		724

* = A Tactical Response Force Team is comprised of personnel from SEB, SSB/GET, County-wide COPS, NARCO and Field Operations and is approximately 72 personnel.

NOTE: In order to fill the above personnel requirements, stations/bureaus may have to enact 12 and 12 schedules.

DURATION OF DEPLOYMENT

4-4/040.20

The normal duration of deployment is 12 hours without relief. A Mobile Field Force may be deployed for 24 consecutive hours of operation (if followed by 24 hours off) at the initial stage of an operation of short duration. Fatigue, both mental and physical, is a critical factor and should be considered by the Incident Commander when developing deployment schedules.

MOBILE FIELD FORCE CONFIGURATION

4-4/050.00

The following section of this chapter describes the duties and responsibilities of each member as well as the approved configuration of the Mobile Field Force.

Any deviation from this configuration must be approved by Departmental Command level personnel prior to the change and deployment of the mobile field force.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES

4-4/050.10

The mobile field force is commanded by a Lieutenant. His second in command is the Mobile Field Force Sergeant. The mobile field force consists of 4 (12-man) squads, each commanded by a Squad Sergeant, and certain support personnel. This configuration can be modified by the Incident Commander to meet specific requirements of the situation.

NOTE: Any modification of personnel, not completed by the Incident Commander, will require a written memorandum requesting the modification and the reason for the configuration modification.

The mobile field force will normally consist of 56 personnel, organized as follows:

1. Mobile Field Force Commander (Lieutenant) - Commands the mobile field force - Once given a mission, he establishes the method to accomplish the mission. In developing his plan, he must remain within the policies established by the Incident Commander's plan of action.

2. Mobile Field Force Sergeant - He is usually designated as the second in command and for making sure that the squads have all the necessary resources and equipment. For span of control considerations, the Lieutenant may assign 2 squads to the MFF Sergeant, while keeping two for himself.
3. Squad Sergeants - Acting under the direction of the Mobile Field Force Commander, the Squad Sergeant is responsible for the supervision of the 11 Deputies in his squad. They will be assisted by 2 experienced Deputies as Car Commanders.
4. Car Commanders - The Sergeant shall select an experienced Deputy to act as Car Commander for the other two cars in his squad. The Car Commander assists the Squad Sergeant in the control of the squad. They shall ride in the Bookman's position in cars #2 and #3.
5. Deputies - Perform line functions as directed by their Squad Sergeants or Car Commanders.
6. EMT Deputy - A deputy certified as a paramedic or EMT1. This deputy may be obtained from the Emergency Services Detail or may be a Mountain Rescue deputy, certified as an EMT1.
7. Video Camera - Two deputy personnel shall be trained and equipped with video camera capabilities.
8. Rifleman - Two deputy personnel shall be trained in the use of the AR-15 rifle. One deputy will be assigned to the MFF Commander, and the second will be assigned to the MFF Sergeant. Deployment of the rifles is a specific responsibility of the Mobile Field Force Commander. The rifleman's purpose is to provide longer range fire capability for counter-sniper situations, pending the arrival of a Special Weapons Team.
9. Prisoner Transportation Van Deputies - Two vans with two deputies each. A male/female deputy combination assigned to each van may be beneficial to prisoner search and transportation needs. When these vans are added to the Mobile Field Force, the total number assigned to a MFF will be 60.
10. Gasman - EACH SQUAD SHALL HAVE TWO GAS TRAINED DEPUTIES WHICH WILL GIVE THE SQUADS THE ABILITY TO DEPLOY LESS LETHAL DEVICES. IN SQUAD FORMATION, THESE DEPUTIES WILL BE LINEBACKERS AND SHOULD BE THE ONLY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED TO DEPLOY STINGBALLS, STUNBAGS AND CHEMICAL AGENTS. THEY SHALL BE TRAINED IN THE USE OF THOSE LESS LETHAL DEVICES.

MOBILE FIELD FORCE ORGANIZATION**4-4/050.20**

INCIDENT COMMANDER

*

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM O.I.C.

*

MOBILE FIELD FORCE LIEUTENANT

MOBILE FIELD FORCE CONFIGURATION**7 L**MFF LIEUTENANT
DEPUTY DRIVER
DEPUTY RIFLEMAN
DEPUTY VIDEO**7 S**MFF SERGEANT
DEPUTY DRIVER/RIFLEMAN
DEPUTY EMT
DEPUTY VIDEO**7 S1**SQUAD 1 SGT
DEP DRIVER
DEPUTY *
DEPUTY**7 S2**SQUAD 2 SGT
DEP DRIVER
DEPUTY *
DEPUTY**7 S3**SQUAD 3 SGT
DEP DRIVER
DEPUTY *
DEPUTY**7 S4**SQUAD 4 SGT
DEP DRIVER
DEPUTY *
DEPUTY**7 A**DEP CAR CMDR
DEP DRIVER
DEPUTY *
DEPUTY**7 D**DEP CAR CMDR
DEP DRIVER
DEPUTY *
DEPUTY**7 F**DEP CAR CMDR
DEP DRIVER
DEPUTY *
DEPUTY**7 H**DEP CAR CMDR
DEP DRIVER
DEPUTY *
DEPUTY**7 B**DEP CAR CMDR
DEP DRIVER
DEPUTY
DEPUTY**7 E**DEP CAR CMDR
DEP DRIVER
DEPUTY
DEPUTY**7 G**DEP CAR CMDR
DEP DRIVER
DEPUTY
DEPUTY**7 J**DEP CAR CMDR
DEP DRIVER
DEPUTY
DEPUTY**7 V1**DEPUTY
DEPUTY**7 V2**DEPUTY
DEPUTY

*** NOTE:** EACH SQUAD SHALL HAVE TWO GAS TRAINED DEPUTIES WHICH WILL GIVE THE SQUADS THE ABILITY TO DEPLOY LESS LETHAL DEVICES. IN SQUAD FORMATION, THESE DEPUTIES WILL BE LINEBACKERS AND SHOULD BE THE ONLY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED TO DEPLOY STINGBALLS, STUNBAGS AND CHEMICAL AGENTS. THEY SHALL BE TRAINED IN THE USE OF THOSE LESS LETHAL DEVICES.

