

Chapter 1 : Bill Text - AB Law enforcement agencies: military equipment: funding, acquisition, and use.

The Division of Law Enforcement is dedicated to enhancing the safety and reducing the vulnerability of all citizens, residents and visitors within the state of California. The division works in partnership with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies to investigate criminal street gangs, stop the trafficking of dangerous narcotics, and bring criminals to justice.

Contact the Division Addressing Police Misconduct Laws Enforced By The Department Of Justice The vast majority of the law enforcement officers in this country perform their very difficult jobs with respect for their communities and in compliance with the law. Even so, there are incidents in which this is not the case. This document outlines the laws enforced by the United States Department of Justice DOJ that address police misconduct and explains how you can file a complaint with DOJ if you believe that your rights have been violated. Federal laws that address police misconduct include both criminal and civil statutes. These laws cover the actions of State, county, and local officers, including those who work in prisons and jails. In addition, several laws also apply to Federal law enforcement officers. The laws protect all persons in the United States citizens and non-citizens. Each law DOJ enforces is briefly discussed below. In DOJ investigations, whether criminal or civil, the person whose rights have been reportedly violated is referred to as a victim and often is an important witness. The various offices within DOJ that are responsible for enforcing the laws discussed in this document coordinate their investigation and enforcement efforts where appropriate. For example, a complaint received by one office may be referred to another if necessary to address the allegations. In addition, more than one office may investigate the same complaint if the allegations raise issues covered by more than one statute. What is the difference between criminal and civil cases? Criminal and civil laws are different. Criminal cases usually are investigated and handled separately from civil cases, even if they concern the same incident. In a criminal case, DOJ brings a case against the accused person; in a civil case, DOJ brings the case either through litigation or an administrative investigation against a governmental authority or law enforcement agency. In a criminal case, the evidence must establish proof "beyond a reasonable doubt," while in civil cases the proof need only satisfy the lower standard of a "preponderance of the evidence. Federal Criminal Enforcement It is a crime for one or more persons acting under color of law willfully to deprive or conspire to deprive another person of any right protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States. A law enforcement officer acts "under color of law" even if he or she is exceeding his or her rightful power. The types of law enforcement misconduct covered by these laws include excessive force, sexual assault, intentional false arrests, or the intentional fabrication of evidence resulting in a loss of liberty to another. Enforcement of these provisions does not require that any racial, religious, or other discriminatory motive existed. What remedies are available under these laws? There is no private right of action under these statutes; in other words, these are not the legal provisions under which you would file a lawsuit on your own. Federal Civil Enforcement "Police Misconduct Provision" This law makes it unlawful for State or local law enforcement officers to engage in a pattern or practice of conduct that deprives persons of rights protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States. The types of conduct covered by this law can include, among other things, excessive force, discriminatory harassment, false arrests, coercive sexual conduct, and unlawful stops, searches or arrests. In order to be covered by this law, the misconduct must constitute a "pattern or practice" -- it may not simply be an isolated incident. The DOJ must be able to show in court that the agency has an unlawful policy or that the incidents constituted a pattern of unlawful conduct. However, unlike the other civil laws discussed below, DOJ does not have to show that discrimination has occurred in order to prove a pattern or practice of misconduct. What remedies are available under this law? The remedies available under this law do not provide for individual monetary relief for the victims of the misconduct. There is no private right of action under this law; only DOJ may file suit for violations of the Police Misconduct Provision. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of and the "OJP Program Statute" Together, these laws prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, and religion by State and local law enforcement agencies that receive financial assistance from the Department of Justice. Currently,

most persons are served by a law enforcement agency that receives DOJ funds. These laws prohibit both individual instances and patterns or practices of discriminatory misconduct, i. The misconduct covered by Title VI and the OJP Office of Justice Programs Program Statute includes, for example, harassment or use of racial slurs, unjustified arrests, discriminatory traffic stops, coercive sexual conduct, retaliation for filing a complaint with DOJ or participating in the investigation, use of excessive force, or refusal by the agency to respond to complaints alleging discriminatory treatment by its officers. DOJ may seek changes in the policies and procedures of the agency to remedy violations of these laws and, if appropriate, also seek individual remedial relief for the victim s. Individuals also have a private right of action under Title VI and under the OJP Program Statute; in other words, you may file a lawsuit yourself under these laws. These laws protect all people with disabilities in the United States. An individual is considered to have a "disability" if he or she has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, has a record of such an impairment, or is regarded as having such an impairment. The ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in all State and local government programs, services, and activities regardless of whether they receive DOJ financial assistance; it also protects people who are discriminated against because of their association with a person with a disability. Section prohibits discrimination by State and local law enforcement agencies that receive financial assistance from DOJ. Section also prohibits discrimination in programs and activities conducted by Federal agencies, including law enforcement agencies. These laws prohibit discriminatory treatment, including misconduct, on the basis of disability in virtually all law enforcement services and activities. These activities include, among others, interrogating witnesses, providing emergency services, enforcing laws, addressing citizen complaints, and arresting, booking, and holding suspects. These laws also prohibit retaliation for filing a complaint with DOJ or participating in the investigation. If appropriate, DOJ may seek individual relief for the victim s , in addition to changes in the policies and procedures of the law enforcement agency. Individuals have a private right of action under both the ADA and Section ; you may file a private lawsuit for violations of these statutes. There is no requirement that you exhaust your administrative remedies by filing a complaint with DOJ first. How to File a Complaint with DOJ Criminal Enforcement If you would like to file a complaint alleging a violation of the criminal laws discussed above, you may contact the Federal Bureau of Investigation FBI , which is responsible for investigating allegations of criminal deprivations of civil rights. In addition, you may send a written complaint to:

