Chapter 4 - Patrol Operations
Patrol Function

400.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to define the patrol function and address intraorganizational cooperation and information sharing.

400.2 INFORMATION SHARING
To the extent feasible, all information relevant to the mission of the Department should be shared among all divisions and specialized units on a timely basis. Members should be provided with opportunities on a regular basis to share information during the daily briefings and to attend briefings of other divisions or specialized units.

Additionally, information should be shared with outside agencies and the public in conformance with department policies and applicable laws. Members are encouraged to share information with other units and divisions.

400.2.1 CRIME REPORTS
A crime report may be completed by any patrol officer who receives criminal information. The report will be processed and forwarded to the appropriate bureau for retention or follow-up investigation.

400.2.2 PATROL BRIEFINGS
Patrol and Detective sergeants are encouraged to share information as much as possible. All supervisors and/or officers will be provided an opportunity to share information at the daily patrol briefings as time permits.

400.3 POLICY
The University of California Irvine Police Department provides patrol services 24 hours a day, seven days a week and will prioritize responses to requests for emergency services using available resources to enhance the safety of the public and department members.

400.4 FUNCTION
Patrol will generally be conducted by uniformed officers in clearly marked law enforcement vehicles in assigned jurisdictional areas of University of California, Irvine. The function of patrol is to respond to calls for assistance and reports of criminal activity, act as a deterrent to crime, enforce state and local laws, identify community needs, provide support and assistance to the community and respond to emergencies. Public Safety personnel will generally provide the following services within the limits of their assignments with available resources through Prevention, Intervention, Education, and Enforcement (P.I.E.E.) efforts:

Patrol services include, but are not limited to:

(a) Responding to emergency calls for service.
(b) Apprehending criminal offenders.
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(c) Providing mutual aid and assistance to other agencies for emergency and law enforcement-related activities.

(d) Preventing criminal acts, traffic violations and collisions, maintaining public order and discovering hazardous situations or conditions.

(e) Responding to reports of criminal and non-criminal acts.

(f) Responding to routine calls for service, such as public assistance or public safety.

(g) Carrying out crime prevention activities such as residential inspections, business inspections and community presentations.

(h) Carrying out community oriented policing and problem-solving activities including the application of resources to improve or resolve specific problems or situations and contacting or assisting members of the public in a positive way.

(i) Directing and controlling traffic.
Bicycle Patrol

401.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The University of California Irvine Police Department has established the bicycle patrol assignment for the purpose of enhancing patrol efforts in the community. Bicycle patrol has been shown to be an effective way to increase officer visibility in congested areas and their quiet operation can provide a tactical approach to crimes in progress. The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the safe and effective operation of the patrol bicycle.

401.2 POLICY
Patrol bicycles may be used for regular patrol duty, traffic enforcement, parking control, Bicycle Education and Enforcement Program (BEEP) detail or other special events. The use of the patrol bicycle will emphasize their mobility and visibility to the community.

Bicycles may be deployed to any area at all hours of the day or night, according to Department needs and as staffing levels allow.

Requests for specific deployment of bicycle patrol officers shall be coordinated through the Bicycle Patrol supervisor or the Watch Commander.

401.3 SELECTION OF PERSONNEL
Interested sworn personnel, who are off probation, shall submit a change of assignment request to the Operations Lieutenant. A copy will be forwarded to the Bicycle Patrol supervisor for review and comment. Qualified applicants will then be invited to an oral interview. The oral board will consist of a supervisor and second person to be selected by the supervisor. Interested personnel shall be evaluated by the following criteria:

(a) Recognized competence and ability as evidenced by performance.
(b) Special skills or training as it pertains to the assignment.
(c) Good physical condition.
(d) Willingness to perform duties using the bicycle as a mode of transportation.

401.3.1 BICYCLE PATROL UNIT SUPERVISOR
The Bicycle Patrol supervisor will be selected from the rank of sergeant by the Operations Lieutenant and Assistant Chief of Police.

The Bicycle Patrol supervisor shall have responsibility for the following:

(a) Organizing bicycle patrol training.
(b) Inspecting and maintaining inventory of patrol bicycles and program equipment.
(c) Scheduling maintenance and repairs.
(d) Evaluating performance of bicycle officers.
(e) Coordinating activities with the Operations Division.
(f) Other activities as required to maintain the efficient operation of the Bicycle Patrol assignments.

401.4 TRAINING
Participants in the program must complete an initial Department approved bicycle-training course after acceptance into the program. Thereafter bicycle patrol officers should receive twice yearly in-service training to improve skills and refresh safety, health and operational procedures. The initial training shall minimally include the following:

- Bicycle patrol strategies.
- Bicycle safety and accident prevention.
- Operational tactics using bicycles.

Bicycle patrol officers will be required to qualify with their duty firearm while wearing bicycle safety equipment including the helmet and riding gloves.

401.5 UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT
Officers shall wear the department-approved uniform and safety equipment while operating a department patrol mountain bicycle. Safety equipment includes a department-approved helmet, riding gloves, protective eyewear and approved footwear. Bicycle patrol officers shall carry the same equipment on their bicycle patrol duty belt or ballistic vest cover as they would on a regular patrol assignment. Bicycle patrol officers should carry a retractable ASP instead of a standard baton while performing bicycle patrol duties.

If any of the department-issued safety equipment becomes damaged, the employee shall notify the Bicycle Patrol Unit Supervisor.

The bicycle patrol unit uniform consists of a bicycle patrol specific short-sleeve uniform shirt (or other department-approved shirt) with a department badge (cloth or metal) and shoulder patches, and bicycle patrol pants or shorts. Optional equipment includes a radio head set and microphone and jacket in cold or inclement weather. A turtleneck shirt or sweater is permitted when it is worn under the uniform shirt.

Officers are responsible for obtaining the necessary forms, citation books and other department equipment needed while on bicycle patrol.

401.6 CARE AND USE OF PATROL BICYCLES
Officers will be assigned a specially marked and equipped patrol bicycle, attached rear gear bag, two batteries and a battery charger.

Bicycles utilized for uniformed bicycle patrol shall be primarily black or white with the word "POLICE" affixed to each side of the bicycle's tube and rear trunk bag. Every bicycle shall be equipped with front (white) and rear (red) reflectors, a front headlight and a siren/horn to satisfy the requirements of Vehicle Code §2800.1(b).
Bicycles utilized for uniformed bicycle patrol shall be equipped with a rear rack and trunk bag that will allow the officer sufficient storage capacity to carry all of their necessary equipment to handle routine patrol calls.

Each bicycle rear trunk bag should include a first aid kit, tire pump, tire repair tools, inner tube, bicycle lock, equipment information and user manuals (as applicable). These items are to remain with or on the bicycle at all times.

Each bicycle shall be equipped with a steady red and flashing blue warning lights that are visible from the front, sides, or rear of the bicycle (Vehicle Code § 21201.3).

Bicycle officers shall conduct a daily inspection of the bicycle and equipment prior to use and at the end of their patrol shift to insure they are in proper working order. This inspection shall include the standard A-B-C-Quick-Check:

**Air** - Check the tires for proper inflation. The tires' proper pounds per square inch (PSI) rating can be found on the sidewall of each tire. Normally the tire will include a PSI range (e.g., 40 to 60 PSI). Officers should inflate their tires to the upper PSI range when riding primarily on asphalt, concrete or other similar surfaces. The lower PSI range should be used when riding primarily off-road. Inspect the tires for excessive wear (low tread), damage (cracks and tears) and punctures (nails, tacks, screws, etc.).

**Brakes** - Apply both brakes while standing on the side of the bike to ensure they are working properly. The brake levers should activate the brakes (V-style brakes) within in few millimeters from their point of rest. The brake levers should not touch the grips when applied. This may indicate the brake pads are excessively worn or the brake cables have stretched beyond their effective use range. Inspect the brake pads to ensure they are not worn down too much to render them ineffective.

**Crank arms** - With the crank arm and pedal at the 12 O'clock position, grab the crank arm just below the pedal (do not grab the pedal). Gripping the crank arm tightly, push and pull the crank arm away from and then back toward you multiple times. If you feel any "play" (looseness), the bicycle should be immediately taken out of service. A loose crank arm could mean the bottom bracket is defective or the crank arm needs to be tightened. Both issues shall only be repaired by a certified bicycle mechanic.

**Quick releases** - Ensure all three quick release levers are fully engaged. The front quick release lever should be pushed flush against the left, front form or suspension arm. The rear quick release should be pushed inward toward the rear frame triangle and sit snugly between the two metal frame pieces creating a "W" shape.

**Check Ride** - The final step of the A-B-C-Quick-Check inspection is the check ride. Once the officer has secured all their safety equipment (helmet, gloves, etc.), the check ride should include:

(a) **Brakes** - apply the rear brake to see it works properly. Then apply both the front and rear brake levers simultaneously (referred to as Maximum Braking or Threshold Braking). The rider should never apply the front brake only.
(b) Gears and shifters - push the right shifter ensuring you are able to shift the bicycle in all its useable gears. Use the left shifter to move the chain to the other front chain rings. Note: All of the gears are not useable. In other words, a 27 speed bicycle does not actually have 27 useable gears. Only 19 of the 27 gears are effective. The remaining eight gears, if used, would place the drive train in a chain-line error or cross-chaining situation. Both of these situations are detrimental to the effective use and long-term maintenance of the patrol bicycle.

Officers are responsible for the routine care and maintenance of their assigned equipment (e.g., tire pressure, chain lubrication, overall cleaning).

If a needed repair is beyond the ability of the bicycle officer, a repair work order will be completed and forwarded to the program supervisor for repair by an approved technician.

Each bicycle will have scheduled maintenance twice yearly to be performed by a department approved repair shop/technician.

At the end of a bicycle assignment, the bicycle shall be returned clean and ready for the next tour of duty.

Electric patrol bicycle batteries shall be rotated on the assigned charger at the end of each tour of duty. During prolonged periods of non-use, each officer assigned an electric bicycle shall periodically rotate the batteries on the respective charges to increase battery life.

Officers shall not modify the patrol bicycle, remove, modify or add components except with the expressed approval of the bicycle supervisor, or in the event of an emergency.

Vehicle bicycle racks are available should the officer need to transport the patrol bicycle. Due to possible component damage, transportation of the patrol bicycle in a trunk or on a patrol car push-bumper is discouraged.

Bicycles shall be properly secured when not in the officer's immediate presence.

401.7 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY

Officers must operate the bicycle in compliance with the vehicle code under normal operation. Officers may operate the bicycle without lighting equipment during hours of darkness when such operation reasonably appears necessary for officer safety and tactical considerations. Officers must use caution and care when operating the bicycle without lighting equipment.

Officers are exempt from the rules of the road under the following conditions (Vehicle Code § 21200(b)(1)):

(a) In response to an emergency call.

(b) While engaged in rescue operations.

(c) In the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law.
Residence Vacation Checks

402.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide uniformity of procedures to be followed in accepting and acting upon requests for on-campus residential patrol checks.

402.2 PROCEDURE
(a) UCI Police Department will not accept a Residence Vacation Check (RVC) if there is to be anyone inside the residence (maid, plant keeper, friend, etc.).
(b) The RVC form shall be completed by UCI Police Department personnel while in the presence of the resident.
(c) The recording personnel shall verify the resident's identification.
(d) The recording personnel shall place the RVC form in the appropriate section of the RVC notebook that is stored in the Watch Commander's office.
(e) The Watch Commander shall assign or handle the patrol checks accordingly.
(f) The Watch Commander shall ensure that the dispatch center logs the officer's patrol check into RIMS.
(g) Upon the return of the resident, the Watch Commander shall place the RVC form and any corresponding supplemental RVC forms in the rear section of the RVC notebook, which subsequently shall be purged after thirty calendar days.

402.3 RESPONSIBILITY
The Watch Commanders should assign patrol checks at least once per shift and shall ensure that all RVC forms are complete and filed correctly.
Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs)

403.1 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.

403.2 ADMINISTRATION
The ALPR technology, also known as License Plate Recognition (LPR), allows for the automated detection of license plates. It is used by the University of California Irvine 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 Support Services Division Lieutenant. The Support Services Lieutenant will assign members under his/her command to administer the day-to-day operation of the ALPR equipment and data.

403.2.1 ALPR ADMINISTRATOR
The Support Services Lieutenant 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.

403.3 OPERATIONS
Use of an ALPR is restricted to the purposes outlined below. Department members shall not use, or allow others to use the equipment or database records for any unauthorized purpose (Civil Code § 1798.90.51; Civil Code § 1798.90.53).

(a) An ALPR shall only be used for official law enforcement business.
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(b) An ALPR may be used in conjunction with any routine patrol operation or criminal investigation. Reasonable suspicion or probable cause is not required before using an ALPR.

(c) While an ALPR may be used to canvass license plates around any crime scene, particular consideration should be given to using ALPR-equipped cars to canvass areas around homicides, shootings and other major incidents. Partial license plates reported during major crimes should be entered into the ALPR system in an attempt to identify suspect vehicles.

(d) No member of this department shall operate ALPR equipment or access ALPR data without first completing department-approved training.

(e) No ALPR operator may access department, state or federal data unless otherwise authorized to do so.

(f) If practicable, the officer should verify an ALPR response through the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) before taking enforcement action that is based solely on an ALPR alert.

403.4 DATA COLLECTION AND RETENTION

The Support Services Lieutenant 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.

403.5 ACCOUNTABILITY

All data will be closely safeguarded and protected by both procedural and technological means. The University of California Irvine Police Department will observe the following safeguards regarding access to and use of stored data (Civil Code § 1798.90.51; Civil Code § 1798.90.53):

(a) All ALPR data downloaded to the mobile workstation and in storage shall be accessible only through a login/password-protected system capable of documenting all access of information by name, date and time (Civil Code § 1798.90.52).

(b) Members approved to access ALPR data under these guidelines are permitted to access the data for legitimate law enforcement purposes only, such as when the data relate to a specific criminal investigation or department-related civil or administrative action.
(c) ALPR system audits should be conducted on a regular basis. For security or data breaches, see the Records Release and Maintenance Policy.

403.6 POLICY
The policy of the University of California Irvine 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.

403.7 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:
   (a) The name of the agency.
   (b) The name of the person requesting.
   (c) The intended purpose of obtaining the information.

(b) The request is reviewed by the Support Services Lieutenant 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).

403.8 TRAINING
The Training Manager 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).
Threat Assessment Procedures

404.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
When the University of California, Irvine Police Department receives information that a campus Department, faculty member, employee, or student has been threatened, or when an actual threat has not been made, however the person or group perceives that they may be subject to personal danger by the hands of another, when appropriate, the following precautions should be taken.

404.2 THREAT ASSESSMENT REPORT AND FOLLOW UP ACTIONS
The person(s) being threatened should be interviewed and the appropriate report taken (i.e., crime report if a crime has been committed - example: 653(m) P.C., threat over a telephone), or a Threat Assessment report when the information and actions taken are informational only. Officers shall attempt to obtain available information referencing the University of California, Irvine Police Department Threat Assessment Checklist. The Records Analyst shall immediately forward copies of all threat assessment related reports (including the Threat Assessment Checklist) to the Assistant Vice Chancellor of Wellness, Health and Counseling Services and the Director of the Counseling Center.

All threat assessment incidents shall be brought to the attention of the Operations Lieutenant who will then make appropriate notifications to the core UC Irvine Consultation Team members.

Some of the main concerns and actions that should be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Attempt to determine how serious the threat being made is, and assess the potential that the person(s) making the threat will actually carry it out.

(b) Identify the person(s) making the threat and assess their potential to carry out the threat (e.g., their current state of mind, prior arrest involving violence, prior contacts with UC Irvine Police and/or other UC Irvine personnel, if they have weapons registered to them on file, etc.).

(c) Ensure that all persons who may be a target of the threat are informed and are given information concerning counseling services, shelters, restraining orders, stalking laws, and other resources. When the threat involves either a University Department, faculty, or employee, immediately coordinate information flow and an action plan with the UC Irvine Consultation Team and Labor Relations Department.

(d) When appropriate, interview the person(s) making the threat and consider the feasibility of suggesting counseling and assess the possibility of a 5150 W&I hold or arrest.

(e) If you feel that extraordinary safety measures should be implemented to protect a person or property, immediately confer with Police Department management. Some examples of measures that could be taken include: Surveillance on the person making threats, relocating person(s) being threatened, escorts by police personnel, etc.
404.2.1 THREAT ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

University of California, Irvine Police Department Threat Assessment Checklist

A reportable violent incident should be defined as any threatening remark or overt act of physical violence against a person(s) or property whether reported or observed.

Nature of the incident (Check all applicable boxes)

1. Date: _____/_____/_____ Day of week: _____________ Time: _______________ Assailant: _____ Female _____ Male Name (if known) ____________________

Student ID # (if known): ____________________________

2. Location of incident(s): __________________________________________________________________________________________________________

3. Violence directed toward: ___ Faculty ___ Staff ___ Student ___ Visitor ________________ Other

4. Predisposing factors: ____ Intoxication ____ Grief reaction ____ Dissatisfied with ___________________ (description) ____ Prior history of violence ____ Gang related ____ Other (describe) ______________________

Description of incident: ____Physical abuse ____ Verbal abuse ____ Other __________________________ (description)

5. Any injuries? ___ Yes ___ No

6. How was the incident terminated? ___ Incident diffused ___ Stayed on premises ___ Police notified ___ Escorted off premises ___ Assailant arrested ___ Left on his/her own

7. Witnesses to incident: ___ Yes ___ No

8. Were the names of all witnesses and their contact numbers included in the DR? ___ Yes ___ No

Questions to assist in determining risk:

- Has there been a change in attendance, productivity, class participation, grooming/hygiene?
- Has s/he been adverse to any kind of criticism? Has s/he had encounters with coworkers?
- Is there a current grievance pending? Is there a history of grievances that generally seen to be unreasonable?
- Does there seem to be a change in his or her belief system?
- Does this person make jokes and comments about weapons or violence?
- Is the person of concern known to use alcohol inappropriately or use illicit drugs?
- Have there been encounters with the any Police agency?
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- Has there been a major recent loss or stress for this person at home or work?
- Does s/he inappropriately monitor the behavior and performance of others?
- Does s/he appear to have unreasonable expectations and fail to understand the reasonable consequences of actions by self and others?
- Is s/he suspicious of others? Does s/he blame others and/or refuse to take responsibility for their actions/behaviors?
- Has s/he been inappropriately joined crusades/causes at work, especially waging personal wars?
- Does s/he perceive they have been humiliated by someone at work?
- Does s/he believe they were too harshly disciplined or publicly shamed?
- Does s/he seem to identify with offenders, praise workplace violence or other violent acts?
- Has s/he engaged in property damage or sabotaged equipment or projects?
- Does s/he seem to be obsessed with weapons or destruction?
- Has s/he been suspended or terminated and refused to leave, or refused to refrain from contacting others in the workplace? (Explain in narrative)
- Is there a history of making threats, using intimidation, escalating intimidating behavior, or any other known criminal or student conduct record of violence? (Explain in narrative)
- Does s/he feel justified in his/her anger of unacceptable behavior toward another person? (Explain in narrative)
- Are co-workers afraid of this person? (Explain details in narrative, “Who and why are they afraid? Where do they work?"
- Is s/he seen to be very rigid and inflexible, or sullen, angry, or depressed? Does s/he make statements like: "I have no options." "There is no hope?" "There is no way out for me."
- Does s/he seem suicidal in any way? (Explain in narrative)
- Is there any known history s/he has obsessively followed or stalked another person?
- Has s/he battered another person, thrown objects, and/or physically threatened others?
- Has s/he named a specific target (self or others)? (Explain in narrative. Include who has been named, when they were named, etc.)
- Are we aware of his/her specific plans to do harm? (Explain known plans in narrative)
- Are they gravely disabled? (Explain in narrative)
- Has s/he spoken in dire terms of a time or date when something will happen?
- Does s/he have immediate access to any weapons?
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- Does s/he have any firearms registered to them?
- Does s/he have immediate access to other dangerous material(s)?
- Do you know if she has any prior 5150 W&I committals? (Explain in narrative)
- Does s/he have the capacity to plan and execute harm? (Explain in narrative)

Additional Risk Factors:

- Destruction of property
- Lack of healthy social ties
- Disciplinary problems
- Suicidal statements
- Statements of hopelessness
- Bizarre thoughts
- Obsession with others
- Physical/Behavioral people changes
- Obsession with possession of extremist
- Obsession with improvised explosives hate group materials
- Depression
- Registered Sex Offender (290 PC)
- Alcohol use drug use
- Criminal history
- Probation and/or Parole
- Preoccupation with threats
- Bragging about past school shooters
- Bringing gun to campus
- Access to weapons
- Financial problems
- Marital problems
- Other family problems
- History of family violence
- Lack of family support
- Self-inflicted injuries
- Gang affiliation
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- Job loss
- Job status in jeopardy
- Military experience
- Law enforcement experience
- Externalizes blame
- Lack of responsibility
- Policy violation(s)
- Relationship problems/failure
- Poor performance review
- Poor grades
- Serious health condition(s)
- Aggressive history of fire setting
- History of animal cruelty
- Family suicide
- History death extremist
- Hate group
- Other affiliation (specify):
- Other (explain):

This information will be provided to the Consultation Team as a guideline for assessing potential violence in the workplace. Specific responses do not always predict or indicate violent behavior. Nor it is possible to always predict potential violence. Representatives from the UC Irvine Consultation Team may review this document to determine an appropriate action plan.