MOBILE FIELD FORCE EQUIPMENT**4-4/060.00**

The following sections describe the Mobile Field Force Equipment detailing the type of equipment expected for an individual, squad, Mobile Field Force and station emergency response equipment.

**MOBILE FIELD FORCE EQUIPMENT
INDIVIDUAL****4-4/060.05**

Each member of the mobile field force will be equipped as follows:

- Handgun and Ammunition
- Complete Sam Browne
- Helmet with Face Shield
- Baton
- Protective Vest
- Gas Mask
- Flashlight
- Flex Cuffs (4 minimum, squad deputies only)
- Field Booking Slips (4 minimum, squad deputies only)

The Mobile Field Force Commander shall be responsible for conducting a personnel inspection and equipment inventory prior to deployment.

NOTE: Units that have not been issued new helmets with face shields must maintain a supply of face shields for personnel with helmets only.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT (STATION)**4-4/060.10**

This equipment shall be maintained at each station with a minimum amount of equipment to support two squads or one Mobile Field Force (refer to Section 4-4/040.10 for individual station requirements). For example, Century station must maintain enough equipment to outfit a complete Mobile Field Force, the Mobile Field Force Commander and MFF Sergeant, whereas Norwalk station must maintain enough equipment to support two squads (refer to section 4-4/060.15 Mobile Field Force Equipment List).

Emergency Response equipment shall include (refer to section 4-4/060.15 for number of items):

Gas masks (for appropriate number of personnel).

Serialized flex cuffs: e.g., Lennox 03-001 through 03-200.

Note: Flex cuffs shall be serialized prior to an incident. The flex cuffs shall be numbered in such a manner as to identify the station MFF/squad using them. e.g., Lakewood 13-001 through 13-200. Additionally, a flex cuff issue list shall be created and maintained by each squad sergeant or the numbers indicated on the Emergency Personnel Roster (refer to section 4-4/060.11).

Field Booking Slips for appropriate number of personnel.

Note: Flex cuffs and field booking slips can be divided up in advance and placed in sealed property bags for each deputy, e.g., 4 flex cuffs and 4 field booking slips. Additional flex cuffs and field booking slips shall be maintained by the squad/Mobile Field Force sergeant and issued as needed. A re-supply of items can be immediately processed through the logistics section at the field command post.

County issue helmet and face shield (the new issue helmet includes the face shield) should be in the individual deputy's possession. However, additional face shields may be required if all assigned personnel are not yet equipped with the new issue helmet.

Arwen, Chemical Agents, Stingballs, StunBags and launching equipment.

Chemical agents and Stingballs shall be placed in a bag(s) (canvas) which is suitable for carrying (refer to section 4-4/060.15 for number of items).

This equipment shall be taken when responding to a Tactical Alert incident, or a request to assist another station on a spontaneous event for which no Tactical Alert was issued. The equipment shall be pre-packaged as indicated in section 4-4/060.20 and the appropriate number of response bags taken to outfit the response units.

EMERGENCY PERSONNEL ROSTER

4-4/060.11

The attached Emergency Personnel Roster (Annex C) replaces the Emergency Personnel Roster (SH-R-352) and shall be used whenever a response in squad or MFF formation takes place. For Tactical Alert events, the Roster shall be completed and available during the hours of the Tactical Alert.

MOBILE FIELD FORCE EQUIPMENT LIST**4-4/060.15**

The following list represents the minimum equipment expected to be supplied with the mobile field force each time that it is activated, unless specifically deleted by the Incident Commander (refer to section 4-4/060.20 for a breakdown of this equipment by squad and command group). The Mobile Field Force Commander may add to this list any Departmentally approved equipment he deems necessary for the accomplishment of his mission.

Ammunition:

a. 12 Gauge #4 Buck	350 rounds
b. 12 Gauge Rifled Slugs	140 rounds
c. 9mm	700 rounds
d. .223 Caliber (Rifleman)	120 rounds
Arwen.(1/full MFF station,2 if two station MFF)SL-6 ,rounds, 24 KO1 & 12 KO1LE	
Binoculars	2
Blankets (2 per vehicle)	32
Bullhorn (MFF Commander's vehicle)	1
Camcorder	1 minimum
Charged batteries	2 minimum
Blank tapes	2 minimum
Deep Freeze or Freeze + P Aerosols.	2 bottles
"Clear Out" Aerosol Misting Grenades.	6 grenades
Dry Chemical Fire Extinguisher (5 lb., 1 per vehicle)	16
First Aid Kit (EMT deputy)	1
Field Booking Slips (3 pads per squad Sgt.)	12 pads
Flex Cuffs (serialized) (4 per squad deputy)	176
Gasoline Credit Card (MFF Commander's vehicle)	1
Gas masks	60
ICS forms (from EOP 1-7)	
Polaroid camera with film for 200 pictures each	2
(one for each van)	
Prisoner Transportation vans	2
Radios (Portable 480 MHZ) w/1 extra battery	16 *
Radio cars	14
Report Writing Box (1 per vehicle)	16
Rifle (AR-15) (Rifleman)	2
Road Flares (4 boxes per vehicle)	64
"SHERIFF'S LINE" Tape (1 roll per Sgt.)	5 rolls
Shotgun (1 per radio car)	14
Thomas Guide (one per Sgt. & Lt., and each van)	8 minimum
Gas Team Equipment:	
Shotguns equipped with sling (2 per squad; minimum one with launcher)	8

