

Detentions And Photographing Detainees

416.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice MODIFIED

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for conducting field interviews (FI) and pat-down searches, and the taking and retention of photographs of persons detained in the field but not arrested. Due to a variety of situations confronting the officer, the decision to FI or photograph a field detainee shall be left to the discretion of the involved officer based on the totality of the circumstances available to them at the time of the detention.

416.2 DEFINITIONS

Federal MODIFIED

Detention - Occurs when an officer intentionally, through words, actions or physical force causes an individual to reasonably believe he/she is being required to restrict his/her movement. Detentions also occur when an officer actually restrains a person's freedom of movement.

Consensual Encounter - Occurs 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 purposes of determining the individual's identity and resolving the officer's suspicions.

Field Photographs - Field photographs are defined as posed photographs taken of a person during a contact, detention, or arrest in the field.

Pat-Down Search - This type of search is used by officers in the field to check an individual for 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 - Occurs 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.

416.3 FIELD INTERVIEWS

Federal MODIFIED

Officers may stop individuals for the purpose of conducting an FI where reasonable suspicion is present. In justifying the stop, the officer should be able to point to specific facts which, when taken together with rational inferences, reasonably warrant the stop. Such facts include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) The appearance or demeanor of an individual suggests that he/she is part of a criminal enterprise or is engaged in a criminal act.

Detentions And Photographing Detainees

- (b) The actions of the suspect suggest that he/she is engaged in a criminal activity.
- (c) The hour of day or night is inappropriate for the suspect's presence in the area.
- (d) The suspect's presence in the particular area is suspicious.
- (e) The suspect is carrying a suspicious object.
- (f) The suspect's clothing bulges in a manner that suggests he/she is carrying a weapon.
- (g) The suspect is located in proximate time and place to an alleged crime.
- (h) The officer has knowledge of the suspect's prior criminal record or involvement in criminal activity.

416.3.1 FIELD INTERVIEW - DEPARTMENT OF STATE HOSPITALS (DSH) EMPLOYEES/PATIENTS

Agency Content

The reasonable suspicion standard described in this policy does not apply to field interviews with employees (including contract personnel) entering the secured treatment areas of a DSH facility as all persons are subject to search on DSH grounds as a condition of employment. Patients are at all times subject to search for the preservation of health, safety and security.

416.3.2 INITIATING A FIELD INTERVIEW

Federal **MODIFIED**

An officer may initiate the stop of a person when there is articulable, reasonable suspicion to do so. A person however, should not be detained longer than is reasonably necessary to resolve the officer's suspicions.

Nothing in this policy is intended to discourage consensual contacts. Frequent and random casual contacts with consenting individuals are encouraged by DSH to strengthen our community involvement, community awareness and problem identification.

416.3.3 WITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVIEWS

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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 investigators to utilize available personnel for the following:

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

Detentions And Photographing Detainees

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 an Office of Protective Services (OPS) employee. Please refer to site-specific bargaining unit agreements for additional requirements.
 - 1. A written, verbal or recorded statement of consent should be obtained prior to transporting a witness in a department vehicle. When the witness is a minor, consent should be obtained from the parent or guardian, if available, prior to transportation.

416.4 PAT-DOWN SEARCHES

Federal **MODIFIED**

A pat-down search of a detained subject may be conducted whenever an officer reasonably believes that the person may possess an object that can be utilized as an offensive weapon or whenever the officer has a reasonable fear for his/her own safety or the safety of others. Circumstances that may establish justification for performing a pat-down search include, but are not limited to the following:

- (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 deadly weapons.
- (e) The appearance and demeanor of the suspect.
- (f) Visual indications which suggest that the suspect is carrying a firearm or other weapon.
- (g) The age and gender of the suspect.

Whenever possible, pat-down searches should be performed by officers of the same gender.

416.5 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

Before photographing any field detainee, the officer shall carefully consider, among other things, the factors listed below.

416.5.1 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITH CONSENT

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

Detentions And Photographing Detainees

Field photographs may be taken when the subject of the photograph 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.

416.5.2 FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITHOUT CONSENT

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

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. Mere knowledge or suspicion of gang membership or affiliation is not a sufficient justification for taking a photograph without consent. 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.

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.

416.6 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

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. Access to field photographs shall be strictly limited to law enforcement purposes.