404.3 ASSESSMENT OPTIONS

(a) Criminal history checks to determine if person(s) making the threat has a past history involving violence.

(b) Liaison with Police Department where subject making the threat resides to determine if they have any history with the person making threats.

(c) Inquire via the CLETS weapon's system to see if the person making the threats has firearms registered to them.

(d) Weapons purchase notification flag can be initiated by contacting the California Department of Justice, Weapons Division, (916) 739-5091.

(e) Request a DMV soundex of the person’s California driver license photo through Police Dispatch.
(f) Compile a list of vehicles the suspect has access to.

(g) Compile a list of the suspect's current and former residences.

(h) Consider the feasibility of eliciting cooperation from the relatives and friends of the suspect, thus increasing law enforcement's chances of receiving timely information on the suspect's behaviors and plans.

(i) Contact the UC Irvine Student Conduct Office to determine if the person making the threats has had any prior student conduct issues.

(j) Contact the Human Resources Office to see if the person is currently and/or has been involved in any job-related disciplinary actions.

404.4 EMPLOYEE TERMINATIONS THAT PRESENT A THREAT TO PERSONS AND/OR PROPERTY

When appropriate, the Police Department will provide a sworn representative to be available at the time a Notice of Intent to Terminate is presented to the employee. In cases where the employee is being terminated for reasons of violence or threats of violence, and/or it can be reasonably articulated the employee may be a threat to the work place, it is strongly recommended that the Department manager/supervisor recommending termination confer jointly with the Consultation Team (including Human Resources Labor Relations), to explore options such as placing the employee on investigatory leave (with/without pay) and the possibility of instituting Penal Code Section 626.4 (i.e., Withdrawal of consent to remain on campus - Interfering with the peaceful activities of the University).
Foot Pursuits

405.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines to assist officers in making the decision to initiate or continue the pursuit of suspects on foot.

405.1.1 POLICY
It is the policy of this department when deciding to initiate or continue a foot pursuit that officers must continuously balance the objective of apprehending the suspect with the risk and potential for injury to department personnel, the public or the suspect.

Officers are expected to act reasonably, based on the totality of the circumstances. Absent exigent circumstances, the safety of department personnel 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 personnel.

405.2 DECISION TO PURSUE
The safety of department members and the public should be the primary consideration when determining whether a foot pursuit should be initiated or continued. Officers must be mindful that immediate apprehension of a suspect is rarely more important than the safety of the public and department members.

Officers may be justified in initiating a foot pursuit of any individual the officer reasonably believes is about to engage in, is engaging in or has engaged in criminal activity. The decision to initiate or continue such a foot pursuit, however, must be continuously re-evaluated in light of the circumstances presented at the time.

Mere flight by a person who is not suspected of criminal activity shall not serve as justification for engaging in an extended foot pursuit without the development of reasonable suspicion regarding the individual’s involvement in criminal activity or being wanted by law enforcement.

Deciding to initiate or continue a foot pursuit is a decision that an officer must make quickly and under unpredictable and dynamic circumstances. It is recognized that foot pursuits may place department members and the public at significant risk. Therefore, no officer or supervisor shall be criticized or disciplined for deciding not to engage in a foot pursuit because of the perceived risk involved.

If circumstances permit, surveillance and containment are generally the safest tactics for apprehending fleeing persons. In deciding whether to initiate or continue a foot pursuit, an officer should continuously consider reasonable alternatives to a foot pursuit based upon the circumstances and resources available, such as:

(a) Containment of the area.
Foot Pursuits

(b) Saturation of the area with law enforcement personnel, including assistance from other agencies.
(c) A canine search.
(d) Thermal imaging or other sensing technology.
(e) Air support.
(f) Apprehension at another time when the identity of the suspect is known or there is information available that would likely allow for later apprehension, and the need to immediately apprehend the suspect does not reasonably appear to outweigh the risk of continuing the foot pursuit.

405.3 GENERAL GUIDELINES
When reasonably practicable, officers should consider alternatives to engaging in or continuing a foot pursuit when:

(a) Directed by a supervisor to terminate the foot pursuit; such an order shall be considered mandatory.
(b) The officer is acting alone.
(c) Two or more officers become separated, lose visual contact with one another, or obstacles separate them to the degree that they cannot immediately assist each other should a confrontation take place. In such circumstances, it is generally recommended that a single officer keep the suspect in sight from a safe distance and coordinate the containment effort.
(d) The officer is unsure of his/her location and direction of travel.
(e) The officer is pursuing multiple suspects and it is not reasonable to believe that the officer would be able to control the suspect should a confrontation occur.
(f) The physical condition of the officer renders him/her incapable of controlling the suspect if apprehended.
(g) The officer loses radio contact with the dispatcher or with assisting or backup officers.
(h) The suspect enters a building, structure, confined space, isolated area or dense or difficult terrain, and there are insufficient officers to provide backup and containment. The primary officer should consider discontinuing the foot pursuit and coordinating containment pending the arrival of sufficient resources.
(i) The officer becomes aware of unanticipated or unforeseen circumstances that unreasonably increase the risk to officers or the public.
(j) The officer reasonably believes that the danger to the pursuing officers or public outweighs the objective of immediate apprehension.
(k) The officer loses possession of his/her firearm or other essential equipment.
(l) The officer or a third party is injured during the pursuit, requiring immediate assistance, and there are no other emergency personnel available to render assistance.
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(m) The suspect’s location is no longer definitely known.

(n) The identity of the suspect is established or other information exists that will allow for the suspect’s apprehension at a later time, and it reasonably appears that there is no immediate threat to department members or the public if the suspect is not immediately apprehended.

(o) The officer’s ability to safely continue the pursuit is impaired by inclement weather, darkness or other environmental conditions.

405.4 RESPONSIBILITIES IN FOOT PURSUITS

405.4.1 INITIATING OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Unless relieved by another officer or a supervisor, the initiating officer shall be responsible for coordinating the progress of the pursuit. When acting alone and when practicable, the initiating officer should not attempt to overtake and confront the suspect but should attempt to keep the suspect in sight until sufficient officers are present to safely apprehend the suspect.

Early communication of available information from the involved officers is essential so that adequate resources can be coordinated and deployed to bring a foot pursuit to a safe conclusion. Officers initiating a foot pursuit should, at a minimum, broadcast the following information as soon as it becomes practicable and available:

(a) Location and direction of travel.

(b) Call sign identifier.

(c) Reason for the foot pursuit, such as the crime classification.

(d) Number of suspects and description, to include name if known.

(e) Whether the suspect is known or believed to be armed with a dangerous weapon.

Officers should be mindful that radio transmissions made while running may be difficult to understand and may need to be repeated.

Absent extenuating circumstances, any officer unable to promptly and effectively broadcast this information should terminate the foot pursuit. If the foot pursuit is discontinued for any reason, immediate efforts for containment should be established and alternatives considered based upon the circumstances and available resources.

When a foot pursuit terminates, the officer will notify the dispatcher of his/her location and the status of the pursuit termination (e.g., suspect in custody, lost sight of suspect), and will direct further actions as reasonably appear necessary, to include requesting medical aid as needed for officers, suspects or members of the public.

405.4.2 ASSISTING OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

Whenever any officer announces that he/she is engaged in a foot pursuit, all other officers should minimize non-essential radio traffic to permit the involved officers maximum access to the radio frequency.
405.4.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon becoming aware of a foot pursuit, the supervisor shall make every reasonable effort to ascertain sufficient information to direct responding resources and to take command, control and coordination of the foot pursuit. The supervisor should respond to the area whenever possible; the supervisor does not, however, need not be physically present to exercise control over the foot pursuit. The supervisor shall continuously assess the situation in order to ensure the foot pursuit is conducted within established department guidelines.

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.

405.4.4 THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER RESPONSIBILITIES
Upon notification or becoming aware that a foot pursuit is in progress, the dispatcher is responsible for:

(a) Clearing the radio channel of non-emergency traffic.
(b) Coordinating pursuit communications of the involved officers.
(c) Broadcasting pursuit updates as well as other pertinent information as necessary.
(d) Ensuring that a field supervisor is notified of the foot pursuit.
(e) Notifying and coordinating with other involved or affected agencies as practicable.
(f) Notifying the Watch Commander as soon as practicable.
(g) Assigning an incident number and logging all pursuit activities.

405.5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
The initiating officer shall complete appropriate crime/arrest reports documenting, at minimum:

(a) Date and time of the foot pursuit.
(b) Initial reason and circumstances surrounding the foot pursuit.
(c) Course and approximate distance of the foot pursuit.
(d) Alleged offenses.
(e) Involved vehicles and officers.
(f) Whether a suspect was apprehended as well as the means and methods used.
   1. Any use of force shall be reported and documented in compliance with the Use of Force Policy.
(g) Arrestee information, if applicable.
(h) Any injuries and/or medical treatment.
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(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.

405.6 POLICY
It is the policy of this department that officers, when deciding to initiate or continue a foot pursuit, continuously balance the objective of apprehending the suspect with the risk and potential for injury to department members, the public or the suspect.

Officers are expected to act reasonably, based on the totality of the circumstances.
Medical Marijuana

406.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide members of this department with guidelines for investigating the acquisition, possession, transportation, delivery, production or use of marijuana under California’s medical marijuana laws.

406.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

- **Cardholder** - A person issued a current identification card.

- **Compassionate Use Act (CUA)** (Health and Safety Code § 11362.5) - California law intended to provide protection from prosecution to those who are seriously ill and whose health would benefit from the use of marijuana in the treatment of illness for which marijuana provides relief. The CUA does not grant immunity from arrest but rather provides an affirmative defense from prosecution for possession of medical marijuana.

- **Identification card** - A valid document issued by the California Department of Public Health to both persons authorized to engage in the medical use of marijuana and also to designate primary caregivers.

- **Medical marijuana** - Marijuana possessed by a patient or primary caregiver for legitimate medical purposes.

- **Medical Marijuana Program (MMP)** (Health and Safety Code § 11362.7 et seq.) - California laws passed following the CUA to facilitate the prompt identification of patients and their designated primary caregivers in order to avoid unnecessary arrests and provide needed guidance to law enforcement officers. MMP prohibits arrest for possession of medical marijuana in certain circumstances and provides a defense in others.

- **Patient** - A person who is entitled to the protections of the CUA because he/she has received a written or oral recommendation or approval from a physician to use marijuana for medical purposes or any person issued a valid identification card.

- **Primary caregiver** - A person designated by the patient, who has consistently assumed responsibility for the patient’s housing, health or safety, who may assist the patient with the medical use of marijuana under the CUA or the MMP (Health and Safety Code § 11362.5; Health and Safety Code § 11362.7).

- **Statutory amount** - No more than 8 ounces of dried, mature, processed female marijuana flowers (“bud”) or the plant conversion (e.g., kief, hash, hash oil), and no more than six mature or 12 immature marijuana plants (roots, stems and stem fibers should not be considered) (Health and Safety Code § 11362.77).
406.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the University of California Irvine Police Department to prioritize resources to forgo making arrests related to marijuana that the arresting officer reasonably believes would not be prosecuted by state or federal authorities.

California’s medical marijuana laws are intended to provide protection to those who are seriously ill and whose health would benefit from the use of medical marijuana.

However, California medical marijuana laws do not affect federal laws and there is no medical exception under federal law for the possession or distribution of marijuana. The University of California Irvine Police Department will exercise discretion to ensure laws are appropriately enforced without unreasonably burdening both those individuals protected under California law and public resources.

406.3 INVESTIGATION
Investigations involving the possession, delivery, production or use of marijuana generally fall into one of several categories:

(a) Investigations when no person makes a medicinal claim.
(b) Investigations when a medicinal claim is made by a cardholder.
(c) Investigations when a medicinal claim is made by a non-cardholder.

406.3.1 INVESTIGATIONS WITH NO MEDICINAL CLAIM
In any investigation involving the possession, delivery, production or use of marijuana or drug paraphernalia where no person claims that the marijuana is used for medicinal purposes, the officer should proceed with a criminal investigation if the amount is greater than permitted for personal use under the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (Health and Safety Code § 11362.1; Health and Safety Code § 11362.2). A medicinal defense may be raised at any time, so officers should document any statements and observations that may be relevant to whether the marijuana was possessed or produced for medicinal purposes.

406.3.2 INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING A MEDICINAL CLAIM MADE BY A CARDHOLDER
A cardholder or designated primary caregiver in possession of an identification card shall not be arrested for possession, transportation, delivery or cultivation of medical marijuana at or below the statutory amount unless there is probable cause to believe that (Health and Safety Code § 11362.71; Health and Safety Code § 11362.78):

(a) The information contained in the card is false or falsified.
(b) The card has been obtained or used by means of fraud.
(c) The person is otherwise in violation of the provisions of the MMP.
(d) The person possesses marijuana but not for personal medical purposes.
Officers who reasonably believe that a person who does not have an identification card in his/her possession has been issued an identification card may treat the investigation as if the person had the card in his/her possession.

Cardholders may possess, transport, deliver or cultivate medical marijuana in amounts above the statutory amount if their doctor has concluded that the statutory amount does not meet the patient’s medical needs (Health and Safety Code § 11362.71; Health and Safety Code § 11362.77). Investigations involving cardholders with more than the statutory amount of marijuana should be addressed as provided in this policy for a case involving a medicinal claim made by a non-cardholder.

406.3.3 INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING A MEDICINAL CLAIM MADE BY A NON-CARDHOLDER
No patient or primary caregiver should be arrested for possession or cultivation of an amount of medical marijuana if the officer reasonably believes that marijuana is in a form and amount reasonably related to the qualified patient’s current medical needs (Health and Safety Code § 11362.5). This arrest guidance also applies to sales, transportation or delivery of medical marijuana, or maintaining/renting a drug house or building that may be a nuisance if otherwise in compliance with MMP (Health and Safety Code § 11362.765).

Officers are not obligated to accept a person’s claim of having a physician’s recommendation when the claim cannot be readily verified with the physician but are expected to use their judgment to assess the validity of the person’s medical-use claim.

Officers should review any available written documentation for validity and whether it contains the recommending physician’s name, telephone number, address and medical license number for verification.

Officers should generally accept verified recommendations by a physician that statutory amounts do not meet the patient’s needs (Health and Safety Code § 11362.77).

406.3.4 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
Officers should consider the following when investigating an incident involving marijuana possession, delivery, production, or use:

(a) Because enforcement of medical marijuana laws can be complex, time consuming, and call for resources unavailable at the time of initial investigation, officers may consider submitting a report to the prosecutor for review, in lieu of making an arrest. This can be particularly appropriate when:

1. The suspect has been identified and can be easily located at a later time.
2. The case would benefit from review by a person with expertise in medical marijuana investigations.
3. Sufficient evidence, such as photographs or samples, has been lawfully obtained.
4. Other relevant factors, such as available department resources and time constraints prohibit making an immediate arrest.

(b) Whenever the initial investigation reveals an amount of marijuana greater than the statutory amount, officers should consider the following when determining whether the form and amount is reasonably related to the patient’s needs:

1. The amount of marijuana recommended by a medical professional to be ingested.
2. The quality of the marijuana.
3. The method of ingestion (e.g., smoking, eating, nebulizer).
4. The timing of the possession in relation to a harvest (patient may be storing marijuana).
5. Whether the marijuana is being cultivated indoors or outdoors.

(c) Before proceeding with enforcement related to collective gardens or dispensaries, officers should consider conferring with a supervisor, an applicable state regulatory agency or other member with special knowledge in this area, and/or appropriate legal counsel (Business and Professions Code § 26010; Business and Professions Code § 26060). Licensing, zoning, and other related issues can be complex. Patients, primary caregivers, and cardholders who collectively or cooperatively cultivate marijuana for medical purposes may be licensed or may have a defense in certain circumstances (Business and Professions Code § 26032; Business and Professions Code § 26033).

(d) Investigating members should not order a patient to destroy marijuana plants under threat of arrest.

406.3.5 EXCEPTIONS
This policy does not apply to, and officers should consider taking enforcement action for the following:

(a) Persons who engage in illegal conduct that endangers others, such as driving under the influence of marijuana in violation of the Vehicle Code (Health and Safety Code § 11362.5).

(b) Marijuana possession in jails or other correctional facilities that prohibit such possession (Health and Safety Code § 11362.785).

(c) Smoking marijuana (Health and Safety Code § 11362.79):

1. In any place where smoking is prohibited by law.
2. In or within 1,000 feet of the grounds of a school, recreation center or youth center, unless the medical use occurs within a residence.
3. On a school bus.
4. While in a motor vehicle that is being operated.
5. While operating a boat.
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(d) Use of marijuana by a person on probation or parole, or on bail and use is prohibited by the terms of release (Health and Safety Code § 11362.795).

406.3.6 INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING A STATE LICENSEE
No person issued a state license under the Business and Professions Code shall be arrested or cited for cultivation, possession, manufacture, processing, storing, laboratory testing, labeling, transporting, distribution or sale of medical cannabis or a medical cannabis product related to qualifying patients and primary caregivers when conducted lawfully. Whether conduct is lawful may involve questions of license classifications, local ordinances, specific requirements of the Business and Professions Code and adopted regulations. Officers should consider conferring with a supervisor, the applicable state agency or other member with special knowledge in this area and/or appropriate legal counsel before taking enforcement action against a licensee or an employee or agent (Business and Professions Code § 26032).