Gas Vest and/or pouch (2 per squad and assigned to gas trained personnel)	8
Launching cartridges	24
Speed Heat Canisters #555	24
Triple Chaser Canisters #515	24
Baseball Grenades #519	24
Blast Dispersion Grenades #514	24
StingBall grenades (20 per squad)	80
StunBags (75 per squad)	300

* = One portable radio per vehicle, plus an additional radio for the MFF Lieutenant and the MFF Sergeant.

NOTE: In the interest of flexibility, a MFF shall be supported by 2 vans. These vans may be used for prisoner transportation, equipment storage and security, or as a command post vehicle depending upon the circumstances.

SQUAD AND COMMAND GROUP EQUIPMENT LIST

4-4/060.20

The specialized MFF equipment listed below is organized by command group (MFF Commander and MFF Sergeant) and squad, and shall be stored separately in a response bag by this grouping. Stations responsible for a full Mobile Field Force shall have all the indicated equipment. Stations responsible for two squads shall have the equipment listed under squad 1 and squad 2.

MFF Commander:

Bullhorn	1
Pair of binoculars	1
Gasoline credit card	1
Gas masks	4
AR15	1
Rounds of .223 ammunition	60
Camcorder	1
Blank video tapes	2
Charged Camcorder batteries	2

MFF Sergeant:

Pair of binoculars	1
Gas masks	4
AR15	1
Appropriate medical kit	1
Deep Freeze or Freeze + P Aerosols	2 (18 oz bottles)
"Clear Out" Misting Grenades	6

Rounds of .223 ammunition	60
Rounds of 9mm ammunition	300
Rounds 12 gauge rifle slugs	50
Rounds 12 gauge #4 buck	150
Roll Sheriff's line tape	1

Squad 1 Sergeant:

Arwen	1
Gas masks	12
Pre-serialized flex cuffs	44
Books of Field booking slips	3
Shotguns with sling (min. one with launcher)	2
Gas vest and/or pouch	2
Rounds of 9mm ammunition	100
Rounds 12 gauge rifle slugs	25
Rounds 12 gauge #4 buck	50
Report writing forms and ICS forms (from EOP 1-7)	
Roll Sheriff's line tape (see chemical agents listing below)	1

Squad 2 Sergeant:

Gas masks	12
Pre-serialized flex cuffs	44
Books of Field booking slips	3
Shotguns with sling (min. one with launcher)	2
Gas vest and/or pouch	2
Rounds of 9mm ammunition	100
Rounds 12 gauge rifle slugs	25
Rounds 12 gauge #4 buck	50
Report writing forms and ICS forms (from EOP 1-7)	
Roll Sheriff's line tape (see chemical agents listing below)	1

Van 1 (included with Squad 1 and 2):

Gas masks	2
Polaroid camera with film for 200 pictures	1

Squad 3 Sergeant:

Arwen (if two station Mobile Field Force)	1
Gas masks	12
Pre-serialized flex cuffs	44
Books of Field booking slips	3
Shotguns with sling (min. one with launcher)	2
Gas vest and/or pouch	2
Rounds of 9mm ammunition	100
Rounds 12 gauge rifle slugs	25
Rounds 12 gauge #4 buck	50
Report writing forms and ICS forms (from EOP 1-7)	
Roll Sheriff's line tape	1
(see chemical agents listing below)	

Squad 4 Sergeant:

Gas masks	12
Pre-serialized flex cuffs	44
Books of Field booking slips	3
Shotguns with sling (min. one with launcher)	2
Gas vest and/or pouch	2
Rounds of 9mm ammunition	100
Rounds 12 gauge rifle slugs	25
Rounds 12 gauge #4 buck	50
Report writing forms and ICS forms (from EOP 1-7)	
Roll Sheriff's line tape	1
(see chemical agents listing below)	

Van 2 (included with Squad 3 and 4):

Gas masks	2
Polaroid camera with film for 200 pictures	1

CHEMICAL AGENTS:

Each squad shall have two gas trained deputies which will give the squads the ability to deploy less lethal devices. In squad formation, these deputies will be linebackers and should be the only personnel authorized to deploy Stingballs, StunBags and chemical agents under the direction of the squad sergeant (refer to Field Operations Directive 93-1). They shall be trained in the use of those less lethal devices.

Less lethal items per squad (for trained personnel only):

Spede Heat Canister #555	6
Triple Chaser Canisters #515	6
Baseball Grenades #519	6
Blast Dispersion Grenades #514/520	6
Launching cartridges	6
Stingballs	20
StunBags	75
Deep Freeze or Freeze +P2 bottles
"Clear Out" Grenades	6

Also refer the Annex A, Squad Formations.

EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS **(PER VEHICLE)**

4-4/060.25

The following list represents the minimum supplies expected to be with each vehicle at the time of activation, unless specifically deleted by the Incident Commander. The Mobile Field Force Commander may add to this list any Departmentally approved equipment he deems necessary for the accomplishment of his mission.

Shotgun, and ammunition
Two (2) blankets
Four (4) boxes of flares
Report writing box
Dry Chemical fire extinguisher (5 lb)
"Sheriff's Line" tape (1 per sergeant vehicle)
Thomas Guide (Los Angeles/Orange County guide recommended)
Portable radio

Vehicles should be checked for the following prior to deployment:

- Fuel
- Oil and water
- Tires (air pressure and condition)
- Lighting equipment/siren (spotlights, light bar, etc.)
- Spare tire (2 spares if possible)
- Unit call letters in rear window, white in color and approx. 8 inches high
- Note vehicle number and beginning & ending mileage (also enter in MDT system at log-on)

NOTE: Certain equipment may be deleted or added at the discretion of the Incident Commander. The Mobile Field Force Commander shall conduct an inspection of these items prior to the MFF's deployment.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

4-4/070.00

The Mobile Field Force Commander shall be responsible for all personnel matters relating to the members of the Mobile Field Force. This includes investigation of all incidents of shots fired, use of force or allegations of misconduct. The Mobile Field Force Commander shall also be responsible for providing a completed copy of the "Emergency Personnel Roster" (Annex C) to the Incident Commander or his representative.

SQUAD SERGEANT

4-4/070.10

Each Squad Sergeant shall prepare in duplicate an "Emergency Personnel Roster" (Annex C) for the squad. He shall provide a copy to the Mobile Field Force Commander.

The roster shall include:

- Name
- Rank
- Employee Number
- Unit of Assignment
- Call Signs
- Vehicle Numbers
- Flex cuff numbers issued to personnel (if known prior to deployment)

MOBILE FIELD FORCE CALL SIGNS

4-4/070.20

Mobile Field Force Call Signs shall be in the 700 series, incorporating the "station designator" for the station from which the MFF or MFF Commander originates. A letter designator shall follow the 700 number.

Example: INDUSTRY MOBILE FIELD FORCE

MFF Commander (Lt.)	714L
MFF Sergeant	714S
Sergeant Squad 1	714S1
Units Squad 1	714A
.....	714B
Sergeant Squad 2	714S2

Units Squad 2	714D
.....	714E
Prisoner Transportation Van	714V1
Sergeant Squad 3	714S3
Units Squad 3	714F
.....	714G
Sergeant Squad 4	714S4
Units Squad 4	714H
.....	714J
Prisoner Transportation Van	714V2

MOBILE DIGITAL MOBILE FIELD FORCE MASKS**4-4/070.30**

Incorporated into the Mobile Digital System are the commands "PLATOON1", "PLATOON2", and "PLATOON3". Enter the command to retrieve the mask. Mask input creates an administrative message.

TO/ ... are the destinations of the administrative message created by the PLATOON1, PLATOON2 and PLATOON3 mask. At least one destination is required. Up to 5 destinations may be entered. A destination must be a valid terminal name, logged-on unit ID, MDT group or broadcast group.

7 __ L is the required Mobile Field Force identifier and must be included.

PLATOON1 shall be used for the Command Group listing and Squads 1 and 2. PLATOON2 shall be used for Squads 3 and 4. PLATOON3 shall be used for the van units and special equipment.

An initial Mobile Field Force personnel listing could be created when responding personnel are listed in the appropriate mask and that mask is sent (TO/ ...) to the Incident Command Post, DOC, or a station. Personnel should log on the system using the appropriate 700 series call letter. Once all personnel have logged on, the "Platoon Unit Roster" command could be used at anytime to display/print any given Mobile Field Force.

Use the command "EOCUR" to display the unit roster. The MFF identifier is required in order for the system to determine which MFF roster you wish to display/print (e.g. "EOCUR 714L").

The command displays the unit roster summary for the specified Mobile Field Force in a pre-specified order (consistent with the Emergency Personnel Roster), but only includes those units that have actually logged on the Mobile Digital System.

Refer to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, E.O.B. C.A.D. Training Manual, Basic Terminal Operations, for further details regarding the above masks and commands.

HELMET DESIGNATOR

4-4/070.40

During a mobilization, there is a demonstrated need to recognize command and supervisor personnel on sight. For this purpose, the following designator shall be worn on the rear of the helmet.

These designators shall not be a part of the uniform during normal daily activities. They are to be worn only during pre-planned Mobile Field Force activations. It is understood that, although helpful, these designators are not a requirement during emergency activations for crisis situations.

It is recommended that black "Dyno Tape" be used to mark helmets.

Lieutenant: One vertical bar ½ inch wide and three inches long.
Sergeant: One horizontal bar ½ inch wide and three inches long.