Chapter 2 : California Resources Agency - Enforcement - State Parks

According to the US Bureau of Justice Statistics' Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, the state had law enforcement agencies employing 79, sworn peace officers, about for each , residents.

Existing law provides that when there is reason to believe that a person arrested for a violation of specified controlled substance provisions may not be a citizen of the United States, the arresting agency shall notify the appropriate agency of the United States having charge of deportation matters. This bill would repeal those provisions. Existing law provides that whenever an individual who is a victim of or witness to a hate crime, or who otherwise can give evidence in a hate crime investigation, is not charged with or convicted of committing any crime under state law, a peace officer may not detain the individual exclusively for any actual or suspected immigration violation or report or turn the individual over to federal immigration authorities. This bill would, among other things and subject to exceptions, prohibit state and local law enforcement agencies, including school police and security departments, from using money or personnel to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest persons for immigration enforcement purposes, as specified, and would, subject to exceptions, proscribe other activities or conduct in connection with immigration enforcement by law enforcement agencies. The bill would apply those provisions to the circumstances in which a law enforcement official has discretion to cooperate with immigration authorities. The bill would require, by October 1, , the Attorney General, in consultation with the appropriate stakeholders, to publish model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement to the fullest extent possible for use by public schools, public libraries, health facilities operated by the state or a political subdivision of the state, and courthouses, among others. The bill would require, among others, all public schools, health facilities operated by the state or a political subdivision of the state, and courthouses to implement the model policy, or an equivalent policy. The bill would state that, among others, all other organizations and entities that provide services related to physical or mental health and wellness, education, or access to justice, including the University of California, are encouraged to adopt the model policy. The bill would require that a law enforcement agency that chooses to participate in a joint law enforcement task force, as defined, submit a report annually pertaining to task force operations to the Department of Justice, as specified. The bill would require law enforcement agencies to report to the department annually regarding transfers of persons to immigration authorities. The bill would require the Attorney General to publish guidance, audit criteria, and training recommendations regarding state and local law enforcement databases, for purposes of limiting the availability of information for immigration enforcement, as specified. The bill would require the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to provide a specified written consent form in advance of any interview between a person in department custody and the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement regarding civil immigration violations. This bill would state findings and declarations of the Legislature relating to these provisions. By imposing additional duties on public schools and local law enforcement agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. Section of the Government Code is amended to read: For purposes of this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings: Hold, notification, and transfer requests include requests issued by the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement or the United States Customs and Border Protection as well as any other immigration authorities. Additionally, the specific activities described in subparagraph C of paragraph 1 of subdivision a of, and in paragraph 4 of subdivision a of, Section Cooperation with Immigration Authorities This chapter shall be known, and may be cited, as the California Values Act. The Legislature finds and declares the following: Almost one in three Californians is foreign born and one in two children in California has at least one immigrant parent. See Sanchez Ochoa v. United States, et al. Hold, notification, and transfer requests include requests issued by United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement or United States

Customs and Border Protection as well as any other immigration authorities. Responses are never required, but are permitted under this subdivision, provided that they do not violate any local law or policy. All peace officers remain subject to California law governing conduct of peace officers and the policies of the employing agency. Transfers to immigration authorities are permitted under this subsection only in accordance with paragraph 4 of subdivision a. The law enforcement agency shall report the following information, if known, for each task force of which it is a member: To the extent that disclosure of a particular item of information would endanger the safety of a person involved in an investigation, or would endanger the successful completion of the investigation or a related investigation, that information shall not be disclosed. All public schools, health facilities operated by the state or a political subdivision of the state, and courthouses shall implement the model policy, or an equivalent policy. All state and local law enforcement agencies are encouraged to adopt necessary changes to database governance policies consistent with that guidance. The provisions of this act are severable. If any provision of this act or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application. Section of the Health and Safety Code is repealed. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 commencing with Section of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