416.7 DISPOSITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Agency Content

All detainee photographs must be adequately labeled and submitted to the Watch Commander with either an associated FI card or other memorandum 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 photo and associated FI or memorandum is relevant to criminal street gang enforcement, the Watch Commander will forward the photo and documents to the Classification Officer or designee. The Classification Officer or designee will ensure the photograph and supporting documents are retained.
- (b) Photographs that do not qualify for Criminal Street Gang file retention or which are not evidence in an investigation with an assigned case number should be forwarded to Records. These photographs will be purged.

When a photograph is taken in association with a particular case, the detective may use such photograph in a photo lineup. Thereafter, the individual photograph should be retained as a part of

Detentions And Photographing Detainees

the case file. All other photographs will be kept in Records in a separate non-booking photograph file in alphabetical order.

416.7.1 PURGING THE FIELD PHOTO FILE

Agency Content

The Records Manager will be responsible for ensuring that photographs maintained by Records that are more than one year old and no longer serve a law enforcement purpose are periodically purged and destroyed. Photographs that continue to serve a legitimate law enforcement purpose may be retained longer than one year provided that a notation of that fact is added to the file for each additional year that they are retained. Access to the FI photo file shall be strictly limited to law enforcement purposes.

A photograph need not be purged but may be retained as an updated photograph in a prior booking file if the person depicted in the photograph has been booked at OPS and the booking file remains in Records .

416.8 PHOTO REVIEW POLICY

Agency Content

Any person who has been the subject of a field photograph or an FI by OPS during any contact other than an arrest may file a written request within 30 days of the contact requesting a review of the status of the photograph/FI. The request shall be directed to the office of the Hospital Police Chief who will ensure that the status of the photograph or FI is properly reviewed according to this policy as described below. Upon a verbal request, the OPS will send a request form to the requesting party along with a copy of this policy.

416.8.1 REVIEW PROCESS

Agency Content

Upon receipt of such a written request, the Hospital Police Chief or his or her designee will permit the individual to appear in person (any minor must be accompanied by their parent or legal guardian) for a review of the status of the photograph/FI.

Such a meeting will generally be scheduled during regular business hours within 30 days of the receipt of the written request. An extension of the 30-day limit may be made either upon the mutual convenience of the parties or if, at the discretion of the Hospital Police Chief, there appears to be an ongoing legitimate law enforcement interest which warrants a delay. If the delay could jeopardize an ongoing investigation, nothing in this policy shall require the Hospital Police Chief to disclose the reason(s) for the delay.

A meeting for the review of the status of any non-arrest photograph/FI is not intended to be a formal hearing, but simply an informal opportunity for the individual to meet with the Hospital Police Chief or his/her designee to discuss the matter.

After carefully considering the information available, the Hospital Police Chief or designee will determine, generally within 30 days of the original meeting, whether the photograph/FI was

Detentions And Photographing Detainees

obtained in accordance with existing law and DSH/OPS policy and, even if properly obtained, then whether there is any ongoing legitimate law enforcement interest in retaining the photograph/FI.

If the Hospital Police Chief or his/her designee determines that the photograph/FI was obtained in accordance with existing law and department policy and that there is an ongoing legitimate law enforcement interest in retaining the non-arrest photograph, the photograph/FI shall be retained according to this policy and applicable law.

If the Hospital Police Chief or his/her designee determines that the original legitimate law enforcement interest in retaining a non-arrest photograph no longer exists or that it was obtained in violation of existing law or DSH/OPS policy, the original photograph will be destroyed or returned to the person photographed, if requested. All other associated reports or documents, however, will be retained according to department policy and applicable law.

If the Hospital Police Chief or his/her designee determines that the original legitimate law enforcement interest in retaining a non-arrest FI no longer exists or that the original F/I was not obtained in accordance with established law or DSH/OPS policy, the original FI may only be destroyed upon the execution of a full and complete waiver of liability by the individual (and guardian if a minor) arising out of that field contact.

If the Hospital Police Chief or his/her designee determines that any involved OPS employee violated existing law or DSH/OPS policy, the Hospital Police Chief or designee shall initiate a separate internal investigation which may result in additional training, discipline or other appropriate action for the involved employees.

The person photographed/FI'd will be informed in writing within 30 days of the Hospital Police Chief's determination whether or not the photograph/FI will be retained. This does not entitle any person to any discovery or access to any law enforcement records not otherwise authorized by law.