AFTER ACTION REPORTING

4-4/070.50

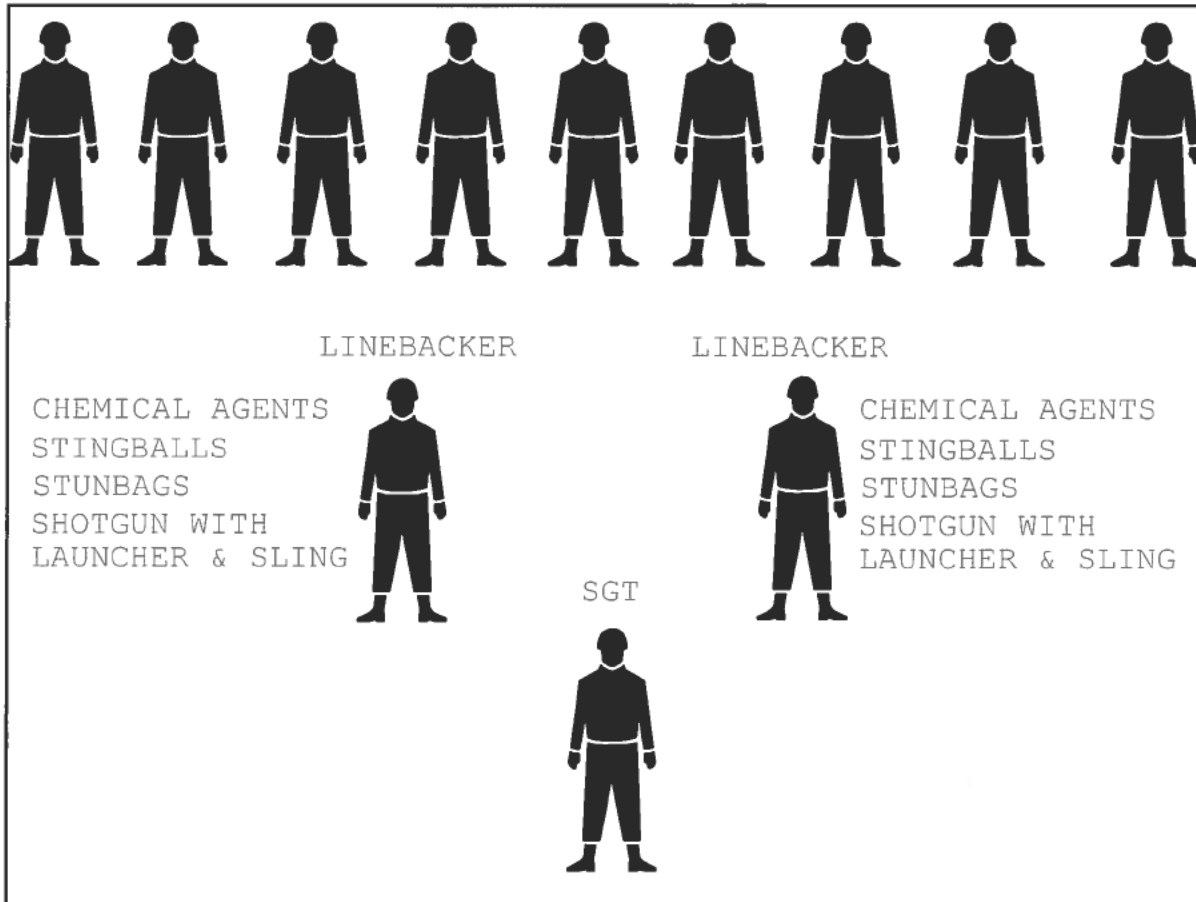
The "Supervisor's Report on Special Operations" (Annex D), replaces the "Supervisor's Report on Special Operations", SH-R-351. Each sergeant shall be responsible for submitting a "Supervisor's Report on Special Operations" (Annex D) describing his activities and the activities of the personnel under his command. Included in this report shall be a complete accounting of all logistics issued/used by his/her personnel during the operation. Copies of all logs, reports, or memos shall be attached to the report when submitted.

The Mobile Field Force Commander shall be responsible for the collection of the reports from his/her sergeants. The Mobile Field Force Commander shall determine that all reports are accounted for and that all relevant information is included. He/she shall then complete only the first two pages of the "Supervisor's Report on Special Operations" (Annex D) summarizing the information contained in the sergeant's reports. The sergeant's reports and attachments shall then be attached to complete the package.

The completed Supervisor's Report package shall be assembled by the Mobile Field Force Commander, submitted to the Incident Commander for his review who in turn will submit the completed package to the Emergency Operations Bureau at the end of each shift.