406.4 FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
Officers should provide information regarding a marijuana investigation to federal law enforcement authorities when it is requested by federal law enforcement authorities or whenever the officer believes those authorities would have a particular interest in the information.

406.5 PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE SECTION SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
The Property and Evidence Section supervisor should ensure that marijuana, drug paraphernalia or other related property seized from a person engaged or assisting in the use of medical marijuana is not destroyed pending any charges and without a court order. The Property and Evidence Section supervisor is not responsible for caring for live marijuana plants.

Upon the prosecutor’s decision to forgo prosecution, or the dismissal of charges or an acquittal, the Property and Evidence Section supervisor should, as soon as practicable, return to the person from whom it was seized any useable medical marijuana, plants, drug paraphernalia or other related property.

The Property and Evidence Section supervisor may release marijuana to federal law enforcement authorities upon presentation of a valid court order or by a written order of the Detective Bureau supervisor.
Mobile Digital Computer Use

407.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for the proper access, use and application of the Mobile Digital Computer (MDC) system in order to ensure appropriate access to confidential records from local, state and national law enforcement databases, and to ensure effective electronic communications between department members and the Communications Center.

407.2 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).

407.3 POLICY
University of California Irvine 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.

407.4 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, and 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.

407.4.1 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 Digital Computer Use

Short transmissions, such as a license plate check, are permitted if it reasonably appears that it can be done safely. In no case shall an operator attempt to send or review lengthy messages while the vehicle is in motion.

407.5 DOCUMENTATION OF ACTIVITY
Except as otherwise directed by the Watch Commander or other department-established protocol, all calls for service assigned by a dispatcher should be communicated by voice over the police radio and electronically via the MDC unless security or confidentiality prevents such broadcasting.

MDC and voice transmissions are used to document the member’s daily activity. To ensure accuracy:

(a) All contacts or activity shall be documented at the time of the contact.
(b) Whenever the activity or contact is initiated by voice, it should be documented by a dispatcher.
(c) Whenever the activity or contact is not initiated by voice, the member shall document it via the MDC.

407.5.1 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.

407.5.2 EMERGENCY ACTIVATION
If there is an emergency activation and the member does not respond to a request for confirmation of the need for emergency assistance or confirms the need, available resources will be sent to assist in locating the member. If the location is known, the nearest available officer should respond in accordance with the Officer Response to Calls Policy.

Members should ensure a field supervisor and the Watch Commander are notified of the incident without delay.

Officers not responding to the emergency shall refrain from transmitting on the police radio until a no-further-assistance broadcast is made or if they are also handling an emergency.

407.6 EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

407.6.1 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.
407.6.2  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.
Audio Recorders

408.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The University of California Irvine Police Department has provided each of its sworn members with access to audio recorders for use while on duty. These recorders are intended to assist officers in the performance of their duties by providing an unbiased audio record of a contact.

408.2 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES
Any officer may carry a department-issued audio recorder at any time the officer believes such a device may be beneficial to the situation.

Each officer shall be responsible for maintaining his/her own audio recordings and placing the recording into evidence or safekeeping.

408.3 ACTIVATION OF THE AUDIO RECORDER
Penal Code § 632 prohibits any individual from surreptitiously recording any conversation in which any party to the conversation has a reasonable belief that the conversation was private or confidential, however Penal Code § 633 expressly exempts law enforcement from this prohibition during the course of a criminal investigation.

1. For the purpose of this policy, any officer contacting an individual suspected of violating any law, or during the course of any official law enforcement related activity, shall be presumed to be engaged in a criminal investigation. This presumption shall not apply to contacts with other employees conducted solely for administrative purposes.

2. For the purpose of this policy, it shall further be presumed that any individual contacted by a uniformed officer wearing a conspicuously mounted audio recorder will have knowledge that such a contact is being recorded.

3. Members of the Department are encouraged to activate their recorders at any time that the officer reasonably believes that a recording of an on-duty contact with a member of the public may be of future benefit.

1. At no time should an officer jeopardize his/her safety in order to activate a recorder or change the recording media.

2. Officers are prohibited from utilizing department recorders and recording media for personal use.
408.4 RETENTION OF RECORDING MEDIA
At any time that an officer records any portion of a contact which the officer reasonably believes constitutes evidence in a criminal case, the officer shall record the related case number and book the recording media into evidence.

(a) The officer shall further note in any related report that the recording has been placed into evidence.

(b) Recording media placed into evidence shall be retained through the final disposition of the related criminal case.

408.4.1 NON-CRIMINAL MATTER
At any time that an officer reasonably believes that a recorded contact may be of benefit in a noncriminal matter (e.g., a hostile contact), the officer may book the recording media into safekeeping or download the file and attach the recording to the case in RiMS.

(a) Under such circumstances, the officer shall notify a supervisor of the existence of the recording as soon as practicable.

(b) Recording media which have been placed into safekeeping shall be retained for a period of no less than 180 days or until the related matter has been closed (e.g., internal investigation, civil litigation).

408.5 REVIEW OF RECORDED MEDIA FILES
Recorded files may be reviewed in any of the following situations:

(a) By a supervisor investigating a specific act of officer conduct.

(b) Upon approval by a supervisor, any member of the Department who is participating in an official investigation such as a personnel complaint, administrative investigation or criminal investigation.

(c) By the personnel who originally recorded the incident.

(d) Pursuant to lawful process or by court personnel otherwise authorized to review evidence in a related case.

(e) By media personnel with permission of the Chief of Police or authorized designee.
Homeless Persons

409.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to ensure that personnel understand the needs and rights of the homeless and to establish procedures to guide officers during all contacts with the homeless, whether consensual or for enforcement purposes. The University of California Irvine Police Department recognizes that members of the homeless community are often in need of special protection and services. The University of California Irvine Police Department will address these needs in balance with the overall mission of this department. Therefore, officers will consider the following when serving the homeless community.

409.1.1 POLICY
It is the policy of the University of California Irvine Police Department to provide law enforcement services to all members of the community, while protecting the rights, dignity and private property of the homeless. Homelessness is not a crime and members of this department will not use homelessness solely as a basis for detention or law enforcement action.

409.2 HOMELESS COMMUNITY LIAISON
The Chief of Police will designate a member of this department to act as the Homeless Liaison Officer. The responsibilities of the Homeless Liaison Officer include the following:

(a) Maintain and make available to all department employees a list of assistance programs and other resources that are available to the homeless.

(b) Meet with social services and representatives of other organizations that render assistance to the homeless.

(c) Maintain a list of the areas within and near this jurisdiction that are used as frequent homeless encampments.

(d) Remain abreast of laws dealing with the removal and/or destruction of the personal property of the homeless. This will include:
   1. Proper posting of notices of trespass and clean-up operations.
   2. Proper retention of property after clean-up, to include procedures for owners to reclaim their property in accordance with the Property and Evidence Policy and other established procedures.

(e) Be present during any clean-up operation conducted by this department involving the removal of personal property of the homeless to ensure that the rights of the homeless are not violated.

(f) Develop training to assist officers in understanding current legal and social issues relating to the homeless.
409.3 FIELD CONTACTS
Officers are encouraged to contact the homeless for purposes of rendering aid, support and for community-oriented policing purposes. Nothing in this policy is meant to dissuade an officer from taking reasonable enforcement action when facts support a reasonable suspicion of criminal activity. However, when encountering a homeless person who has committed a non-violent misdemeanor and continued freedom is not likely to result in a continuation of the offense or a breach of the peace, officers are encouraged to consider long-term solutions to problems that may relate to the homeless, such as shelter referrals and counseling in lieu of physical arrest.

Officers should provide homeless persons with resource and assistance information whenever it is reasonably apparent that such services may be appropriate.

409.3.1 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS
Homeless members of the community will receive the same level and quality of service provided to other members of the community. The fact that a victim or witness is homeless can, however, require special considerations for a successful investigation and prosecution. Officers should consider the following when handling investigations involving homeless victims, witnesses or suspects:

(a) Document alternate contact information. This may include obtaining addresses and phone numbers of relatives and friends.

(b) Document places the homeless person may frequent.

(c) Provide homeless victims with victim/witness resources when appropriate.

(d) Obtain statements from all available witnesses in the event that a homeless victim is unavailable for a court appearance.

(e) Consider whether the person may be a dependent adult or elder, and if so, proceed in accordance with the Adult Abuse Policy.

(f) Arrange for transportation for investigation-related matters, such as medical exams and court appearances.

(g) Consider whether a crime should be reported and submitted for prosecution, even when a homeless victim indicates that he/she does not desire prosecution.

409.4 PERSONAL PROPERTY
The personal property of homeless persons must not be treated differently than the property of other members of the public. Officers should use reasonable care when handling, collecting and retaining the personal property of homeless persons and should not destroy or discard the personal property of a homeless person.

When a homeless person is arrested or otherwise removed from a public place, officers should make reasonable accommodations to permit the person to lawfully secure his/her personal property. Otherwise, the personal property should be collected for safekeeping. If the arrestee has more personal property than can reasonably be collected and transported by the officer, a
supervisor should be consulted. The property should be photographed and measures should be taken to remove or secure the property. It will be the supervisor’s responsibility to coordinate the removal and safekeeping of the property.

Officers should not conduct or assist in clean-up operations of belongings that reasonably appear to be the property of homeless persons without the prior authorization of a supervisor or the department Homeless Liaison Officer. When practicable, requests by the public for clean-up of a homeless encampment should be referred to the Homeless Liaison Officer.

Officers who encounter unattended encampments, bedding or other personal property in public areas that reasonably appears to belong to a homeless person should not remove or destroy such property and should inform the department Homeless Liaison Officer if such property appears to involve a trespass, blight to the community or is the subject of a complaint. It will be the responsibility of the Homeless Liaison Officer to address the matter in a timely fashion.

409.5 MENTAL ILLNESS AND MENTAL IMPAIRMENT
Some homeless persons may suffer from a mental illness or a mental impairment. Officers shall not detain a homeless person under a mental illness commitment unless facts and circumstances warrant such a detention (see the Crisis Intervention Incidents Policy).

When a mental illness hold is not warranted, the contacting officer should provide the homeless person with contact information for mental health assistance as appropriate. In these circumstances, officers may provide transportation to a mental health specialist if requested by the person and approved by a supervisor.

409.6 ECOLOGICAL ISSUES
Sometimes homeless encampments can impact the ecology and natural resources of the community and may involve criminal offenses beyond mere littering. Officers are encouraged to notify other appropriate agencies or departments when a significant impact to the environment has or is likely to occur. Significant impacts to the environment may warrant a crime report, investigation, supporting photographs and supervisor notification.
Safety Escorts by Sworn Personnel

410.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for safety escort services by the UC Irvine Police Department's sworn personnel. This policy is intended to provide students and other affiliated UC Irvine personnel a means by which to receive a safety escort from either a Community Service Officer (CSO) or police officer.

410.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the UCI Police Department to promote safety and provide awareness and outreach programs to the UC Irvine campus community. The Police Department encourages students to take responsibility for their own safety by taking proactive steps to reduce situations or opportunities where they could become the victim of a crime on campus.

410.3 PROCEDURE
Police officers may be asked to provide safety escorts during the evening hours after the CSO safety escort personnel's shifts end at 0100 hours. This safety escort program is a free service to the campus community.

410.4 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION
The primary mode of transportation for safety escorts is walking. Officers are encouraged to walk the student to his/her destination. In the case of long distance escorts, short staffing and pending calls for service, officers shall transport the escort in a police vehicle.

Officers shall not drive their patrol vehicle while the student, staff or faculty member walks (unless the escorted person specifically requests to do so). If an escorted person requests to walk beside/next to the officer's patrol vehicle, the officer shall advise the Watch Commander about the escorted person's request.

410.5 ESCORT DESTINATION
Escorts are provided to UC Irvine visitors, students, staff, and faculty on the main UC Irvine campus. The UC Irvine Medical Center security officers will handle all escorts at Orange medical facility and other satellite medical facilities they are responsible for providing security services.

Officers will generally escort students to on-campus locations only. However, there will be instances that justify an officer driving an escort to an off-campus location. Such requests will be evaluated by the Watch Commander on a case-by-case basis.

410.6 OFFICER SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS
Before an officer drives an escort to his/her desired destination, they shall take appropriate safety precautions. Officers should place the individual's personal belongings (backpacks, bags, etc.) in the trunk of their police vehicle to provide an extra measure of officer safety. Officers generally
should not search an individual's personal property. If the officer has specific and articulable reasons for doing so, they shall ask for the individual's consent prior to searching any property. Depending upon the circumstances of a safety escort, the primary officer may request assistance from a back-up officer as staffing permits. An officer who has concerns about an individual or group requesting an escort, they shall contact a supervisor immediately. The supervisor shall respond to the officer's location and evaluate the circumstances to determine whether or not the escort should proceed as requested.
Loud Party and Disturbance Calls

411.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide officers with a protocol for responding to and dealing with loud party and/or disturbance calls on the UC Irvine campus. Controlling large parties, gatherings or events in the UC Irvine housing communities and properties owned and operated by the UC Irvine is necessary when such activities disturb the peace and/or threaten the health, safety and/or general welfare of the public. The immediate control of large parties, disturbances or events is essential to helping prevent a significant incident on the UC Irvine campus. A police response to loud party type calls on the UC Irvine campus which involve students and/or their guests takes a lot of police personnel who are taken away from their other assigned duties of protecting the UC Irvine campus community. Loud party/noise complaints which require more than one police response will be handled in a manner that is designed to immediately correct the behavior of the person hosting the event by issuing a citation (monetary fine) for police services that are deemed "above and beyond" what is considered a normal or routine police response.

411.2 DEFINITIONS
Large party, gathering or event is defined as a group of persons who have assembled or are assembling for a social occasion or social activity.

Loud and unreasonable noise is defined as any sound(s) or noise including, but not limited to, musical instruments, music, singing, yelling, or any other form of communication were the sound volume is so loud and of such a duration as to disturb the peace, quiet, comfort, enjoyment, health, and/or safety of one or more persons of ordinary sensibilities who is/are not present at the party or similar event which is the source of such sound or noise.

Responsible person is defined as each or any of the following:
1. Any person actually in charge of the premises from which the loud and unreasonable noise originates;
2. The owner, tenant or other person lawfully occupying the premises from which the loud and unreasonable noise originates;
3. If the person in charge of the premises from which the loud and unreasonable noise originates is a minor, then the parent or legal guardian who resides in, owns or controls the premises shall be deemed a responsible person; or
4. Subject(s) who appear to be causing a disturbance at a location other than the identified responsible party hosting the disturbance

Second response means any and all occasions within the academic school year, after the initial response, when one or more police officers are dispatched to the scene to the same address/location of a loud party, disturbance or similar event.
Loud Party and Disturbance Calls

**Enforcement time frame** is defined as one calendar school year (September through June). When a second or additional noise/disturbance violation occurs after an initial warning by police officers, the responsible person may be issued an additional citation (see *Second response*).

### 411.3 GENERAL NOISE RESTRICTIONS

It shall be unlawful to host or allow to be hosted any party or similar event where there is loud and unreasonable noise. Continuation of any activity prohibited by this section, after written notification by a peace officer the activity is disturbing the comfort, health, peace, safety, quiet enjoyment of one or more persons, shall be prima facie evidence of willful intent within the meaning of this policy.

### 411.4 INITIAL POLICE RESPONSE TO LOUD PARTY/DISTURBANCES/EVENTS

When a police officer(s) responds to any loud party/event, and the officer determines the party/event violates the loud noise restriction, or the party/event disturbs/endangers the public peace, health, safety or general welfare, the officer shall issue a written notice to the responsible person(s) to immediately cease the loud and/or unreasonable noise, or other activity which violates this section.

The officer will also advise the responsible person that a second response to the same location/address or with the same subject(s) who previously received a written notice within the academic school year, will generate another administrative citation and potentially make him/her liable for any monetary fines and/or penalties defined in this section.

If no responsible person is available on the premises when the police are present, or the host refuses to accept a receipt of the notice, a copy of the notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises on each occasion the police respond to the location.

The responding officer will complete a report documenting the incident.

### 411.5 SECOND AND SUBSEQUENT POLICE RESPONSE TO PARTY/DISTURBANCE/EVENTS

The responding police officer(s) shall immediately close and disperse any party/event whenever a second response is required, unless the officer-in-charge of the scene determines the immediate closure would create a greater threat or danger to the public peace, health, safety or general welfare. If, after a written notice is issued pursuant to policy, a second response is necessary to the same location/address or with the same subject(s) who previously received a written notice within the academic school year, all responsible persons shall be jointly and severally liable for penalties as defined in this policy. Administrative citations shall be issued to the responsible person(s) on the second and subsequent responses for the following sections:

**University Student Conduct Policy**

**UP102.15** - Participation in a disturbance of the peace or unlawful assembly (*first response*)

**UP102.16** - Failure to identify oneself to, or comply with the directions of a University official or other public official acting in the performance of his/her duties while on University property or
other public officials in the performance of or the attempt to perform their duties (second and subsequent responses)

If the responding officer deems it necessary, s/he may issue a criminal citation for the following penal code violation:

**California Penal Code. 415(2) CPC** - Any person who maliciously and willfully disturbs another person by loud and unreasonable noise (Requires a private person arrest)

Officers should also be familiar with the University Student Housing Noise and Quiet Hours policies which are as follows:

**UNIVERSITY STUDENT HOUSING POLICIES**

**Undergraduate Housing Policy (Arroyo Vista, Campus Village, Middle Earth and Mesa Court):**

**Noise and Quiet Hours** - Anytime individuals live together in a community, a reasonable level of noise is expected. However, common noise should not impede the ability of others to function effectively. Quiet hours have been established to support the creation of an environment conducive to sleep and study. Regardless of stated quiet hours, the right to quiet supersedes the privilege to make noise. With appropriate approval from the office, and advance notice to the residential community, events may be scheduled that will result in a higher than normal noise level in the community. The staff will give careful consideration to any exception requests and will only grant approval occasionally.

Any resident may request that any other resident or group of residents cease any activity that is interfering with their ability to study, rest, or quietly enjoy the community, unless it is a pre-approved and pre-publicized event. We encourage residents to first address noise issues with each other before requesting staff assistance. Music, musical instruments, television, loud talking, sports equipment, bass, sub woofers, or events that can be heard in another resident's room or apartment can be considered too loud regardless of the time of day. Residents are asked not to direct stereo speakers or other amplification devices facing out of open windows.

**Palo Verde and Verano Place Policy:**

**Noise and Quiet Hours** - Consideration for the rights of others is essential in a multi-unit residential complex. Quiet hours are in effect Sunday through Thursday from 10:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m., and Friday and Saturday from 12:00 midnight to 8:00 a.m. Please note that this does not mean that all noise levels are acceptable before these hours. The rights of other members of the community should always be taken into consideration. An around-the-clock quiet period begins on the Friday prior to mid-term and final exam weeks and extends through the last Friday of mid-term and final exam weeks. If a neighbor requests your cooperation in lowering noise levels so that he/she may study or sleep, please be considerate and keep in mind that their schedule may not be the same as yours.