Chapter 3 : List of law enforcement agencies in California - Wikipedia

California Law Enforcement Agencies The agencies below are POST participating agencies and departments unless otherwise noted. See also: *Federal and International Law Enforcement Agencies, Tribal Police Departments and Special Interest Associations.*

This includes patrolling roadways, enforcing state laws, maintaining peace and assisting municipal law enforcement when necessary. In many states, county or municipal police have jurisdiction over crimes in their area until assistance from the state police force is requested or required. State police often hold primary jurisdiction over laws pertaining to the manufacture or sale of controlled substances. Arrest and Detain Suspects To arrest and detain a suspect, state police officers must have probable cause to believe a crime has either already happened, is in progress or is about to take place. Officers must know the proper way to make an arrest, execute a proper arrest warrant and conduct a "stop and frisk" search. The officer must be able to retain enough information about the incident to provide the prosecutor with sufficient details to craft a formal complaint. Crime Scene Protection State police departments employ a number of forensic professionals who handle the collection and preservation of crime scene evidence. Initial responding officers must secure the crime scene to make certain it is not contaminated with outside evidence. Forensic officers will take pictures, collect samples, label evidence, lift fingerprints, examine deceased victims for evidence and diagram crime scenes. State police must also maintain strict chain of custody protocol after evidence is collected to ensure evidence is not destroyed or lost. Search and Seizure State police officers are bound by federal and state search and seizure laws and are required to keep abreast of any changes implemented by courts or the legislature. A valid warrant must accompany any search or seizure of property, subject to limited exceptions. State police are bound to search only areas listed in the warrant and must monitor all officers during the execution of a warrant to ensure protocol is followed. If contraband is uncovered during the search, it must be properly labeled and sent to the state police crime lab for analysis. Emergency Assistance The state police force is responsible for rendering emergency assistance in the event of a natural disaster, major car accident or other tragedy. Officers must be able to quickly assess a situation and request immediate backup from fire, HAZMAT or medical response teams. Officers may be responsible for evacuating citizens, rescuing individuals perilously stranded, and providing basic first aid and CPR. State police might also respond to threats of suicide, family disputes, disturbances from those with mental conditions or any situation endangering the life of a child. Interrogations and Interviews Once a suspect is in custody, the state police will begin interrogating him about the details surrounding the alleged crime. State police are trained to implement different interrogation techniques designed to elicit information the suspect might not otherwise divulge. Police also must also interview witnesses and victims to receive further details about the crime. This can sometimes include child-victim witnesses or those victimized by sexual offenders. Present Testimony If the criminal charges reach the trial stage, the state police officer will be called to testify about his personal experiences regarding the suspect. This can include sources of information gathered prior to arrest, whether arrest protocol was followed, and the nature of evidence used to obtain a warrant. For this reason, state police are trained to immediately record the events of an arrest for reference in the eventual trial. In addition to a criminal trial, officers may be called upon to present testimony before a grand jury or at preliminary and motion hearings.

Chapter 4 : calendrierdelascience.com : Agencies

Search California Law Enforcement agencies in the PoliceOne law enforcement directory and find Police Departments or Agencies in CA.

Chapter 5 : Law Enforcement Staffing in California - Public Policy Institute of California

Photo courtesy of the California Highway Patrol. It should be noted that, although not listed here, California public

universities in Los Angeles County (UCLA and California State Universities in Los Angeles, Long Beach, Northridge and Pomona) all are policed by state university police officers.

Chapter 6 : Boating Law Enforcement

Pursuant to California Penal Code section (d) (see below), the California Department of Justice (DOJ) shall make Child Abuse Central Index (CACI) information available to out-of-state law enforcement agencies conducting investigations of known or suspected child abuse or neglect under the following conditions.

Chapter 7 : Bill Text - SB Law enforcement: sharing data.

Research crime data submitted by county and local law enforcement agencies. Governor's Office Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. is serving his fourth term as Governor of California.

Chapter 8 : State of California Law Enforcement Agencies in Los Angeles County, California

Existing federal law authorizes the Department of Defense to transfer surplus personal property, including arms and ammunition, to federal or state agencies for use in law enforcement activities, subject to specified conditions, at no cost to the acquiring agency.

Chapter 9 : California Law Enforcement Agencies

Law enforcement statistics, agencies, associations, and campaigns Publications A variety of publications designed to enhance the professionalism of California law enforcement.