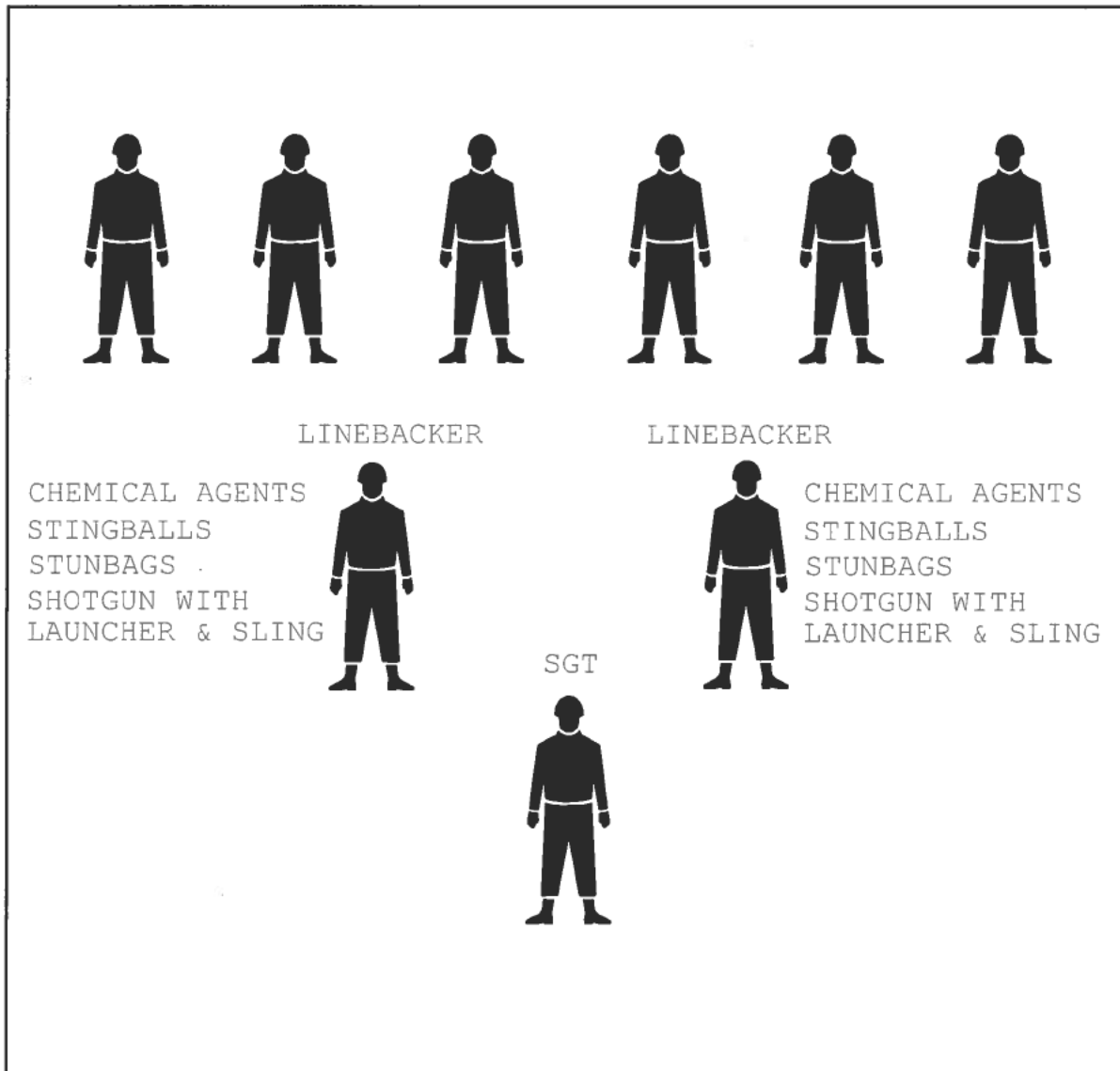
ANNEX A
SQUAD FORMATION

Squad formation with drivers:



ANNEX A
SQUAD FORMATION

Squad formation without drivers:



ANNEX B**CROWD AND RIOT CONTROL CHECKLIST****INCIDENT COMMANDERS RESPONSIBILITIES**

In every case, when dealing with any crowd or riot situation, it is the policy of this Department to concentrate on our 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.

TACTICAL OBJECTIVES:

- _____ Contain: Confine the disorder to the smallest area possible.
- _____ Isolate: Prevent growth of the disorder.
- _____ Cordon off the area.
- _____ Deny access to those not involved.
- _____ Disperse: Make arrests if appropriate.
- _____ Establish a Incident Command Post / Staging Area.

INITIAL RESPONSE:

- _____ Situation estimate.
- _____ Location of emergency.
- _____ Number of participants.
- _____ Activities of participants (e.g. looting, burning, blocking traffic, passive demonstrators, etc.).
- _____ Direction of movement.
- _____ Additional Department personnel required.
- _____ Access to Incident Command Post / Staging Area by responding personnel.
- _____ Form responding personnel into squads and Mobile Field Forces.
- _____ Media relations (SHB as PIO).
- _____ Brief Squad / MFF Commander as soon as possible.
- _____ Establish missions (e.g. crowd control, traffic control, etc.).
- _____ Aero Bureau.

ANNEX B**CROWD AND RIOT CONTROL CHECKLIST****INCIDENT COMMANDERS RESPONSIBILITIES (continued)****OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:**

- _____ Know location of emergency medical services.
- _____ Maintain operations log.
- _____ Less lethal and chemical agents capabilities of squads.
- _____ Request tactical AND command frequency.
- _____ Use serialized flex cuffs.
- _____ Use camcorder.
- _____ Field booking team.
- _____ Transportation.

HELPFUL HINTS:

- _____ Individual action must be avoided - POLICE YOURSELVES.
- _____ Simple formations - SQUAD LINE / WEDGE or ARREST CIRCLE.
- _____ Passive demonstrators - DON'T GET TOO INVOLVED UNTIL YOU HAVE SUFFICIENT PERSONNEL.
- _____ Use standby time for scouting (intel. information).

AFTER DISPERSAL:

- _____ Establish a highly visible law enforcement presence.
- _____ Use mobile units to respond to problems (squad size).
- _____ Arrange for relief and feeding of personnel.