**American Campus Communities Policy:**
Loud Party and Disturbance Calls

**Noise and Quiet Hours** - Anytime individuals live together in a community, a reasonable level of noise is expected. However, common noise must not impede the ability of others to function effectively. Quiet hours have been established to support the creation of an environment conducive to sleep and study. Regardless of stated quiet hours, the right to quiet supersedes the privilege to make noise.

**OTHER PUBLIC OR PRIVATE VENUES**

Other public or private venues include, but are not limited to, areas such as common living spaces in dormitories, parking lots/structures, club houses, common pool/spa areas, BBQ patios and/or parks. The responding officer may identify a responsible person for the party or event and/or deem all persons present a responsible person if they are being loud and/or unruly. The responding officer shall follow the same protocol outlined in this policy when responding to a call for service at these public or private venues. The responding officer may issue a single Administrative Citation to the responsible person or to every person at the event who remains present at the party/event/disturbance after the first response to vacate the area has been issued to those individuals.

**411.6 FINES AND PENALTIES**

The police officer initially responding to a loud party/event who deems the event to be a violation of this section, shall issue a notice of disturbance card (NDC) to the responsible person(s).

The time frame for the enforcement of this ordinance shall be the UC Irvine calendar school year.

The initial response to a loud party/event call is considered a "warning" as outlined on the NDC.

The second response to a loud party/event call shall carry a fine of $150.00 (U.S.).

The third response to a loud party/event call shall carry a fine of $300.00 (U.S.).

The fourth response to a loud party/event call shall carry a fine of $600.00 (U.S.).

**411.7 REVIEW AND APPEAL PROCESS**

The notice of disturbance review process shall be conducted by Dean of Students Office and will follow the UC Irvine Student Conduct Policy as outlined in section 103.10(G).
Suspicious Activity Reporting

412.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for reporting and investigating suspicious and criminal activity.

412.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Involved party - An individual who has been observed engaging in suspicious activity, as defined in this policy, when no definitive criminal activity can be identified, thus precluding the person's identification as a suspect.

Suspicious activity - Any reported or observed activity that a member reasonably believes may have a nexus to any criminal act or attempted criminal act, or to foreign or domestic terrorism. Race, ethnicity, national origin or religious affiliation should not be considered as factors that create suspicion (although these factors may be used as specific suspect descriptions). Examples of suspicious activity may include, but are not limited to:

- Suspected pre-operational surveillance or intelligence gathering (e.g., photographing security features, asking questions about sensitive security-related subjects).
- Tests of security measures and response to incidents (e.g., “dry run,” creating false alarms, attempts to enter secure areas without authorization).
- Suspicious purchases (e.g., purchasing large quantities of otherwise legal items, such as fertilizer, that could be used to create an explosive or other dangerous device).
- An individual in possession of such things as a hoax explosive or dispersal device, sensitive materials (e.g., passwords, access codes, classified government information), or coded or ciphered literature or correspondence.

Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) - An incident report used to document suspicious activity.

412.2 POLICY
The University of California Irvine Police Department recognizes the need to protect the public from criminal conduct and acts of terrorism and shall lawfully collect, maintain and disseminate information regarding suspicious activities, while safeguarding civil liberties and privacy protections.

412.3 RESPONSIBILITIES
The Support Services Lieutenant and authorized designees will manage SAR activities. Authorized designees should include supervisors who are responsible for department participation in criminal intelligence systems as outlined in the Criminal Organizations Policy.

The responsibilities of the Support Services Lieutenant include, but are not limited to:

(a) Remaining familiar with those databases available to the Department that would facilitate the purpose of this policy.
Suspicious Activity Reporting

(b) Maintaining adequate training in the area of intelligence gathering to ensure no information is being maintained that would violate the law or civil rights of any individual.

(c) Ensuring a process is available that would allow members to report relevant information. The process should be designed to promote efficient and quick reporting, and should not be cumbersome, duplicative or complicated.

(d) Ensuring that members are made aware of the purpose and value of documenting information regarding suspicious activity, as well as the databases and other information resources that are available to the Department.

(e) Ensuring that SAR information is appropriately disseminated to members in accordance with their job responsibilities.

(f) Coordinating investigative follow-up, if appropriate.

(g) Coordinating with any appropriate agency or fusion center.

(h) Ensuring that, as resources are available, the Department conducts outreach that is designed to encourage members of the community to report suspicious activity and that outlines what they should look for and how they should report it (e.g., website, public service announcements).

412.4 REPORTING AND INVESTIGATION
Any department member receiving information regarding suspicious activity should take any necessary immediate and appropriate action, including a request for tactical response or immediate notification of specialized entities, when applicable. Any non-sworn member who receives such information should ensure that it is passed on to an officer in a timely manner.

If the suspicious activity is not directly related to a reportable crime, the member should prepare a SAR and include information about involved parties and the circumstances of the incident. If, during any investigation, an officer becomes aware of suspicious activity that is unrelated to the current investigation, the information should be documented separately in a SAR and not included in the original incident report. The report number of the original incident should be included in the SAR as a cross reference. A SAR should be processed as any other incident report.

412.5 HANDLING INFORMATION
The Records Bureau will forward copies of SARs, in a timely manner, to the following:

- Detective Bureau supervisor
- Crime Analysis Unit
- Other authorized designees
Civil Disputes

413.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides members of the University of California Irvine Police Department with guidance for addressing conflicts between persons when no criminal investigation or enforcement action is warranted (e.g., civil matters), with the goal of minimizing any potential for violence or criminal acts.

The Domestic Violence Policy will address specific legal mandates related to domestic violence court orders. References in this policy to “court orders” apply to any order of a court that does not require arrest or enforcement by the terms of the order or by California law.

413.2 POLICY
The University of California Irvine Police Department recognizes that a law enforcement presence at a civil dispute can play an important role in the peace and safety of the community. Subject to available resources, members of this department will assist at the scene of civil disputes with the primary goal of safeguarding persons and property, preventing criminal activity and maintaining the peace. When handling civil disputes, members will remain impartial, maintain a calm presence, give consideration to all sides and refrain from giving legal or inappropriate advice.

413.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS
When appropriate, members handling a civil dispute should encourage the involved parties to seek the assistance of resolution services or take the matter to the civil courts. Members must not become personally involved in disputes and shall at all times remain impartial.

While not intended to be an exhaustive list, members should give considerations to the following when handling civil disputes:

(a) Civil disputes tend to be confrontational and members should be alert that they can escalate to violence very quickly. De-escalation techniques should be used when appropriate.
(b) Members should not dismiss alleged or observed criminal violations as a civil matter and should initiate the appropriate investigation and report when criminal activity is apparent.
(c) Members shall not provide legal advice, however, when appropriate, members should inform the parties when they are at risk of violating criminal laws.
(d) Members are reminded that they shall not enter a residence or other non-public location without legal authority including valid consent.
(e) Members should not take an unreasonable amount of time assisting in these matters and generally should contact a supervisor if it appears that peacekeeping efforts longer than 30 minutes are warranted.
Civil Disputes

413.4 COURT ORDERS
Disputes involving court orders can be complex. Where no mandate exists for an officer to make an arrest for a violation of a court order, the matter should be addressed by documenting any apparent court order violation in a report. If there appears to be a more immediate need for enforcement action, the investigating officer should consult a supervisor prior to making any arrest.

If a person appears to be violating the terms of a court order but is disputing the validity of the order or its applicability, the investigating officer should document the following:

(a) The person’s knowledge of the court order or whether proof of service exists.
(b) Any specific reason or rationale the involved person offers for not complying with the terms of the order.

A copy of the court order should be attached to the report when available. The report should be forwarded to the appropriate prosecutor. The report should also be forwarded to the court issuing the order with a notice that the report was also forwarded to the prosecutor for review.

413.4.1 STANDBY REQUESTS
Officer responding to a call for standby assistance to retrieve property should meet the person requesting assistance at a neutral location to discuss the process. The person should be advised that items that are disputed will not be allowed to be removed. The member may advise the person to seek private legal advice as to the distribution of disputed property.

Members should accompany the person to the location of the property. Members should ask if the other party will allow removal of the property or whether the other party would remove the property.

If the other party is uncooperative, the person requesting standby assistance should be instructed to seek private legal advice and obtain a court order to obtain the items. Officers should not order the other party to allow entry or the removal of any items. If there is a restraining or similar order against the person requesting standby assistance, that person should be asked to leave the scene or they may be subject to arrest for violation of the order.

If the other party is not present at the location, the member will not allow entry into the location or the removal of property from the location.

413.5 VEHICLES AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
Officers may be faced with disputes regarding possession or ownership of vehicles or other personal property. Officers may review documents provided by parties or available databases (e.g., vehicle registration), but should be aware that legal possession of vehicles or personal property can be complex. Generally, officers should not take any enforcement action unless a crime is apparent. The people and the vehicle or personal property involved should be identified and the incident documented.

413.6 REAL PROPERTY
Disputes over possession or occupancy of real property (e.g., land, homes, and apartments) should generally be handled through a person seeking a court order.
Medical Aid and Response

414.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy recognizes that members often encounter persons who appear to be in need of medical aid and establishes a law enforcement response to such situations.

414.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the University of California Irvine Police Department that all officers and other designated members be trained to provide emergency medical aid and to facilitate an emergency medical response.

414.3 FIRST RESPONDING MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Whenever practicable, members should take appropriate steps to provide initial medical aid (e.g., first aid, CPR and use of an automated external defibrillator (AED) in accordance with their training and current certification levels. This should be done for those in need of immediate care and only when the member can safely do so.

Prior to initiating medical aid, the member should contact the Communications Center and request response by emergency medical services (EMS) as the member deems appropriate.

Members should follow universal precautions when providing medical aid, such as wearing gloves and avoiding contact with bodily fluids, consistent with the Communicable Diseases Policy. Members should use a barrier or bag device to perform rescue breathing.

When requesting EMS, the member should provide the Communications Center with information for relay to EMS personnel in order to enable an appropriate response, including:

(a) The location where EMS is needed.
(b) The nature of the incident.
(c) Any known scene hazards.
(d) Information on the person in need of EMS, such as:
   1. Signs and symptoms as observed by the member.
   2. Changes in apparent condition.
   3. Number of patients, sex and age, if known.
   4. Whether the person is conscious, breathing and alert, or is believed to have consumed drugs or alcohol.
   5. Whether the person is showing signs or symptoms of excited delirium or other agitated chaotic behavior.

Members should stabilize the scene whenever practicable while awaiting the arrival of EMS. Members should not direct EMS personnel whether to transport the person for treatment.
414.4 TRANSPORTING ILL AND INJURED PERSONS
Except in extraordinary cases where alternatives are not reasonably available, members should not transport persons who are unconscious, who have serious injuries or who may be seriously ill. EMS personnel should be called to handle patient transportation.

Officers should search any person for weapons who is in custody before releasing that person to EMS for transport.

An officer should accompany any person in custody during transport in an ambulance when requested by EMS personnel, when it reasonably appears necessary to provide security, when it is necessary for investigative purposes or when so directed by a supervisor.

Members should not provide emergency escort for medical transport or civilian vehicles.

414.5 PERSONS REFUSING EMS CARE
If a person who is not in custody refuses EMS care or refuses to be transported to a medical facility, an officer shall not force that person to receive care or be transported. However, members may assist EMS personnel when EMS personnel determine the person lacks mental capacity to understand the consequences of refusing medical care or to make an informed decision and the lack of immediate medical attention may result in serious bodily injury or the death of the person.

In cases where mental illness may be a factor, the officer should consider proceeding with a 72-hour treatment and evaluation commitment (5150 commitment) process in accordance with the Mental Illness Commitments Policy.

If an officer believes that a person who is in custody requires EMS care and the person refuses, he/she should encourage the person to receive medical treatment. The officer may also consider contacting a family member to help persuade the person to agree to treatment or who may be able to authorize treatment for the person.

If the person still refuses, the officer will require the person to be transported to the nearest medical facility. In such cases, the officer should consult with a supervisor prior to the transport.

Members shall not sign refusal-for-treatment forms or forms accepting financial responsibility for treatment.

414.5.1 SICK OR INJURED ARRESTEE
If an arrestee appears ill or injured, or claims illness or injury, he/she should be medically cleared prior to booking. If the officer has reason to believe the arrestee is feigning injury or illness, the officer should contact a supervisor, who will determine whether medical clearance will be obtained prior to booking.

If the jail or detention facility refuses to accept custody of an arrestee based on medical screening, the officer should note the name of the facility person refusing to accept custody and the reason for refusal, and should notify a supervisor to determine the appropriate action.
Arrestees who appear to have a serious medical issue should be transported by ambulance. Officers shall not transport an arrestee to a hospital without a supervisor’s approval.

414.6 MEDICAL ATTENTION RELATED TO USE OF FORCE
Specific guidelines for medical attention for injuries sustained from a use of force may be found in the Use of Force, Handcuffing and Restraints, Control Devices and Techniques, and Conducted Energy Device policies.

414.7 AIR AMBULANCE
Generally, when on-scene, EMS personnel will be responsible for determining whether an air ambulance response should be requested. An air ambulance may be appropriate when there are victims with life-threatening injuries or who require specialized treatment (e.g., gunshot wounds, burns, obstetrical cases), and distance or other known delays will affect the EMS response.

The Operations Lieutenant should develop guidelines for air ambulance landings or enter into local operating agreements for the use of air ambulances, as applicable. In creating those guidelines, the Department should identify:

- Responsibility and authority for designating a landing zone and determining the size of the landing zone.
- Responsibility for securing the area and maintaining that security once the landing zone is identified.
- Consideration of the air ambulance provider’s minimum standards for proximity to vertical obstructions and surface composition (e.g., dirt, gravel, pavement, concrete, grass).
- Consideration of the air ambulance provider’s minimum standards for horizontal clearance from structures, fences, power poles, antennas or roadways.
- Responsibility for notifying the appropriate highway or transportation agencies if a roadway is selected as a landing zone.
- Procedures for ground personnel to communicate with flight personnel during the operation.

One department member at the scene should be designated as the air ambulance communications contact. Headlights, spotlights and flashlights should not be aimed upward at the air ambulance. Members should direct vehicle and pedestrian traffic away from the landing zone.

Members should follow these cautions when near an air ambulance:

- Never approach the aircraft until signaled by the flight crew.
- Always approach the aircraft from the front.
- Avoid the aircraft’s tail rotor area.
- Wear eye protection during landing and take-off.
- Do not carry or hold items, such as IV bags, above the head.
• Ensure that no one smokes near the aircraft.

414.8 AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR (AED) USE
A member may use an AED only after receiving appropriate training from an approved public safety first aid and CPR course (22 CCR 100014; 22 CCR 100017; 22 CCR 100018).

414.8.1 AED USER RESPONSIBILITY
Members who are issued AEDs for use in department vehicles should check the AED at the beginning of the shift to ensure it is properly charged and functioning. Any AED that is not functioning properly will be taken out of service and given to the Training Manager who is responsible for ensuring appropriate maintenance.

Following use of an AED, the device shall be cleaned and/or decontaminated as required. The electrodes and/or pads will be replaced as recommended by the AED manufacturer.

Any member who uses an AED should contact the Communications Center as soon as possible and request response by EMS.

414.8.2 AED REPORTING
Any member using an AED will complete an incident report detailing its use.

414.8.3 AED TRAINING AND MAINTENANCE
The Training Manager should ensure appropriate training and refresher training is provided to members authorized to use an AED. A list of authorized members and training records shall be made available for inspection by the local EMS agency (LEMSA) or EMS authority upon request (22 CCR 100021; 22 CCR 100022; 22 CCR 100029).

The Training Manager is responsible for ensuring AED devices are appropriately maintained and will retain records of all maintenance in accordance with the established records retention schedule (22 CCR 100021).

414.9 ADMINISTRATION OF OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION
Trained members may administer opioid overdose medication (Civil Code § 1714.22; Business and Professions Code § 4119.9).

414.9.1 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION USER RESPONSIBILITIES AND USE
Members who are qualified to administer opioid overdose medication, such as Naloxone, should handle, store and administer the medication consistent with their training. Members should check the medication and associated administration equipment at the beginning of their shift to ensure they are serviceable and not expired. Any expired medication or unserviceable administration equipment should be removed from service and given to the Operations Lieutenant.

Officers who have completed the mandated Naloxone training by HCA/EMS are authorized to administer Naloxone when they reasonably believe someone is experiencing an opioid-related
Medical Aid and Response

overdose. Personnel will treat the incident as a medical emergency and follow these steps when performing this intervention:

(a) Confirm emergency personnel are responding;
(b) Maintain universal precautions;
(c) Perform patient assessment;
(d) Determine unresponsiveness;
(e) Update dispatch of potential overdose state;
(f) Follow Naloxone protocol;
(g) Immediately notify responding emergency personnel that Naloxone has been administered;
(h) Notify a patrol Sergeant.

Any member who administers an opioid overdose medication should contact the Communications Center as soon as possible and request response by EMS.

414.9.2 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION REPORTING
Upon completion of the incident, Officers will submit an incident report detailing the nature of the incident, the care the patient received and the fact Naloxone was deployed. A copy of the report will be forwarded to the Naloxone Program Coordinator who will track and monitor the use of Naloxone.

The Operations Lieutenant will ensure that the Records Analyst is provided enough information to meet applicable state reporting requirements.

414.9.3 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION TRAINING
The Training Manager should ensure initial and refresher training is provided to members authorized to administer opioid overdose medication. Training should be coordinated with the local health department and comply with the requirements in 22 CCR 100019 and any applicable POST standards (Civil Code § 1714.22).

414.9.4 MAINTENANCE AND REPLACEMENT
The daily inspection of Naloxone kits will be the responsibility of officers who are assigned the kit for field deployment. Officers should handle, store and administer the medication consistent with their training. Officers should check the medication and associated administration equipment at the beginning of their shift to ensure they are serviceable and not expired. Any expired medication or unserviceable administration equipment should be removed from service and reported to the Operations Lieutenant. Replacement kits will be issued by the Operations Lieutenant during normal working hours. Several kits will also be placed in the Watch Commanders office should an officer need a new kit after hours or on weekends.
414.9.5 PROGRAM COORDINATOR
The Operations Division Lieutenant will serve as the department’s Program Coordinator and will work in collaboration with the HCA/EMS. The Program Coordinator will be responsible for tracking, storage, maintenance, replacement of Naloxone kits and reviewing Naloxone use reports.

414.9.6 DESTRUCTION OF OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION
The Operations Lieutenant shall ensure the destruction of any expired opioid overdose medication (Business and Professions Code § 4119.9).

414.9.7 OPIOID OVERDOSE MEDICATION RECORD MANAGEMENT
Records regarding acquisition and disposition of opioid overdose medications shall be maintained and retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule and at a minimum of three years from the date the record was created (Business and Professions Code § 4119.9).
Crisis Intervention Incidents

415.1 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.

415.1.1 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.

415.2 POLICY
The University of California Irvine 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.

415.3 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.

415.4 COORDINATION WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS
The Chief of Police should designate an appropriate Lieutenant 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.

415.5 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.

415.6 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.

415.7 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.
415.8 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.

(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 Lieutenant.

Evaluate whether a critical incident stress management debriefing for involved members is warranted.