ANNEX C**EMERGENCY PERSONNEL ROSTER**DATE _____
SHIFT HOURS _____

MOBILE FIELD FORCE COMMANDER IDENTIFIER 7__L

PAGE __ OF __

Command Group

Station _____

CALL SIGN	VEHICLE NUMBER	RANK	NAME LAST, AND INITIALS	EMPLOYEE NUMBER	SPECIALIZED TRAINING	HOURS REG OT
7__L	_____	LT	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
7__S	_____	_SGT	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT
(include serial numbers)

ANNEX C**EMERGENCY PERSONNEL ROSTER**DATE _____
SHIFT HOURS _____

MOBILE FIELD FORCE COMMANDER IDENTIFIER 7__L

PAGE __ OF __

Squad 1

Station _____

CALL SIGN	VEHICLE NUMBER	RANK	NAME LAST, AND INITIALS	EMPLOYEE NUMBER	SPECIALIZED TRAINING	HOURS REGIOT
7__S1	_____	SGT	_____	_____	_____	____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
7__A	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
7__B	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT
(include serial numbers)

ANNEX C**EMERGENCY PERSONNEL ROSTER**DATE _____
SHIFT HOURS _____

MOBILE FIELD FORCE COMMANDER IDENTIFIER 7__L

PAGE ____ OF ____

Squad 2

Station _____

CALL SIGN	VEHICLE NUMBER	RANK	NAME LAST, AND INITIALS	EMPLOYEE NUMBER	SPECIALIZED TRAINING	HOURS REGIOT
7__S2	_____	SGT	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
7__D	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
7__E	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
7__V1	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT
(include serial numbers)

ANNEX C

DATE _____

EMERGENCY PERSONNEL ROSTER

SHIFT HOURS _____

MOBILE FIELD FORCE COMMANDER IDENTIFIER 7__L

PAGE __ OF __

Squad 3

Station _____

CALL SIGN	VEHICLE NUMBER	RANK	NAME LAST, AND INITIALS	EMPLOYEE NUMBER	SPECIALIZED TRAINING	HOURS REGIOT
7__S3	_____	SGT	_____	_____	_____	____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
7__F	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
7__G	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT
(include serial numbers)

ANNEX C
EMERGENCY PERSONNEL ROSTER

 DATE _____
 SHIFT HOURS _____

 MOBILE FIELD FORCE COMMANDER IDENTIFIER 7__L
 Squad 4

 PAGE ____ OF ____
 Station _____

CALL SIGN	VEHICLE NUMBER	RANK	NAME LAST, AND INITIALS	EMPLOYEE NUMBER	SPECIALIZED TRAINING	HOURS REG/OT
7__S4	_____	SGT	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
7__H	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
7__J	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
7__V2	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____
	_____	DEP	_____	_____	_____	____ ____

 SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT
 (include serial numbers)

ANNEX D
SUPERVISOR'S REPORT OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS

NAME:	
EVENT:	
ASSIGNMENT:	
U.O. #	Mobile Field Force Commander Identifier 7__L

Hours worked From Date/Time: _____ To Date/Time: _____
Was the operations plan adequate and in sufficient detail? Yes [] No [] _____ _____ _____
Did the briefing address your assignment and was it in sufficient detail? Yes [] No [] _____ _____ _____
Did you have sufficient personnel for your assignment? Yes [] No [] _____ _____ _____
Were you issued an adequate number and appropriate type of logistical item(s) for your function? Yes [] No [] _____ _____ _____
Were communications adequate for your portion of the operation? Yes [] No [] _____ _____ _____

ANNEX D**SUPERVISOR'S REPORT OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS**

ACTIVITIES SUMMARY	
Did your detail make any arrests? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Total number of Males	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div>
Total number of Females	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div>
Were any noteworthy persons contacted by your detail (Government, V.I.P., Private) ? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If so, what were their names and the organization they represented. <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	
Were any members of the press contacted by your detail? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, whom: <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	
List any significant events by your detail (shots fired, less lethal devices, chemical agents, etc.)? <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	
Were any of your personnel injured? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, attach a copy of completed forms.	
Did you observe any commendable actions by members of this Department or by others? <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	
Any other notable events? <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	

ANNEX D**SUPERVISOR'S REPORT OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS**

	Quantity Assigned	Lost	Expended	Quantity Returned	Damaged
Ammo 9mm					
Ammo .223					
Ammo #4 Buck					
Ammo Slug					
5 lb. fire dry extinguisher					
Binoculars					
Blankets					
Bullhorn					
Face shields					
Field Booking Forms					
First Aid Kits					
Gas Masks					
Flex cuffs					
Radios - 480					
Radios - other					
Report Writing Box					
Rifle - AR-15					
Road Flares					
Sheriff's Line Tape					
Shotguns					
Thomas guides					
Camcorder					
Batteries					
Video tapes					
Polaroid camera					
Film					

SUPERVISOR'S REPORT OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS

[illegible]



OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF



January 28, 2020

Brian K. Williams, Executive Director
County of Los Angeles
Sheriff Civilian Oversight Commission
World Trade Center
350 South Figueroa Street, Suite 288
Los Angeles, California 90071

Dear Mr. Williams:

**REQUEST FROM THE COMMISSION DURING THE JANUARY 16, 2020,
CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT COMMISSION**

During the January 16, 2020, Civilian Oversight Commission (COC) meeting, the topic of employee groups was discussed between Assistant Sheriff Steve Gross and commission members. As promised, please find the attached policy on Employee Groups Which Violate Rights of Other Employees or Members of the Public. The policy is currently at the Bureau of Labor Relations and Compliance as it goes through the approval process. All personnel will be held accountable for this policy. Failure to adhere to this policy may subject violators to discipline under the Manual of Policy and Procedures, including sections 3-01/030.05, General Behavior, 3-01/030.73, Hazing, and 3-01/050.10, Performance to Standards. The mentioned policies have been attached to this letter for your view.

- MPP 3-01/030.05 General Behavior
- MPP 3-01/030.73 Hazing
- MPP 3-01/050.10 Performance to Standards

I hope this information is helpful to you and members of the COC. I look forward to working closely with the COC in the future to increase transparency and alleviate tension between the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and the public we serve.

211 WEST TEMPLE STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

A Tradition of Service
— Since 1850 —

Mr. Williams

- 2 -

January 28, 2020

If you require additional information, please feel free to contact Assistant Sheriff Steven E. Gross, Patrol Operations, at

Sincerely,

ALEX VILLANUEVA
SHERIFF

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This addition to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures (MPP) will add section 3-01/050.83, Employee Groups Which Violate Rights of Other Employees or Members of the Public. The purpose of this addition is to advise personnel of the risk of violating the rights of other employees and/or members of the public.

This proposed addition was submitted by Chief Matthew J. Burson, Professional Standards and Training Division, at

Staff Assignment: Sergeant John Rossi, Field Operations Support Services, at

This proposed amendment is presented in legislative format. Proposed additions, amendments, and/or revisions are **highlighted**. Deletions to existing policy/text are indicated by ~~strikeout~~.

3-01/050.83 EMPLOYEE GROUPS WHICH VIOLATE RIGHTS OF OTHER EMPLOYEES OR MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

Department personnel shall not participate in any group which promotes conduct that violates the rights of other employees or members of the public, or otherwise encourages conduct that is contrary to Department policy.

Participation in these groups, referred to as "deputy cliques" or "subgroups" which often include an associated symbol and/or tattoo, harms morale and erodes public trust. These groups undermine the Department's goals and can create a negative public perception of the Department, increasing the risk of civil liability to the Department and involved personnel.

Any employee group engaging in misconduct of any kind, including but not limited to, the use of excessive force or mistreating or harassing others, will be subject to discipline. If the misconduct involves criminal allegations, the matter will be referred to the District Attorney's Office for possible prosecution.

All personnel will be held accountable for this policy. Failure to adhere to this policy may subject violators to discipline under the MPP, including sections 3-01/030.05, General Behavior, 3-01/030.73, Hazing, and 3-01/050.00, Performance to Standards.

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF

Drafted April 30, 2019
Revised July 31, 2019

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[Manual of Policy and Procedures \(/Viewer/Manuals/10008?returnContentID=10235\)](#) / [Volume 3 - Policy and Ethics \(/Viewer/Manuals/10235?returnContentID=10236\)](#) / [Chapter 1 - Policy and Ethics \(/Viewer/Manuals/10236?returnContentID=10284\)](#)

3-01/030.05 - General Behavior

[< 3-01/030.00 - Conduct -- General \(/Viewer/Manuals/10008/Content/10283\)](#)

[3-01/030.06 - Disorderly Conduct > \(/Viewer/Manuals/10008/Content/10285\)](#)

A member shall not act or behave while on or off duty in such a manner as to bring discredit upon himself or the Department.

Members' arrests and/or referrals for prosecution are an embarrassment to the Department and bring discredit upon the member and the Department regardless of whether a criminal case is filed and/or ultimately results in a conviction or plea agreement.

Members who are publicly intoxicated to the extent their recollection about an allegation of misconduct is affected have brought discredit upon themselves and/or the Department.

► ≡ 06/07/2013

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3-01/030.73 - Hazing

[< 3-01/030.65 - Loitering \(/Viewer/Manuals/10008/Content/10318\)](#)

[3-01/030.75 - Bribes, Rewards, Loans, Gifts, Favors > \(/Viewer/Manuals/10008/Content/10320\)](#)

All Department members shall treat every co-worker, whether sworn or civilian, with respect. Hazing is prohibited.

Hazing includes but is not limited to unreasonable, unnecessary, oppressive or humiliating expectations or demands of trainees, junior, or new personnel by training officers or other tenured personnel. Hazing may also be a manifestation of racial, ethnic, gender, or other prejudice, and in such cases constitutes discrimination. Whatever the motivation, hazing is mistreatment which may take the form of verbal/written harassment, ignoring the presence of a co-worker, or physical harassment such as requiring someone to perform unnecessary or unattainable tasks or to behave in humiliating or painful ways.

Allegations of hazing shall be investigated in the same manner as allegations of discrimination.

► ≡ 02/22/1999

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3-01/050.10 - Performance to Standards

[< 3-01/050.05 - Performance of Duty \(/Viewer/Manuals/10008/Content/10355\)](#)

[3-01/050.15 - Duties of Deputy Personnel > \(/Viewer/Manuals/10008/Content/10357\)](#)

Members shall maintain sufficient competency to properly perform their duties and assume the responsibilities of their positions. Members shall perform their duties in a manner which will tend to establish and maintain the highest standard of efficiency in carrying out the functions and objectives of the Department.

Incompetence may be demonstrated by:

- A lack of knowledge of the application of laws required to be enforced;
- An unwillingness or inability to perform assigned tasks;
- Failure to conform to work standards established for the member's rank or position;
- Failure to take appropriate action on the occasion of a crime, disorder or other condition deserving police attention;
- Absence without leave; and/or
- Unnecessary absence from an assigned area during a tour of duty.

In addition to the above, the following will be considered to be prima facie evidence of incompetence:

- Repeated poor evaluations; and/or
- A written record of repeated infractions of the Department's rules, regulations, manuals or directives.

► ≡ 12/12/2013

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