415.9 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. The Lieutenant will provide a summary of all crisis intervention incidents (i.e. Threat Assessments and/or Mental Health) to the Consultation Team, who will ensure appropriate resources and follow-up are provided.

415.9.1 DIVERSION
Individuals who are not being arrested should be processed in accordance with the Mental Illness Commitments Policy.

415.10 NON-SWORN INTERACTION WITH PEOPLE IN CRISIS
Non-sworn members may be required to interact with persons in crisis in an administrative capacity, such as dispatching, records request, and animal control issues.

(a) Members should treat all individuals equally and with dignity and respect.

(b) If a member believes that he/she is interacting with a person in crisis, he/she should proceed patiently and in a calm manner.

(c) Members should be aware and understand that the person may make unusual or bizarre claims or requests.
Crisis Intervention Incidents

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.

415.11 EVALUATION
The Lieutenant designated to coordinate the crisis intervention strategy for this department should ensure that a thorough review and analysis of the department response to these incidents is conducted annually. The report will not include identifying information pertaining to any involved individuals, officers or incidents and will be submitted to the Chief of Police through the chain of command.

415.12 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).
647(f) P.C. Booking Procedure at the Newport Beach Police Department Jail

416.1 POLICY
It is the policy of this department to allow officers to book 647 (f) P.C. individuals into the Newport Beach Police Department’s jail facility.

416.2 PURPOSE
The purpose of this policy is to provide officers with instructions on the booking process for 647(f) PC (“Safe onto Sober” - S.O.S Program) arrestees at the Newport Beach Police Department's jail facility.

416.3 PROCEDURES PRIOR TO ARRIVING AT THE NEWPORT BEACH PD JAIL
Officers shall request a UC Irvine Police Department DR number. If the detainee is female, the officer shall call the Newport Beach Police Department (NBPD) to determine if they have a female jailer on duty who can process the female detainee. If the detainee is diabetic or has some other significant medical issue, the officer must first ensure the detainee has been medically cleared prior to arriving at NBPD. The officer must complete a 5.8 pre-booking form in the field prior to arriving at the NBPD jail. The officer must ask the on duty UC Irvine Police Dispatcher to place a courtesy call ahead to NBPD. The officer will complete a warrant check of the detainee prior to his/her transport to NBPD.

416.4 PROCEDURES AFTER ARRIVING AT THE NEWPORT BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT JAIL
The NBPD station is located in the city of Newport Beach on Santa Barbara Drive east of Jamboree. The jail's sally port is located to the left of the public lobby entrance. The officer must follow the below steps to process their 647 (f) detainee:

1. When the officer arrives at NBPD, they should park in front of the sally port roll-up gate. The detention officer will acknowledge the officer on their CCTV camera system and open the security gate.

2. Enter the sally port area and drive the patrol vehicle forward to the furthest point possible in the sally port.

3. Store/secure all duty and backup firearms either inside the patrol vehicle's trunk or use one of the jail facility's gun lockers.

4. Search the subject thoroughly.

5. Wait for the detention officer to open the metal door to the booking area; the door will open automatically.
6. Enter the jail facility’s uncuffing area. Advise the subject to undress to only one layer of clothing (no jackets, belts, ball caps or jewelry). Assist the subject as needed.
   a. Have the subject remove his/her shoes.
   b. Check subject's socks for weapons, drugs or other illegal contraband.
   c. Place the subject's extra clothing, shoes and property into one of the plastic property bins.
   d. The subject must remain in the uncuffing area for questioning and triage by the NBPD jail staff.

7. Take the subject's property behind the counter where the detention officers are located. Use the right side counter area - facing the uncuffing area. The detention officer will inventory the subject's property in your presence or instruct you further on what they would like you to do.

8. Either the jailer will call the Watch Commander or provide you with the Watch Commander's extension so he can be informed of who you are (e.g., "Station 11 Officer Jones") and the type of arrest you are processing.

9. After the subject is transferred to the custody of the NBPD jail staff, the officer may reload his/her weapon(s) and park their patrol vehicle at the back (south side) of the station.

416.5 REPORT COMPLETION AND SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Officers must follow the report completion and submission requirements listed below.

1. Enter the station by using the door code listed in the RiMS premise file for NBPD.

2. Take the elevator to the 2nd floor report writing area. The report writing room connects to the Watch Commander's office.

3. Inform the Watch Commander your subject will be released per 849(b)(2) PC, unless the subject has committed other crimes such as a 148 PC, 594 PC or they committed a crime(s) while in the NBPD jail facility.

4. Obtain the UC Irvine Police Department's supervisor approval to release the subject per 849(b)(2) PC and complete a 849(b)(2) PC form. Document the name of the UCIPD supervisor who approved the 849(b)(2) PC on the completed release form. Provide the release form to the Newport Beach PD Watch Commander.

5. Return to the first floor and exit the station to the back parking lot.

6. Drive around to the east side of the Police Department building and use the automatic exit that leads onto Santa Barbara.

7. Officers shall complete their UCIPD DR report to document the arrest/detention and obtain a supervisor's report approval prior to the end of the shift. The officer shall immediately fax a copy of their approved report to the Newport Police Department's Record's Bureau at (949) 644-3794.
Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

417.1 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.

417.2 POLICY
The University of California Irvine 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.

417.3 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.

417.4 OFFICER RESPONSE
Officers should promptly request that a supervisor respond to the scene whenever it appears that anyone recording activities may be interfering with an investigation or it is believed that the recording may be evidence. If practicable, officers should wait for the supervisor to arrive before taking enforcement action or seizing any cameras or recording media.
Whenever practicable, officers or supervisors should give clear and concise warnings to individuals who are conducting themselves in a manner that would cause their recording or behavior to be unlawful. Accompanying the warnings should be clear directions on what an individual can do to be compliant; directions should be specific enough to allow compliance. For example, rather than directing an individual to clear the area, an officer could advise the person that he/she may continue observing and recording from the sidewalk across the street.

If an arrest or other significant enforcement activity is taken as the result of a recording that interferes with law enforcement activity, officers shall document in a report the nature and extent of the interference or other unlawful behavior and the warnings that were issued.

417.5 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.

417.6 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.
Public Recording of Law Enforcement Activity

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.

Recording devices and media that are seized will be submitted within the guidelines of the Property and Evidence Policy.
Watch Commanders

418.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Each patrol shift must be directed by supervisors who are capable of making decisions and communicating in a manner consistent with departmental policies, procedures, practices, functions and objectives. To accomplish this goal, a Sergeant heads each watch.

418.2 DESIGNATION AS ACTING WATCH COMMANDER
When a Sergeant is unavailable for duty as Watch Commander, in most instances the senior qualified corporal shall be designated as acting Watch Commander. This policy does not preclude designating a less senior corporal as an acting Watch Commander when operational needs require or training permits.
Contacts and Temporary Detentions

419.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for temporarily detaining but not arresting persons in the field, conducting field interviews (FI) and pat-down searches, and the taking and disposition of photographs.

419.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Consensual encounter - When an officer contacts an individual but does not create a detention through words, actions, or other means. In other words, a reasonable individual would believe that his/her contact with the officer is voluntary.

Field interview - The brief detainment of an individual, whether on foot or in a vehicle, based on reasonable suspicion for the purpose of determining the individual's identity and resolving the officer's suspicions.

Field photographs - Posed photographs taken of a person during a contact, temporary detention, or arrest in the field. Undercover surveillance photographs of an individual and recordings captured by the normal operation of a Mobile Audio Video (MAV) system, body-worn camera, or public safety camera when persons are not posed for the purpose of photographing are not considered field photographs.

Pat-down search - A type of search used by officers in the field to check an individual for dangerous weapons. It involves a thorough patting-down of clothing to locate any weapons or dangerous items that could pose a danger to the officer, the detainee, or others.

Reasonable suspicion - When, under the totality of the circumstances, an officer has articulable facts that criminal activity may be afoot and a particular person is connected with that possible criminal activity.

Temporary detention - When an officer intentionally, through words, actions, or physical force, causes an individual to reasonably believe he/she is required to restrict his/her movement without an actual arrest. Temporary detentions also occur when an officer actually restrains a person’s freedom of movement.

419.2 POLICY
The University of California Irvine Police Department respects the right of the public to be free from unreasonable searches or seizures. Due to an unlimited variety of situations confronting the officer, the decision to temporarily detain a person and complete a field interview (FI), pat-down search, or field photograph shall be left to the officer based on the totality of the circumstances, officer safety considerations, and constitutional safeguards.
419.3 FIELD INTERVIEWS
Based on observance of suspicious circumstances or upon information from investigation, an officer may initiate the stop of a person, and conduct an FI, when there is articulable, reasonable suspicion to do so. A person, however, shall not be detained longer than is reasonably necessary to resolve the officer’s suspicion.

Nothing in this policy is intended to discourage consensual contacts. Frequent casual contact with consenting individuals is encouraged by the University of California Irvine Police Department to strengthen community involvement, community awareness, and problem identification.

419.3.1 INITIATING A FIELD INTERVIEW
When initiating the stop, the officer should be able to point to specific facts which, when considered with the totality of the circumstances, reasonably warrant the stop. Such facts include but are not limited to an individual’s:

(a) Appearance or demeanor suggesting that he/she is part of a criminal enterprise or is engaged in a criminal act
(b) Actions suggesting that he/she is engaged in a criminal activity
(c) Presence in an area at an inappropriate hour of the day or night
(d) Presence in a particular area is suspicious
(e) Carrying of suspicious objects or items
(f) Excessive clothes for the climate or clothes bulging in a manner that suggest he/she is carrying a dangerous weapon
(g) Location in proximate time and place to an alleged crime
(h) Physical description or clothing worn that matches a suspect in a recent crime
(i) Prior criminal record or involvement in criminal activity as known by the officer

419.4 PAT-DOWN SEARCHES
Once a valid stop has been made, and consistent with the officer’s training and experience, an officer may pat a suspect’s outer clothing for weapons if the officer has a reasonable, articulable suspicion the suspect may pose a safety risk. The purpose of this limited search is not to discover evidence of a crime, but to allow the officer to pursue the investigation without fear of violence. Circumstances that may establish justification for performing a pat-down search include but are not limited to:

(a) The type of crime suspected, particularly in crimes of violence where the use or threat of deadly weapons is involved.
(b) Where more than one suspect must be handled by a single officer.
(c) The hour of the day and the location or neighborhood where the stop takes place.
(d) Prior knowledge of the suspect’s use of force and/or propensity to carry weapons.
(e) The actions and demeanor of the suspect.
Visual indications which suggest that the suspect is carrying a firearm or other weapon. Whenever practicable, a pat-down search should not be conducted by a lone officer. A cover officer should be positioned to ensure safety and should not be involved in the search.

419.5 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS
All available databases should be searched before photographing any field detainee. If a photograph is not located, or if an existing photograph no longer resembles the detainee, the officer shall carefully consider, among other things, the factors listed below.

419.5.1 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITH CONSENT
Field photographs may be taken when the subject being photographed knowingly and voluntarily gives consent. When taking a consensual photograph, the officer should have the individual read and sign the appropriate form accompanying the photograph.

419.5.2 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITHOUT CONSENT
Field photographs may be taken without consent only if they are taken during a detention that is based upon reasonable suspicion of criminal activity, and the photograph serves a legitimate law enforcement purpose related to the detention. The officer must be able to articulate facts that reasonably indicate that the subject was involved in or was about to become involved in criminal conduct. The subject should not be ordered to remove or lift any clothing for the purpose of taking a photograph.

If, prior to taking a photograph, the officer’s reasonable suspicion of criminal activity has been dispelled, the detention must cease and the photograph should not be taken.

All field photographs and related reports shall be submitted to a supervisor and retained in compliance with this policy.

419.5.3 DISPOSITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS
All detainee photographs must be adequately labeled and submitted to the Watch Commander with either an associated FI card or other documentation explaining the nature of the contact. If an individual is photographed as a suspect in a particular crime, the photograph should be submitted as an evidence item in the related case, following standard evidence procedures.

If a photograph is not associated with an investigation where a case number has been issued, the Watch Commander should review and forward the photograph to one of the following locations:

(a) If the photograph and associated FI or documentation is relevant to criminal organization/enterprise enforcement, the Watch Commander will forward the photograph and documents to the designated criminal intelligence system supervisor. The supervisor will ensure the photograph and supporting documents are retained as prescribed in the Criminal Organizations Policy.

(b) Photographs that do not qualify for retention in a criminal intelligence system or temporary information file shall be forwarded to the Records Bureau.
When a photograph is taken in association with a particular case, the investigator may use such photograph in a photo lineup. Thereafter, the individual photograph should be retained as a part of the case file. All other photographs shall be retained in accordance with the established records retention schedule.

419.5.4 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES
While it is recognized that field photographs often become valuable investigative tools, supervisors should monitor such practices in view of the above listed considerations. This is not to imply that supervisor approval is required before each photograph is taken.

Access to, and use of, field photographs shall be strictly limited to law enforcement purposes.

419.6 WITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVIEWS
Because potential witnesses to an incident may become unavailable or the integrity of their statements compromised with the passage of time, officers should, when warranted by the seriousness of the case, take reasonable steps to promptly coordinate with an on-scene supervisor and/or criminal investigator to utilize available members for the following:

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

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

420.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide patrol officers with procedural guidelines when responding to active shooter incidents.

420.1.1 INTRODUCTION
It is not unusual for a tactical team to arrive at the scene of a barricade incident and find that patrol personnel have contained the suspect within a secure perimeter. There is generally time for the tactical team to deploy their personnel without serious concern of suspect escape. Once the incident has been isolated, time enables patrol and/or tactical personnel to formulate a structured and deliberate plan.

But there are also scenarios that require immediate action and rapid deployment of patrol personnel prior to the arrival of the tactical team. In these cases delayed deployment could have catastrophic consequences. These scenarios often involve an ongoing "shots fired" or "downed officer/citizen rescue." The 1997 Bank of America robbery and subsequent shootout with Los Angeles Police Officers in North Hollywood, CA was one such event.

Scenarios such as the 1980 McDonald's Restaurant massacre in San Ysidro, CA and the 1999 Schoolyard massacre in Littleton, CO are two such incidents that required immediate action and rapid deployment from initial law enforcement responders.

420.1.2 DEFINITION
Immediate Action Rapid Deployment may be defined as "The swift and immediate deployment of law enforcement resources to on-going, life-threatening situations where delayed deployment could otherwise result in death or great bodily injury to innocent persons."

Immediate Action Deployment tactics are not a substitute for conventional response tactics to a barricaded gunman.

420.2 WHEN TO DEPLOY
The following are examples of when Active Shooter tactics may be employed. Such situations include, but are not limited to:

420.2.1 AGGRESSIVE DEADLY BEHAVIOR
The event is on-going and the suspect(s) is actively engaged in causing death or great bodily injury. This may be the result of:

(a) An "active shooter."
(b) An attack with edged weapons.
(c) Placing and/or detonating explosive devices.
Active Shooter Incidents

420.2.2 CITIZEN/OFFICER RESCUE
   (a) A citizen or law enforcement officer is gravely wounded and delayed recovery could result in their demise.
   (b) The suspect may or may not be actively involved in an assault, however, an assault is imminent and immediate recovery is crucial.
   (c) Due to the location of the victim(s), an immediate recovery may be necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm.

420.3 INITIAL RESPONDER
The initial responder is most likely to be a patrol unit. The actions of the initial responder are critical and certain guidelines should be followed:

420.3.1 ASSESS SITUATION
   (a) Establish an Incident Commander (IC). This is generally the responsibility of the senior officer on the scene. The IC responsibility can later be assumed by the first arriving supervisor.
   (b) Request appropriate resources:
      1. Additional patrol units.
      3. SWAT.
      4. Bomb squad.
      5. Fire Department.
   (c) Determine if Immediate Action- Rapid Deployment tactics are necessary.

420.3.2 BROADCAST SITUATION TO RESPONDING UNITS
   (a) Location and number of suspects (if known).
   (b) Types(s) of weapons involved.
   (c) Type of location involved.
   (d) Safe approach route.
   (e) Incident Command Post location, if possible.

420.3.3 ASSEMBLE CONTACT OR RECOVERY TEAM
   (a) Team Composition
      1. Team Leader - delegates team member responsibilities, formulates and implements plan.
      2. Assistant Team Leader - communicates with responding units during deployment and acts as a "rescue or contact officer" and may deploy a rifle.
Active Shooter Incidents

3. Designated Cover Officer - deploys a rifle. Provides cover during entry and egress if necessary.

4. Rescue or Contact Officer - general purpose, conducts search, handles recovery of victims or engages suspect if necessary, and may deploy a rifle.

(b) Equipment

1. Urban Police Rifle
2. Ballistic vest and helmet
3. Radio
4. Flashlight
5. Raid jacket or visible identification (for plain clothes officers)
6. Handcuffs
7. Ballistic shield (as needed or appropriate)

(c) Contact Team - The conduct of the Contact Team should be as follows:

1. Stop deadly behavior
2. Limit suspect(s) movement
3. Prevent escape
4. Continue past victims
5. Communicate progress to responders
6. Provide preliminary assessment
7. Victim(s) location and medical needs (prioritize if possible - dead vs. living)
8. Explosives-types and location
9. Suspect(s) description and location
10. Types of weapons (if known)

(d) Rescue/Recovery Team - The conduct of the Rescue Team should be as follows:

1. Priority is the rescue and recovery of the victim(s).
   (a) Enter and/or approach location to locate victim(s).
   (b) Report suspect(s) location, if possible.
   (c) Extract victim(s) to a safe area and notify the Incident Commander.
   (d) Notify medical personnel, if necessary.

2. When multiple victims are present:
   (a) Expand Rescue Team size and number of teams.
   (b) Emphasize custody and control.
   (c) Initiate identification and accountability of victims.
3. Coordinate actions with the Contact Team leader and responding personnel.

420.4 USE OF DEADLY FORCE
When the suspect(s) behavior presents an immediate threat of death or great bodily injury to an innocent person, it may become necessary to use deadly force to stop that behavior. There is no exception to the law or policy. The following principles will apply:

(a) Based on IDOL (Immediate Defense of Life).
(b) Utilized to stop the threat.
(c) The law- "Objectively Reasonable."
(d) Individual Officer makes the decision.

420.5 SUPPRESSIVE FIRE
When officer's movements across an open and unprotected area are jeopardized by the suspect(s) deadly behavior, "Cover" or "Suppressive" fire can be used. In those situations, a high volume of weapons fire is directed toward the suspect(s) thereby allowing the officers' movement. This tactic can be deployed against a "target specific" threat (active shooter) or toward a "specific threat area" (known area occupied by the suspect). This is a worst-case scenario and should only be deployed when other options are not reasonable. When using suppressive fire, consider the following:

(a) This tactic must be communicated to all concerned personnel before being deployed.
(b) When moving under fire, officers utilize controlled suppressive fire in an attempt to stop deadly behavior.
(c) During Officer/Citizen rescue operations or moving to gain a tactical advantage, officers utilize controlled cover fire to prevent the suspect from initiating deadly behavior.
(d) Suppressive fire should not be used if deployment of that tactic places innocent persons at greater risk than those actions of the suspect(s).
(e) Consider significant time lapses between the last observed suspect(s) activity and intended employment of suppressive fire.

420.6 EXPECTATIONS UPON ENTRY
The aforementioned scenarios bring with them a host of problems. These problems will include, but are not limited to the following:

(a) Noise from alarms, people screaming, etc.
(b) Confusion, victims hiding and frightened - not responding to law enforcement directions.
(c) Carnage-possibly of the very young.
(d) Fire and sprinkler operations.
Active Shooter Incidents

(e) Encountering explosives:
1. Visually inspect device for potential detonation-timing device, trip wire, lit fuse, etc..
2. Limit use of radios when informing others of device location.
3. Identify and, if possible, verbally report location(s) of device(s) - post officer to control effected area, if possible.
4. Do not move or touch them.
5. Move past device when part of a "Contact" or "Rescue" team.

420.7 SWAT
When tactical team personnel arrive on scene, they are generally better equipped and trained to resolve crisis scenarios, however, continued assistance by initial responders is critical. As soon as practical:

(a) Coordinate and relinquish contact responsibility.
(b) Assist with containment responsibilities if necessary.
(c) Assist with rescue teams if necessary.
(d) Act as a "pathfinder" for SWAT personnel.
   1. Direct to last known location of suspect(s).
   2. Report location of explosives.
   3. Provide any pertinent information such as suspect description, weapons, etc..

420.8 COMMAND AND CONTROL
Command and Control issues are paramount when dealing with large-scale crisis events. Disseminating information and coordinating resources is critical. The expeditious establishment of Command and Control will enhance the probability of a shift resolution.

(a) Command Post (CP)
   1. Establish out of the line of fire and outside of the perimeter.
   2. Provides easy access to the target area.
   3. Telephonic capabilities.
   4. Liaison officer or manager of crisis site.

(b) Staging areas
   1. Tactical.
   2. Bomb Squad.
   3. Investigative.
   4. Uniformed personnel.
Active Shooter Incidents

(c) Incident Command System (ICS)
   1. Control of dissemination of accurate information.
   2. Assign a logistics officer.
   3. Assign an intelligence officer.
   4. Assign a public information officer (PIO) to interact with the media, liaison officer between police and victim's relatives.
   5. Investigative, perimeter and debriefing groups.
   6. Area established for check in/out within staging area.

(d) Multi-Agency Issues
   1. Multi-Agency assignments, liaison officers, radio frequencies, etc.,
   2. Coordinate search and recovery teams, areas to be searched, etc..
Hostage and Barricade Incidents

421.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for situations where officers have legal cause to contact, detain or arrest a person, and the person refuses to submit to the lawful requests of the officers by remaining in a structure or vehicle and/or by taking a hostage.

The scope of this policy is not intended to address all variables that officers encounter during their initial response or when a hostage or barricade situation has developed. This policy does not require or purport to recommend specific strategies or tactics for resolution as each incident is a dynamic and rapidly evolving event.

421.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Barricade situation - An incident where a person maintains a position of cover or concealment and ignores or resists law enforcement personnel, and it is reasonable to believe the subject is armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon.

Hostage situation - An incident where it is reasonable to believe a person is:
   (a) Unlawfully held by a hostage-taker as security so that specified terms or conditions will be met.
   (b) Unlawfully held against his/her will under threat or actual use of force.

421.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the University of California Irvine Police Department to address hostage and barricade situations with due regard for the preservation of life and balancing the risk of injury, while obtaining the safe release of hostages, apprehending offenders and securing available evidence.

421.3 COMMUNICATION
When circumstances permit, initial responding officers should try to establish and maintain lines of communication with a barricaded person or hostage-taker. Officers should attempt to identify any additional subjects, inquire about victims and injuries, seek the release of hostages, gather intelligence information, identify time-sensitive demands or conditions and obtain the suspect's surrender.

When available, department-authorized negotiators should respond to the scene as soon as practicable and assume communication responsibilities. Negotiators are permitted to exercise flexibility in each situation based upon their training, the circumstances presented, suspect actions or demands and the available resources.

421.3.1 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS
Only an officer who has been designated by the District Attorney or Attorney General may use or authorize the use of an electronic amplifying or recording device to eavesdrop on or record,
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or both, oral communication in response to an emergency situation involving a hostage or the barricading of a location, and only when (Penal Code § 633.8(b)):

(a) The officer reasonably determines an emergency situation exists that involves the immediate danger of death or serious physical injury to any person within the meaning of 18 USC § 2518(7)(a)(i),

(b) The officer reasonably determines that the emergency situation requires that eavesdropping on oral communication occur immediately, and

(c) There are grounds upon which an order could be obtained pursuant to 18 USC § 2516(2).

(d) An application for an order approving the eavesdropping and complying with the requirements of Penal Code § 629.50 is made within 48 hours of the beginning of the eavesdropping.

(e) The contents of any oral communications overheard are recorded on tape or other comparable device.

421.4 FIRST RESPONDER CONSIDERATIONS
First responding officers should promptly and carefully evaluate all available information to determine whether an incident involves, or may later develop into, a hostage or barricade situation.

The first responding officer should immediately request a supervisor’s response as soon as it is determined that a hostage or barricade situation exists. The first responding officer shall assume the duties of the supervisor until relieved by a supervisor or a more qualified responder. The officer shall continually evaluate the situation, including the level of risk to officers, to the persons involved and to bystanders, and the resources currently available.

The handling officer should brief the arriving supervisor of the incident, including information about suspects and victims, the extent of any injuries, additional resources or equipment that may be needed, and current perimeters and evacuation areas.

421.4.1 BARRICADE SITUATION
Unless circumstances require otherwise, officers handling a barricade situation should attempt to avoid a forceful confrontation in favor of stabilizing the incident by establishing and maintaining lines of communication while awaiting the arrival of specialized personnel and trained negotiators. During the interim the following options, while not all-inclusive or in any particular order, should be considered:

(a) Ensure injured persons are evacuated from the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so. Request medical assistance.

(b) Assign personnel to a contact team to control the subject should he/she attempt to exit the building, structure or vehicle, and attack, use deadly force, attempt to escape or surrender prior to additional resources arriving.
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(c) Request additional personnel, resources and equipment as needed (e.g., canine team, air support).

(d) Provide responding emergency personnel with a safe arrival route to the location.

(e) Evacuate uninjured persons in the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so.

(f) Attempt or obtain a line of communication and gather as much information on the subject as possible, including weapons, other involved parties, additional hazards or injuries.

(g) Establish an inner and outer perimeter as circumstances require and resources permit to prevent unauthorized access.

(h) Evacuate bystanders, residents and businesses within the inner and then outer perimeter as appropriate. Check for injuries, the presence of other involved subjects, witnesses, evidence or additional information.

(i) Determine the need for and notify the appropriate persons within and outside the Department, such as command officers and the Public Information Officer (Chancellor’s Office - Office of Strategic Communications and Public Affairs).

(j) If necessary and available, establish a tactical or exclusive radio frequency for the incident.

(k) Establish a command post.

421.4.2 HOSTAGE SITUATION

Officers presented with a hostage situation should attempt to avoid a forceful confrontation in favor of controlling the incident in anticipation of the arrival of specialized personnel and trained hostage negotiators. However, it is understood that hostage situations are dynamic and can require that officers react quickly to developing or changing threats. The following options, while not all-inclusive or in any particular order, should be considered:

(a) Ensure injured persons are evacuated from the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so. Request medical assistance.

(b) Assign personnel to a contact team to control the subject should he/she attempt to exit the building, structure or vehicle, and attack, use deadly force, attempt to escape or surrender prior to additional resources arriving.

(c) Establish a rapid response team in the event it becomes necessary to rapidly enter a building, structure or vehicle, such as when the suspect is using deadly force against any hostages (see the Rapid Response and Deployment Policy).

(d) Assist hostages or potential hostages to escape if it is reasonably safe to do so. Hostages should be kept separated if practicable pending further interview.

(e) Request additional personnel, resources and equipment as needed (e.g., canine team, air support).

(f) Provide responding emergency personnel with a safe arrival route to the location.
(g) Evacuate uninjured persons in the immediate threat area if it is reasonably safe to do so.

(h) Coordinate pursuit or surveillance vehicles and control of travel routes.

(i) Attempt to obtain a line of communication and gather as much information about the suspect as possible, including any weapons, victims and their injuries, additional hazards, other involved parties and any other relevant intelligence information.

(j) Establish an inner and outer perimeter as resources and circumstances permit to prevent unauthorized access.

(k) Evacuate bystanders, residents and businesses within the inner and then outer perimeter as appropriate. Check for injuries, the presence of other involved subjects, witnesses, evidence or additional information.

(l) Determine the need for and notify the appropriate persons within and outside the Department, such as command officers and the Chancellor’s Office - Office of Strategic Communications and Public Affairs.

(m) If necessary and available, establish a tactical or exclusive radio frequency for the incident.

### 421.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon being notified that a hostage or barricade situation exists, the supervisor should immediately respond to the scene, assess the risk level of the situation, establish a proper chain of command and assume the role of Incident Commander until properly relieved. This includes requesting a Irvine PD SWAT (Irvine PD SWAT) response if appropriate and apprising the Irvine PD SWAT Commander of the circumstances. In addition, the following options should be considered:

(a) Ensure injured persons are evacuated and treated by medical personnel.

(b) Ensure the completion of necessary first responder responsibilities or assignments.

(c) Request crisis negotiators, specialized units, additional personnel, resources or equipment as appropriate.

(d) Establish a command post location as resources and circumstances permit.

(e) Designate assistants who can help with intelligence information and documentation of the incident.

(f) If it is practicable to do so, arrange for video documentation of the operation.

(g) Consider contacting utility and communication providers to restrict such services (e.g., restricting electric power, gas, and telephone service).

1. When considering restricting communication services, a supervisor should make the determination that there is reason to believe an emergency situation exists involving immediate danger of death or great bodily harm and that an interruption to communication services is necessary to protect public safety (Penal Code § 11471). The supervisor must ensure the Department obtains a court order, in accordance with Penal Code § 11472, prior to requesting the interruption. In the case of an extreme emergency when there is insufficient time to obtain an order
prior to the request, application for the order must be submitted within six hours after initiating the interruption. If six hours is not possible, then the application for the court order shall be made at the first reasonably available opportunity, but no later than 24 hours in accordance with Penal Code § 11475.

(h) Ensure adequate law enforcement coverage for the remainder of the University during the incident. The supervisor should direct non-essential personnel away from the scene unless they have been summoned by the supervisor or the Communications Center.

(i) Identify a media staging area outside the outer perimeter and have the department Public Information Officer or a designated temporary media representative provide media access in accordance with the Media Relations Policy.

(j) Identify the need for mutual aid and the transition or relief of personnel for incidents of extended duration.

(k) Debrief personnel and review documentation as appropriate.

421.6 IRVINE PD SWAT RESPONSIBILITIES
The Incident Commander will decide, with input from the Irvine PD SWAT Commander, whether to deploy the Irvine PD SWAT during a hostage or barricade situation. Once the Incident Commander authorizes deployment, the Irvine PD SWAT Commander or the authorized designee will be responsible for the tactical portion of the operation. The Incident Commander shall continue supervision of the command post operation, outer perimeter security and evacuation, media access and support for the Irvine PD SWAT. The Incident Commander and the Irvine PD SWAT Commander or the authorized designee shall maintain communications at all times.

421.7 REPORTING
Unless otherwise relieved by a supervisor or Incident Commander, the handling officer at the scene is responsible for completion and/or coordination of incident reports.
Response to Bomb Calls

422.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to assist members of the University of California Irvine 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.

422.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the University of California Irvine Police Department to place a higher priority on the safety of persons and the public over damage or destruction to public or private property.

422.3 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.

422.4 GOVERNMENT FACILITY OR PROPERTY
A bomb threat targeting a government facility may require a different response based on the government agency.

422.4.1 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IRVINE POLICE DEPARTMENT FACILITY
If the bomb threat is against the University of California Irvine 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.

422.4.2 OTHER COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL FACILITY OR PROPERTY
If the bomb threat is against a county or municipal facility within the jurisdiction of the University of California Irvine 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.
422.4.3 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.

422.5 PRIVATE FACILITY OR PROPERTY
When a member of this department receives notification of a bomb threat at a location in the University of California, Irvine, 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.

422.5.1 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.
(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.

422.6 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.
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.

422.7 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.

422.7.1 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, blood borne 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.

422.7.2 NOTIFICATIONS
When an explosion has occurred, the following people should be notified as appropriate:

- Fire department
- Bomb squad
- Additional department personnel, such as investigators and forensic services
- Field supervisor
- Watch Commander
- Other law enforcement agencies, including local, state or federal agencies, such as the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)
- Other government agencies, as appropriate
Response to Bomb Calls

422.7.3 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.

422.7.4 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.
Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity

423.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance in handling a major crime or disaster.

423.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the University of California Irvine 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.

423.3 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.

423.4 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.
423.5 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 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.

423.5.1 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.

423.6 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).
Ride-Along Policy

424.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The Ride-Along Program provides an opportunity for citizens to experience the law enforcement function first hand. This policy provides the requirements, approval process, and hours of operation for the Ride-Along Program.

424.1.1 ELIGIBILITY
The University of California Irvine Police Department Ride-Along Program is offered to residents, students and those employed within the University. Every attempt will be made to accommodate interested persons however any applicant may be disqualified without cause.

The following factors may be considered in disqualifying an applicant and are not limited to:

- Being under 15 years of age;
- Prior criminal history;
- Pending criminal action;
- Pending lawsuit against the Department;
- Denial by any supervisor.

424.1.2 AVAILABILITY
The Ride-Along 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, Lieutenant, or Watch Commander.

424.2 PROCEDURE TO REQUEST A RIDE-ALONG
Generally, ride-along requests will be scheduled by the Watch Commander. The participant will complete a ride-along waiver form. Information requested will include a valid ID or California driver’s license, address, and telephone number. If the participant is under 18 years of age, a parent/guardian must be present to complete the Ride-Along Form.

The Watch Commander will schedule a date, based on availability, at least one week after the date of application. If approved, a copy will be forwarded to the respective Watch Commander as soon as possible for his/her scheduling considerations.

If the ride-along is denied after the request has been made, a representative of the Department will contact the applicant and advise him/her of the denial.

424.2.1 PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS
Once approved, civilian ride-alongs will be allowed to ride no more than once every six months. An exception would apply to the following: CSO’s, police applicants, and all others with approval of the Watch Commander.
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.

424.2.2 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.

424.2.3 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.

424.2.4 RIDE-ALONG CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECK
All Ride-along applicants are subject to a criminal history check. The criminal history check may include a local records check and a Department of Justice Automated Criminal History System check through CLETS prior to their approval as a ride-along with a law enforcement officer (provided that the ride-along is not an employee of the University of California Irvine Police Department) (CLETS Policies, Practices and Procedures Manual § 1.6.1.F.2.).

424.3 OFFICER’S RESPONSIBILITY
The officer shall advise the dispatcher that a ride-along is present in the vehicle before going into service. Officers shall consider the safety of the ride-along at all times. Officers should use sound discretion when encountering a potentially dangerous situation, and if feasible, let the participant out of the vehicle in a well-lighted place of safety. The dispatcher will be advised of the situation and as soon as practical have another police unit respond to pick up the participant at that location. The ride-along may be continued or terminated at this time.

The Watch Commander is responsible for maintaining and scheduling ride-alongs. Upon completion of the ride-along, the yellow form shall be returned to the Watch Commander with any comments which may be offered by the officer.

424.4 CONTROL OF RIDE-ALONG
The assigned employee shall maintain control over the ride-along at all times and instruct him/her in the conditions that necessarily limit their participation. These instructions should include:

(a) The ride-along will follow the directions of the officer;
(b) The ride-along will not become involved in any investigation, handling of evidence, discussions with victims or suspects, or handling any police equipment;
Ride-Along Policy

(c) The ride-along may terminate the ride at any time and the officer may return the observer to their home or to the station if the ride-along interferes with the performance of the officer’s duties;

(d) Ride-alongs may be allowed to continue riding during the transportation and booking process provided this does not jeopardize their safety;

(e) Officers will not allow any ride-alongs to be present in any residences or situations that would jeopardize their safety or cause undue stress or embarrassment to a victim or any other citizen;

(f) Under no circumstance shall a civilian ride along be permitted to enter a private residence with an officer without the expressed consent of the resident or other authorized person.
Hazardous Material Response

425.1 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.

425.1.1 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.

425.2 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 and EH&S. EH&S will be responsible for notifying the local health authority. Such notification is mandatory when a spilled or released item is a pesticide (Health and Safety Code § 105215).
(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, dependent on substance. Voluntary evacuation should be considered; however, depending on the substance, mandatory evacuation may be necessary.

425.3 REPORTING EXPOSURE(S)
Department personnel who believe 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.

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.
Hazardous Material Response

425.3.1 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, personnel protective equipment (PPE) is issued to all sworn employees. Safety items include a gas mask with filter, eye protection, and gloves. Chemical suits are stored and maintained in the Command Vehicle and at the station.
Bias-Based Policing

426.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance to University of California Irvine Police Department members that affirms the University of California Irvine 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 University of California Irvine Police Department's relationship with its diverse communities (e.g., cultural and ethnicity awareness training, youth programs, community group outreach, partnerships).

426.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Bias-based policing - An inappropriate reliance on 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).

426.2 POLICY
The University of California Irvine 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.

426.3 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.

426.3.1 CALIFORNIA RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ACT
Members shall not collect information from a person based on religious belief, practice, affiliation, national origin or ethnicity unless permitted under state or federal law (Government Code § 8310.3).

Members shall not assist federal government authorities (Government Code § 8310.3):

(a) In compiling personal information about a person’s religious belief, practice, affiliation, national origin or ethnicity.
Bias-Based Policing

(b) By investigating, enforcing or assisting with the investigation or enforcement of any requirement that a person register with the federal government based on religious belief, practice, or affiliation, or national origin or ethnicity.

426.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES
Every member of the University of California Irvine Police 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.

426.4.1 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.

426.5 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 Mobile Digital Computer (MDC) data and any other available resource used to document contact between officers and the public to ensure compliance with the policy.
   1. Supervisors should document these periodic reviews.
   2. Recordings or data that capture a potential instance of bias-based policing should be appropriately retained for administrative investigation purposes.

(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.

426.6 ADMINISTRATION
Each year, the Operations Lieutenant should review the efforts of the University of California Irvine Police Department to provide fair and objective policing and submit an annual report, including public concerns and complaints, to the Chief of Police.
Bias-Based Policing

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.

426.7 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)).

426.8 REPORTING TO CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
The Support Service Division Lieutenant 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 Analyst for required reporting to the DOJ (Penal Code § 13012; Penal Code § 13020). See the Records Bureau Policy.

Supervisors should ensure that data stop reports are provided to the Records Analyst for required annual reporting to the DOJ (Government Code § 12525.5) (See Records Bureau Policy).
Briefing Training

427.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Briefing training is generally conducted at the beginning of the officer’s assigned shift. Briefing provides an opportunity for important exchange between employees and supervisors. A supervisor generally will conduct Briefing; however officers may conduct Briefing for training purposes with supervisor approval.

Briefing should accomplish, at a minimum, the following basic tasks:

(a) Briefing officers with information regarding daily patrol activity, with particular attention given to unusual situations and changes in the status of wanted persons, stolen vehicles, and major investigations;

(b) Notifying officers of changes in schedules and assignments;

(c) Notifying officers of new General Orders or changes in General Orders;

(d) Reviewing recent incidents for training purposes;

(e) Providing training on a variety of subjects.

427.2 PREPARATION OF MATERIALS
The supervisor conducting Briefing is responsible for preparation of the materials necessary for a constructive briefing. Supervisors may delegate this responsibility to a subordinate officer in his or her absence or for training purposes.

427.3 RETENTION OF BRIEFING TRAINING RECORDS
Briefing training materials and a curriculum or summary shall be forwarded to the Training Manager for inclusion in training records, as appropriate.
Mental Illness Commitments

428.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines for when officers may take a person into custody for psychiatric evaluation and treatment (5150 commitment) (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150).

428.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the University of California Irvine Police Department to protect the public and individuals through legal and appropriate use of the 72-hour treatment and evaluation commitment (5150 commitment) process.

428.3 AUTHORITY
An officer having probable cause may take a person into custody and place the person in an approved mental health facility for 72-hour treatment and evaluation when the officer believes that, as a result of a mental disorder, the person is a danger to him/herself or others or the person is gravely disabled (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150; Welfare and Institutions Code § 5585.50).

When determining whether to take a person into custody, officers are not limited to determining the person is an imminent danger and shall consider reasonably available information about the historical course of the person’s mental disorder, which may include evidence presented from any of the following (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150; Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150.05):

(a) An individual who is providing or has provided mental health treatment or related support services to the person.

(b) A family member.

(c) The person subject to the determination or anyone designated by the person.

428.3.1 VOLUNTARY EVALUATION
If an officer encounters an individual who may qualify for a 5150 commitment, he/she may inquire as to whether the person desires to voluntarily be evaluated at an appropriate facility. If the person so desires, the officers should:

(a) Transport the person to an appropriate facility that is able to conduct the evaluation and admit the person pursuant to a 5150 commitment.

(b) If at any point the person changes his/her mind regarding voluntary evaluation, officers should proceed with the 5150 commitment, if appropriate.

(c) Document the circumstances surrounding the individual’s desire to pursue voluntary evaluation and/or admission.

428.4 CONSIDERATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Any officer handling a call involving an individual who may qualify for a 5150 commitment should consider, as time and circumstances reasonably permit:
**Mental Illness Commitments**

(a) Available information that might assist in determining the cause and nature of the person’s action or stated intentions.

(b) Community or neighborhood mediation services.

(c) Conflict resolution and de-escalation techniques.

(d) Community or other resources available to assist in dealing with mental health issues.

While these steps are encouraged, nothing in this section is intended to dissuade officers from taking reasonable action to ensure the safety of the officers and others.

Officers should consider a 5150 commitment over arrest when mental health issues appear to be a mitigating factor for people who are suspected of committing minor crimes or creating other public safety issues.

428.4.1 SECURING OF PROPERTY
When a person is taken into custody for evaluation, or within a reasonable time thereafter, and unless a responsible relative, guardian or conservator is in possession of the person’s personal property, the officer shall take reasonable precautions to safeguard the individual’s personal property in his/her possession or on the premises occupied by the person (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150).

The officer taking the person into custody shall provide a report to the court that describes the person’s property and its disposition in the format provided in Welfare and Institutions Code § 5211, unless a responsible person took possession of the property, in which case the officer shall only include the name of the responsible person and the location of the property (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150).

428.5 TRANSPORTATION
When transporting any individual for a 5150 commitment, the transporting officer should have the Communications Center notify the receiving facility of the estimated time of arrival, the level of cooperation of the individual and whether any special medical care is needed.

Officers may transport individuals in a patrol unit and shall secure them in accordance with the Handcuffing and Restraints Policy. Should the detainee require transport in a medical transport vehicle and the safety of any person, including the detainee, requires the presence of an officer during the transport, Watch Commander approval is required before transport commences.

428.6 TRANSFER TO APPROPRIATE FACILITY
Upon arrival at the facility, the officer will escort the individual into a treatment area designated by a facility staff member. If the individual is not seeking treatment voluntarily, the officer should provide the staff member with the written application for a 5150 commitment and remain present to provide clarification of the grounds for detention, upon request.

Absent exigent circumstances, the transporting officer should not assist facility staff with the admission process, including restraint of the individual. However, if the individual is transported...
and delivered while restrained, the officer may assist with transferring the individual to facility restraints and will be available to assist during the admission process, if requested. Under normal circumstances, officers will not apply facility-ordered restraints.

428.7 DOCUMENTATION
The officer shall complete an application for a 72-Hour detention for evaluation and treatment, provide it to the facility staff member assigned to that patient and retain a copy of the application for inclusion in the case report.

The application shall include the circumstances for officer involvement; the probable cause to believe the person is, as a result of a mental health disorder, a danger to others or him/herself or gravely disabled; and all information used for the determination of probable cause (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150; Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150.05).

The officer should also provide a verbal summary to any evaluating staff member regarding the circumstances leading to the involuntary detention.

428.7.1 ADVISEMENT
The officer taking a person into custody for evaluation shall advise the person of:

(a) The officer’s name and agency.
(b) The fact that the person is not under criminal arrest but is being taken for examination by mental health professionals and the mental health staff will advise him/her of their rights.
(c) The name of the facility to which the person is being taken.
(d) If the person is being taken into custody at his/her residence, he/she should also be advised that he/she may take a few personal items, which the officer must approve, and may make a telephone call or leave a note indicating where he/she is being taken. The officer should also ask if the person needs assistance turning off any appliance or water.

The advisement shall be given in a language the person understands. If the person cannot understand an oral advisement, the information shall be provided in writing (Welfare and Institutions Code § 5150).

428.8 CRIMINAL OFFENSES
Officers investigating an individual who is suspected of committing a minor criminal offense and who is being taken on a 5150 commitment should resolve the criminal matter by issuing a warning or a Notice to Appear as appropriate.

When an individual who may qualify for a 5150 commitment has committed a serious criminal offense that would normally result in an arrest and transfer to a jail facility, the officer should:

(a) Arrest the individual when there is probable cause to do so.
Mental Illness Commitments

(b) Notify the appropriate supervisor of the facts supporting the arrest and the facts that would support the 5150 commitment.

(c) Facilitate the individual’s transfer to jail.

(d) Thoroughly document in the related reports the circumstances that indicate the individual may qualify for a 5150 commitment.

In the supervisor’s judgment, the individual may instead be arrested or booked and transported to the appropriate mental health facility. The supervisor should consider the seriousness of the offense, the treatment options available, the ability of this department to regain custody of the individual, department resources (e.g., posting a guard) and other relevant factors in making this decision.

428.9 FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS
Whenever a person is taken into custody for a 5150 commitment, the handling officers should seek to determine if the person owns or has access to any firearm or other deadly weapon defined in Welfare and Institutions Code § 8100. Officers should consider whether it is appropriate and consistent with current search and seizure law under the circumstances to seize any such firearms or other dangerous weapons (e.g., safekeeping, evidence, consent).

Officers are cautioned that a search warrant may be needed before entering a residence or other place to search, unless lawful, warrantless entry has already been made (e.g., exigent circumstances, consent). A search warrant may also be needed before searching for or seizing weapons.

The handling officers shall issue a receipt describing the deadly weapon or any firearm seized, and list any serial number or other identification that is on the firearm. Officers shall advise the person of the procedure for the return of any firearm or other weapon that has been taken into custody (Welfare and Institutions Code § 8102 (b)) (see Property and Evidence Policy).

428.9.1 PETITION FOR RETURN OF FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS
Whenever the handling officer has cause to believe that the future return of any confiscated weapon might endanger the person or others, the officer shall detail those facts and circumstances in a report. The report shall be forwarded to the Detective Bureau, which shall be responsible for initiating a petition to the Superior Court for a hearing in accordance with Welfare and Institutions Code § 8102(c), to determine whether the weapon will be returned.

The petition to the Superior Court shall be initiated within 30 days of the release of the individual from whom such weapon has been confiscated, unless the Department makes an ex parte application to the court to extend the time to file such a petition, up to a maximum of 60 days. At the time any such petition is initiated, the Department shall send written notice to the individual informing him/her of the right to a hearing on the issue, that he/she has 30 days to confirm with the court clerk any desire for a hearing and that the failure to do so will result in the forfeiture of any confiscated weapon.
Mental Illness Commitments

428.10 TRAINING
This University of California Irvine Police Department will endeavor to provide Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)-approved advanced officer training on interaction with persons with mental disabilities, 5150 commitments and crisis intervention.
Cite and Release Policy

429.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidance on when to release adults who are arrested for a criminal misdemeanor offense on a written notice to appear (citation) and when to hold for court or bail.

429.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the University of California Irvine Police Department to release all persons arrested on misdemeanor or other qualifying charges on a citation with certain exceptions (Penal Code § 853.6).

If there is a reason for non-release, the Department’s mission to protect the community will be the primary consideration when determining whether to release any individual in lieu of holding for court or bail.

429.3 RELEASE BY CITATION
Except in cases where a reason for non-release as described below exists, adults arrested for a misdemeanor offense, including a private persons arrest, shall be released from custody on a citation (Penal Code § 853.6).

The citing officer shall, at the time the defendant signs the notice to appear, call attention to the time and place for appearance and take any other steps he/she deems necessary to ensure that the defendant understands his/her written promise to appear.

429.3.1 FIELD CITATIONS
In most cases an adult arrested for a misdemeanor offense may be released in the field on a citation in lieu of physical arrest when booking and fingerprinting is not practicable or immediately required provided the individual can be satisfactorily identified, there is no outstanding arrest warrant for the individual and none of the below described disqualifying circumstances are present (Penal Code § 853.6; Penal Code § 1270.1). In such cases the arresting officer should check the booking required box on the citation form to indicate that the person will be photographed and fingerprinted at a later time when ordered by the court.

When a booking photo or fingerprints are needed for the furtherance of any investigation, the person should be released on citation after booking instead of on a field citation.

429.3.2 RELEASE AFTER BOOKING
In some cases it may not be feasible or desirable to release a person in the field. The person should instead be released on citation after booking at the jail. All bookings shall be approved by the Watch Commander or the authorized designee.

429.4 NON-RELEASE
Cite and Release Policy

429.4.1 DISQUALIFYING OFFENSES
An adult arrested on any of the following disqualifying charges shall not be released on citation and shall be transported to the appropriate detention facility or held for court or bail after booking (Penal Code § 1270.1):

(a) Misdemeanor domestic battery (Penal Code § 243(e)(1))
(b) Felony domestic battery (Penal Code § 273.5)
(c) Serious or violent felonies (Penal Code § 1270.1(a)(1))
(d) Felony intimidation of witnesses and victims (Penal Code § 136.1)
(e) Rape of a spouse (Penal Code § 262)
(f) Violation of a protective order and the arrested person has made threats, used violence, or has gone to the protected person’s workplace or residence (Penal Code § 273.6)
(g) Stalking (Penal Code § 646.9)
(h) Misdemeanor violations of a protective order relating to domestic violence if there is a reasonable likelihood the offense will continue or the safety of the individuals or property would be endangered (Penal Code § 853.6)

429.4.2 REASONS FOR NON-RELEASE
A person arrested for a misdemeanor shall be released on a citation unless there is a reason for non-release. The Watch Commander may authorize a release on citation regardless of whether a reason for non-release exists when it is determined to be in the best interest of the Department and does not present an unreasonable risk to the community (e.g., release of an intoxicated or ill person to a responsible adult).

Reasons for non-release include (Penal Code § 853.6(i)):

(a) The person arrested is so intoxicated that he/she could be a danger to him/herself or to others. Release may occur as soon as this condition no longer exists.
(b) The person arrested requires medical examination or medical care or is otherwise unable to care for his/her own safety
   1. The University of California Irvine Police Department shall not release an arrestee from custody for the purpose of allowing that person to seek medical care at a hospital, and then immediately re-arrest the same individual upon discharge from the hospital, unless the hospital determines this action will enable it to bill and collect from a third-party payment source (Penal Code § 4011.10).
(c) The person is arrested for one or more of the offenses listed in Vehicle Code § 40302, Vehicle Code § 40303, and Vehicle Code § 40305.
(d) The person has been cited, arrested, or convicted for theft from a store or vehicle in the previous six months, or there is probable cause to believe the person is guilty of committing organized retail theft, as defined in Penal Code § 490.4(a).
(e) There are one or more outstanding arrest warrants for the person or failures to appear in court on previous misdemeanor citations that have not been resolved (see Misdemeanor Warrants elsewhere in this policy).

(f) The person could not provide satisfactory evidence of personal identification.

1. If a person released on citation does not have satisfactory identification in his/her possession, a right thumbprint or fingerprint should be obtained on the citation form.

(g) The prosecution of the offense or offenses for which the person was arrested or the prosecution of any other offense or offenses would be jeopardized by the immediate release of the person arrested.

(h) There is a reasonable likelihood that the offense or offenses would continue or resume, or that the safety of persons or property would be imminently endangered by the release of the person arrested.

(i) The person arrested demands to be taken before a magistrate or has refused to sign the notice to appear.

(j) There is reason to believe that the person would not appear at the time and place specified in the notice to appear. The basis for this determination shall be specifically documented. An arrest warrant or failure to appear that is currently pending shall constitute reason to believe that the person will not appear. Other reasons may include:

   (a) Previous failure to appear is on record
   (b) The person lacks ties to the area, such as a residence, job, or family
   (c) Unusual circumstances lead the officer responsible for the release of prisoners to conclude that the suspect should be held for further investigation

When a person is arrested on a misdemeanor offense and is not released by criminal citation, the reason for non-release shall be noted on the booking form. This form shall be submitted to the Watch Commander for approval and included with the case file in the Records Bureau.

429.5 MISDEMEANOR WARRANTS

An adult arrested on a misdemeanor warrant may be released, subject to Watch Commander approval, unless any of the following conditions exist:

(a) The misdemeanor cited in the warrant involves violence.
(b) The misdemeanor cited in the warrant involves a firearm.
(c) The misdemeanor cited in the warrant involves resisting arrest.
(d) The misdemeanor cited in the warrant involves giving false information to a peace officer.
(e) The person arrested is a danger to him/herself or others due to intoxication or being under the influence of drugs or narcotics.
(f) The person requires medical examination or medical care or was otherwise unable to care for his/her own safety.

(g) The person has other ineligible charges pending against him/her.

(h) There is reasonable likelihood that the offense or offenses would continue or resume, or that the safety of persons or property would be immediately endangered by the release of the person.

(i) The person refuses to sign the notice to appear.

(j) The person cannot provide satisfactory evidence of personal identification.

(k) The warrant of arrest indicates that the person is not eligible to be released on a notice to appear.

Release under this section shall be done in accordance with the provisions of this policy.

429.6 REQUESTING CASE NUMBERS
Many cases involving a criminal citation release can be handled without requesting a case number. Traffic situations and local code violations can be documented on the reverse side of the records copy of the citation. Most Penal Code sections will require a case number to document the incident properly in a report. This section does not preclude an officer from requesting a case number if he/she feels the situation should be documented more thoroughly in a case report.
Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

430.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
This policy provides guidelines to ensure that members of the University of California Irvine Police Department extend appropriate privileges and immunities to foreign diplomatic and consular representatives in accordance with international law.

430.2 POLICY
The University of California Irvine 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.

430.3 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.
430.4 ENFORCEMENT
If the DOS is not immediately available for consultation regarding law enforcement action, members shall be aware of the following:

(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.
430.5 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.

430.6 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>No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note (a))</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability (note (a))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Career Consul Officer</td>
<td>Yes if for a felony and pursuant to a warrant (note (a))</td>
<td>Yes (note (d))</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note (a))</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.</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability (note (a))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int'l Org Staff (note (b))</td>
<td>Yes (note (c))</td>
<td>Yes (note (c))</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes (note (c))</td>
<td>No for official acts. Yes otherwise (note (c))</td>
<td>No immunity or inviolability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diplomatic-Level Staff of Missions to Int’l Org</th>
<th>No (note (b))</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Same as sponsor (full immunity &amp; inviolability)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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:

(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.
Aircraft Accidents

431.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The purpose of this policy is to provide department members with guidelines for handling aircraft accidents.

This policy does not supersede, and is supplementary to, applicable portions of the Crime and Disaster Scene Integrity, Emergency Management Plan and Hazardous Material Response policies.

431.1.1 DEFINITIONS
Definitions related to this policy include:

Aircraft - Any fixed wing aircraft, rotorcraft, balloon, blimp/dirigible or glider that is capable of carrying a person or any unmanned aerial vehicle other than those intended for non-commercial recreational use.

431.2 POLICY
It is the policy of the University of California Irvine Police Department to provide an appropriate emergency response to aircraft accidents. This includes emergency medical care and scene management.

431.3 ARRIVAL AT SCENE
Officers or other authorized members tasked with initial scene management should establish an inner and outer perimeter to:

(a) Protect persons and property.
(b) Prevent any disturbance or further damage to the wreckage or debris, except to preserve life or rescue the injured.
(c) Preserve ground scars and marks made by the aircraft.
(d) Manage the admission and access of public safety and medical personnel to the extent necessary to preserve life or to stabilize hazardous materials.
(e) Maintain a record of persons who enter the accident site.
(f) Consider implementation of an Incident Command System (ICS).

431.4 INJURIES AND CASUALTIES
Members should address emergency medical issues and provide care as a first priority.

Those tasked with the supervision of the scene should coordinate with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) before the removal of bodies. If that is not possible, the scene supervisor should ensure documentation of what was disturbed, including switch/control positions and instrument/gauge readings.
431.5 NOTIFICATIONS
When an aircraft accident is reported to this department, the responding supervisor shall ensure notification is or has been made to NTSB, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and when applicable, the appropriate branch of the military.

Supervisors shall ensure other notifications are made once an aircraft accident has been reported. The notifications will vary depending on the type of accident, extent of injuries or damage, and the type of aircraft involved. When an aircraft accident has occurred, it is generally necessary to notify the following:

(a) Fire department
(b) Appropriate airport tower
(c) Emergency medical services (EMS)

431.6 CONTROLLING ACCESS AND SCENE AUTHORITY
Prior to NTSB arrival, scene access should be limited to authorized personnel from the:

(a) FAA.
(b) Fire department, EMS or other assisting law enforcement agencies.
(c) Coroner.
(d) Air Carrier/Operators investigative teams with NTSB approval.
(e) Appropriate branch of the military, when applicable.
(f) Other emergency services agencies (e.g., hazardous materials teams, biohazard decontamination teams, fuel recovery specialists, explosive ordnance disposal specialists).

The NTSB has primary responsibility for investigating accidents involving civil aircraft. In the case of a military aircraft accident, the appropriate branch of the military will have primary investigation responsibility.

After the NTSB or military representative arrives on-scene, the efforts of this department will shift to a support role for those agencies.

If NTSB or a military representative determines that an aircraft or accident does not qualify under its jurisdiction, the on-scene department supervisor should ensure the accident is still appropriately investigated and documented.

431.7 DANGEROUS MATERIALS
Members should be aware of potentially dangerous materials that might be present. These may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Fuel, chemicals, explosives, biological or radioactive materials and bombs or other ordnance.
(b) Pressure vessels, compressed gas bottles, accumulators and tires.
Aircraft Accidents

(c) Fluids, batteries, flares and igniters.
(d) Evacuation chutes, ballistic parachute systems and composite materials.

431.8 DOCUMENTATION
All aircraft accidents occurring within the University of California, Irvine shall be documented. At a minimum the documentation should include the date, time and location of the incident; any witness statements, if taken; the names of UCIPD members deployed to assist; other University resources that were utilized; and cross reference information to other investigating agencies. Suspected criminal activity should be documented on the appropriate crime report.

431.8.1 WRECKAGE
When reasonably safe, members should:

(a) Obtain the aircraft registration number (N number) and note the type of aircraft.
(b) Attempt to ascertain the number of casualties.
(c) Obtain photographs or video of the overall wreckage, including the cockpit and damage, starting at the initial point of impact, if possible, and any ground scars or marks made by the aircraft.
   1. Military aircraft may contain classified equipment and therefore shall not be photographed unless authorized by a military commanding officer (18 USC § 795).
(d) Secure, if requested by the lead authority, any electronic data or video recorders from the aircraft that became dislodged or cell phones or other recording devices that are part of the wreckage.
(e) Acquire copies of any recordings from security cameras that may have captured the incident.

431.8.2 WITNESSES
Members tasked with contacting witnesses should obtain:

(a) The location of the witness at the time of his/her observation relative to the accident site.
(b) A detailed description of what was observed or heard.
(c) Any photographs or recordings of the accident witnesses may be willing to voluntarily surrender.
(d) The names of all persons reporting the accident, even if not yet interviewed.
(e) Any audio recordings of reports to 9-1-1 regarding the accident and dispatch records.

431.9 MEDIA RELATIONS
The Public Information Officer (Chancellor's Office - Office of Strategic Communications and Public Affairs) should coordinate a response to the media, including access issues, road closures, detours and any safety information that is pertinent to the surrounding community. Any release of
Aircraft Accidents

Information regarding details of the accident itself should be coordinated with the NTSB or other authority who may have assumed responsibility for the investigation.

Depending on the type of aircraft, the airline or the military may be responsible for family notifications and the release of victims’ names. The Chancellor's Office - Office of Strategic Communications and Public Affairs should coordinate with other involved entities before the release of information.
Obtaining Air Support

432.1 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.

432.2 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.

432.2.1 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.

432.2.2 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.
Field Training Officer Program

433.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Field Training Officer Program is intended to provide a standardized program to facilitate the officer’s transition from the academic setting to the actual performance of general law enforcement duties of the University of California Irvine Police Department.

It is the policy of this department to assign all new police officers to a structured, POST approved, Field Training Officer Program that is designed to prepare the new officer to perform in a patrol assignment, and possessing all skills needed to operate in a safe, productive, and professional manner.

433.2 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER - SELECTION AND TRAINING

The Field Training Officer (FTO) is an experienced officer trained in the art of supervising, training, and evaluating entry level and lateral police officers in the application of their previously acquired knowledge and skills.

433.2.1 SELECTION PROCESS

FTO’s will be selected based on the following requirements:

(a) Desire to be an FTO;
(b) Demonstrated ability as a positive role model;
(c) Participate and pass an internal oral interview selection process;
(d) Evaluation by supervisors and current FTO’s;
(e) Possess a POST Basic certificate.

433.2.2 TRAINING

An officer selected as a Field Training Officer shall successfully complete a POST certified (40-hour) Field Training Officer’s Course prior to being assigned as an FTO.

All FTOs must complete a 24-hour Field Training Officer update course every three years while assigned to the position of FTO (11 CCR 1004).

All FTOs must meet any training mandate regarding crisis intervention behavioral health training pursuant to Penal Code § 13515.28.

433.3 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER PROGRAM SUPERVISOR

The FTO Program supervisor should be selected from the rank of sergeant or above by the Operations Lieutenant or a designee and should possess, or be eligible to receive, a POST Supervisory Certificate.

The responsibilities of the FTO Program supervisor include the following:
Field Training Officer Program

(a) Assignment of trainees to FTOs
(b) Conduct FTO meetings
(c) Maintain and ensure FTO/trainee performance evaluations are completed
(d) Maintain, update, and issue the Field Training Manual to each trainee
(e) Monitor individual FTO performance
(f) Monitor overall FTO Program
(g) Maintain liaison with FTO coordinators of other agencies
(h) Maintain liaison with academy staff on recruit performance during the academy
(i) Develop ongoing training for FTOs

The FTO Program supervisor will be required to successfully complete a POST-approved Field Training Administrator’s Course within one year of appointment to this position (11 CCR 1004(c)).

433.4 TRAINEE DEFINED
Any entry level or lateral police officer newly appointed to the University of California Irvine Police Department who has successfully completed a POST approved Basic Academy.

433.5 REQUIRED TRAINING
Entry level officers shall be required to successfully complete the Field Training Program, consisting of a minimum of 10 weeks (11 CCR 1004; 11 CCR 1005).

The training period for a lateral officer may be modified depending on the trainee’s demonstrated performance and level of experience. A lateral officer may be exempt from the Field Training Program requirement if the officer qualifies for an exemption as provided in 11 CCR 1005(a)(B).

To the extent practicable, entry level and lateral officers should be assigned to a variety of Field Training Officers, shifts, and geographical areas during their Field Training Program.

433.5.1 FIELD TRAINING MANUAL
Each new officer will be issued a Field Training Manual at the beginning of his/her Primary Training Phase. This manual is an outline of the subject matter and/or skills necessary to properly function as an officer with the University of California Irvine Police Department. The officer shall become knowledgeable of the subject matter as outlined. He/she shall also become proficient with those skills as set forth in the manual.

The Field Training Manual will specifically cover those policies, procedures, rules, and regulations adopted by the University of California Irvine Police Department.

433.6 EVALUATIONS
Evaluations are an important component of the training process and shall be completed as outlined below.
Field Training Officer Program

433.6.1 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER
The FTO will be responsible for the following:

(a) Complete and submit a written evaluation on the performance of his/her assigned trainee to the FTO Coordinator on a daily basis.

(b) Review the Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations with the trainee each day.

(c) Complete a detailed end-of-phase performance evaluation on his/her assigned trainee at the end of each phase of training.

(d) Sign off all completed topics contained in the Field Training Manual, noting the method(s) of learning and evaluating the performance of his/her assigned trainee.

433.6.2 IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR
The immediate supervisor shall review and approve the Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations and forward them to the Field Training Administrator.

433.6.3 FIELD TRAINING ADMINISTRATOR
The Field Training Administrator will review and approve the Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations submitted by the FTO through his/her immediate supervisor.

433.6.4 TRAINEE
At the completion of the Field Training Program, the trainee shall submit a confidential performance evaluation on each of their FTOs and on the Field Training Program.

433.7 DOCUMENTATION
All documentation of the Field Training Program will be retained in the officer’s training files and will consist of the following:

(a) Daily Trainee Performance Evaluations.

(b) End-of-phase evaluations.

(c) A Certificate of Completion certifying that the trainee has successfully completed the required number of hours of field training.
Emergency Utility Service

434.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The University of California, Irvine Public Works Department has personnel available to handle emergency calls 24 hours per day. Calls for service during non-business hours are frequently directed to the Police Department. Requests for such service received by this department should be handled in the following manner.

434.1.1 BROKEN WATER LINES
The University of California, Irvine’s responsibility ends at the water meter; any break or malfunction in the water system from the water meter to the citizen’s residence or business is the customer’s responsibility. Public Works can only turn off the valve at the meter. The citizen can normally accomplish this.

If a break occurs on the University of California, Irvine side of the meter, emergency personnel should be called as soon as practical by the Communications Center.

434.1.2 ELECTRICAL LINES
University of California, Irvine Public Works does not maintain electrical lines to street light poles. When a power line poses a hazard, an officer should be dispatched to protect against personal injury or property damage that might be caused by power lines. The Electric Company or Public Works should be promptly notified, as appropriate.

434.1.3 RESERVOIRS, PUMPS, WELLS, ETC.
Public Works maintains the reservoirs and public water equipment, as well as several underpass and other street drainage pumps. In the event of flooding or equipment malfunctions, emergency personnel should be contacted as soon as possible.

434.1.4 EMERGENCY NUMBERS
A current list of emergency personnel who are to be called for municipal utility emergencies is maintained by the Communications Center.

434.2 TRAFFIC SIGNAL MAINTENANCE
The University of California, Irvine of U.C. Irvine contracts with a private maintenance company to furnish maintenance for all traffic signals within the University of California, Irvine, other than those maintained by the State of California.

434.2.1 OFFICER’S RESPONSIBILITY
Upon observing a damaged or malfunctioning signal, the officer will advise the the Communications Center of the location and problem with the signal. The dispatcher should make the necessary notification to the proper maintenance agency.
Rapid Response and Deployment

435.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
Violence that is committed in schools, workplaces and other locations by individuals or a group of individuals who are determined to target and kill persons and to create mass casualties presents a difficult situation for law enforcement. The purpose of this policy is to identify guidelines and factors that will assist responding officers in situations that call for rapid response and deployment.

435.2 POLICY
The University of California Irvine Police Department will endeavor to plan for rapid response to crisis situations, and to coordinate response planning with other emergency services as well as with those that are responsible for operating sites that may be the target of a critical incident.

Nothing in this policy shall preclude the use of reasonable force, deadly or otherwise, by members of the Department in protecting themselves or others from death or serious injury.

435.3 FIRST RESPONSE
If there is a reasonable belief that acts or threats by a suspect are placing lives in imminent danger, first responding officers should consider reasonable options to reduce, prevent or eliminate the threat. Officers must decide, often under a multitude of difficult and rapidly evolving circumstances, whether to advance on the suspect, take other actions to deal with the threat or wait for additional resources.

If a suspect is actively engaged in the infliction of serious bodily harm or other life-threatening activity toward others, officers should take immediate action, if reasonably practicable, while requesting additional assistance.

Officers should remain aware of the possibility that an incident may be part of a coordinated multi-location attack that may require some capacity to respond to other incidents at other locations.

When deciding on a course of action officers should consider:

(a) Whether to advance on or engage a suspect who is still a possible or perceived threat to others. Any advance or engagement should be based on information known or received at the time.

(b) Whether to wait for additional resources or personnel. This does not preclude an individual officer from taking immediate action.

(c) Whether individuals who are under imminent threat can be moved or evacuated with reasonable safety.

(d) Whether the suspect can be contained or denied access to victims.

(e) Whether the officers have the ability to effectively communicate with other personnel or resources.
(f) Whether planned tactics can be effectively deployed.

(g) The availability of rifles, shotguns, shields, breaching tools, control devices and any other appropriate tools, and whether the deployment of these tools will provide a tactical advantage.

In a case of a barricaded suspect with no hostages and no immediate threat to others, officers should consider summoning and waiting for additional assistance (special tactics and/or hostage negotiation team response).

435.4 CONSIDERATIONS
When dealing with a crisis situation members should:

(a) Assess the immediate situation and take reasonable steps to maintain operative control of the incident.

(b) Obtain, explore and analyze sources of intelligence and known information regarding the circumstances, location and suspect involved in the incident.

(c) Attempt to attain a tactical advantage over the suspect by reducing, preventing or eliminating any known or perceived threat.

(d) Attempt, if feasible and based upon the suspect’s actions and danger to others, a negotiated surrender of the suspect and release of the hostages.

435.5 PLANNING
The Operations Lieutenant should coordinate critical incident planning. Planning efforts should consider:

(a) Identification of likely critical incident target sites, such as schools, shopping centers, entertainment and sporting event venues.

(b) Availability of building plans and venue schematics of likely critical incident target sites.

(c) Communications interoperability with other law enforcement and emergency service agencies.

(d) Training opportunities in critical incident target sites, including joint training with site occupants.

(e) Evacuation routes in critical incident target sites.

(f) Patrol first-response training.

(g) Response coordination and resources of emergency medical and fire services.

(h) Equipment needs.

(i) Mutual aid agreements with other agencies.

(j) Coordination with private security providers in critical incident target sites.
435.6 TRAINING
The Training Manager should include rapid response to critical incidents in the training plan. This training should address:

(a) Orientation to likely critical incident target sites, such as schools, shopping centers, entertainment and sporting event venues.

(b) Communications interoperability with other law enforcement and emergency service agencies.

(c) Patrol first-response training, including patrol rifle, shotgun, breaching tool and control device training.
   1. This should include the POST terrorism incident training required for officers assigned to field duties (Penal Code § 13519.12).

(d) First aid, including gunshot trauma.

(e) Reality-based scenario training (e.g., active shooter, disgruntled violent worker).
Immigration Violations

436.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE
The immigration status of individuals alone is generally not a matter for police action. It is incumbent upon all employees of this department to make a personal commitment to equal enforcement of the law and equal service to the public regardless of immigration status. Confidence in this commitment will increase the effectiveness of the Department in protecting and serving the entire community.

436.1.1 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.

**Judicial warrant** - An arrest warrant for a violation of federal criminal immigration law and issued by a federal judge or a federal magistrate judge.

436.2 DEPARTMENT POLICY
The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has primary jurisdiction for enforcement of the provisions of Title 8, United States Code dealing with illegal entry. UCPD, on the other hand, has primary responsibility for preserving and protecting public safety for the University community. Community trust and cooperation is essential to effective law enforcement on campus and other University property. The limited resources of UCPD should not be diverted from this mission to the enforcement of federal immigration laws; UCPD shall not enforce federal immigration law. Campus police should avoid actions that create a disincentive to report crime, or to offer testimony as a witness to a crime, such as requesting information about immigration status from crime victims and witnesses.

436.3 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 without regard to race, ethnicity, or national origin in any way that would violate the United States or California constitutions.

436.4 FEDERAL REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE
Absent an urgent issue of officer safety or other emergency circumstances, requests by federal immigration officials for assistance from this department should be directed to a supervisor. The supervisor is responsible for determining whether the requested assistance would be permitted under the California Values Act (Government Code § 7284.2 et seq.).
Immigration Violations

436.5   NO SWEEPS
The U.C. Irvine Police Department does not conduct sweeps or other concentrated efforts to detain suspected undocumented persons.

When the law enforcement efforts are increased in a particular area, equal consideration should be given to all suspected violations and not just those affecting a particular race, ethnicity, age, gender, sexual orientation, religion, socioeconomic status,

The disposition of each contact (e.g., warning, citation, arrest), while discretionary in each case, should not be affected by such factors as race, ethnicity, age, gender, sexual orientation, religion or socioeconomic status.

436.5.1   ICE REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE
In a specific request is made by ICE or any other federal agency for assistance with enforcement of Title 8 of the UC Code, this department may provide available support services only for purposes such as managing the flow of traffic, peacekeeping, officer safety or as otherwise necessary to prevent injuries or property damage.

Members of this department shall not participate in federal operations as of any federal immigration detention team. Any detention by a member of this department must be based upon the reasonable belief that an individual is involved in criminal activity in violation of laws other than federal immigration laws. County jail authorities have responsibility for compliance with the California Truth Act and the California Trust Act should either be required.

436.6   IDENTIFICATION
Whenever an individual is reasonably suspected of a criminal violation (infraction, misdemeanor or felony), the investigating officer should take reasonable steps to determine the person's identify through valid identification or other reliable sources.

If an individual would have otherwise been released for an infraction or misdemeanor on a citation, the person should be given reasonable opportunity to verify his/her true identity (e.g., telephone calls). If the person's identify is thereafter reasonably established, the original citation release should be completed without consideration of immigration status.

436.7   ARREST AND BOOKING
Whenever an individual is arrested for a misdemeanor violation, the arresting officer shall process that individual pursuant to California Penal Code 853.6 and the department's Cite and Release Policy. County jail bookings for misdemeanors should be approved by the watch commander.

Individuals arrested for felony violations should be booked in the County jail according to local policy. Upon booking, County jail authorities have the responsibility for any actions required by the California Truth Act and the California Trust Act.
436.8 REQUIRED NOTIFICATION
Whenever an officer has reason to believe that any person arrested for any offense set forth in the Uniform Controlled Substances Act that is listed in the Health & Safety Code 11369 may not be a citizen of the United States and the individual is not going to be booked into the County Jail, the arresting officer shall contact ICE to be notified as required by Health & Safety Code 11369.

436.9 INFORMATION SHARING
The University of California, Irvine Police Department is concerned for the safety of local citizens and thus detection of criminal behavior is of primary interest in dealing with any person. The decision to arrest shall be based upon those factors which establish probable cause and not on arbitrary aspects. Race, ethnicity, age, gender, sexual orientation, religion, and socioeconomic status alone are of no bearing on the decision to arrest.

All individuals, regardless of their immigration status, must feel secure that contacting law enforcement will not make them vulnerable to deportation. Members should not attempt to determine the immigration status of crime victims and witnesses or take enforcement action against them absent exigent circumstances or reasonable cause to believe that a crime victim or witness is involved in violating criminal laws.

Nothing in this policy on Immigration Violations is intended to restrict officers from exchanging with ICE information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual, to the extent such restriction is inconsistent with the requirements of 8 USC 1373 and 8 USC 1644.

436.10 U-VISA / T-VISA NONIMMIGRANT STATUS
Under certain circumstances, federal law allows temporary immigration benefits to victims and witnesses of certain qualifying crimes (8 USC 1101(a)(15)(U); 8 USC 1101(a)(15)(T)). Where UCPD receives a request for assistance with a petition for U-Visa/T-Visa Nonimmigrant Status, if appropriate, the Chief of Police or his or her designee (the department) shall ensure the required declaration/certification documentation is completed in accordance with state law (Penal Code 679.10; Penal code 679.11) and the procedure set forth below.

Any request for assistance in applying for U-Visa/T-Visa status should be forwarded within 24 hours to the Chief of Police or his or her designee assigned to supervisor the handling of any related case. The department should ensure the following occurs:

(a) Consult with the assigned detective to determine the current status of any related case and whether further documentation is warranted.

(b) Review the instructions for completing the declaration/certification if necessary. Instructions for completing Forms I-918/I-914 can be found on the U.S. DHS website.

(c) Contact the appropriate prosecutor assigned to the case, if applicable, to ensure the declaration/certification has not already been completed and whether a declaration/certification is warranted.
(d) Address the request and complete the declaration/certification, if appropriate, within the timeframes set forth in state law (Penal Code 679.10; Penal code 679.11).

(e) Ensure that any decision to complete or not complete the form is documented in the ase file and forwarded to the appropriate prosecutor. Include a copy of any completed declaration/certification in the case file.

**436.11 TIME FRAMES FOR COMPLETION**

The department, in cases of human trafficking as defined by Penal Code 236.1, shall ensure the above process is followed and the documents needed for a T visa application are completed within 15 business days of the first encounter with the victim, regardless of whether it is requested by the victim (Penal Code 236.5). In accordance with Penal Code Section 236.5, where the department finds that certification is inappropriate for a victim of trafficking in persons, the department shall within 15 days provide the victim with a letter explaining the grounds of the denial. If the victim submits additional evidence, the department must reconsider the denial of the certification within one week of the receipt of additional evidence.

The department shall ensure the above process is followed and the documents needed for a U visa or T visa application pursuant to Penal Code 679.10 and Penal Code 679.11 are processed within 90 days of a request from the victim or victim's family related to one of their assigned cases. If the victim is in removal proceedings, the certification shall be processed within 14 days of the request.