

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Vice Investigation
1850-33709
Expanded Course Outline

Instructional Goal: To provide the student an overview of the 32 hours of training and a clear understanding of the expectations of the Training Coordination Unit.

Performance Objectives: Students will:

- Understand how to accurately complete the instructor evaluation
- Gain a clear understanding of the criteria for completing the course
- Recognize the importance of attendance and promptness
- Understand that Vice Investigation is a position of trust and anonymity
- Understand the corruption psychological slide into corruption
- Understand vice related law enforcement
- Understand the levels of Vice Complaints

References: Instructors, facilitators and training supervisors shall ensure that current references are utilized

This course provides current Penal Code Section 835a content

DAY-1

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS COURSE INTRODUCTION & OVERVIEW (60 min)

- A. Introduction
 - 1. Staff Introductions
 - 2. Course Overview
- B. Notification forms
 - 1. Emergency information
 - 2. POST roster
- C. Course guidelines
 - 1. Procedures
 - 2. Rules and expectations
- D. Brief overview of training goals and objectives¹
 - 1. Vice Enforcement
 - 2. Vice procedures
- E. Overview of Vice Operations
 - 1. Maintaining the proper perspective
 - 2. Assignment of trust
 - 3. Corruption
 - 4. Need for corroboration
 - 5. Miranda rights
 - 6. Courtroom conduct
 - 7. Vice complaints

¹ LAPD Vice Enforcement Manual

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8. Leaving the vice assignment

II. OFFICER SAFETY UNDERCOVER VICE OPERATIONS (180 min)

Instructional Goal: To provide Department procedures, guidelines and to raise awareness of Officer Safety factors while conducting vice related investigations.

Performance Objectives: Using lecture, videos and open classroom discussions, the students will:

- Understand various Department Policies while conducting vice investigations.
- The student will demonstrate an understanding of how our Department's guiding value of Reverence for Human Life is the moral and ethical foundation of de-escalation, tactics, reasonable force, and Officer safety.
- Understand Officer Safety concerns while operating in an undercover capacity.
- Understand from the position from a uniformed assignment to an undercover/plainclothes assignment.
- Understand "operating" procedures during prostitution, trick task force, ABC, CID, and lewd conduct investigations.
- Understand what a "Game Plan" is needed for any vice related operation.
- Understand equipment guidelines while assigned to vice.
- Understand his/her responsibilities when contacted by "On-duty" police personnel.
- Understand the basic foundation of undercover operating officer safety mindset.

A. Introduction

1. Staff Introduction
2. Overview of training goals and objectives

B. Overview of Use of Force review procedures ²³ **(117e)**

1. Categorical UOF
2. Non-Categorical UOF
3. UOF Review Board
4. California Penal Code section 835(a)

C. Reverence for Human Life

1. In Preamble for Use of Force Policy
2. Why?
3. How does this play into our decisions when using force?

D. Command and Control⁴

1. The use of active leadership to direct others while using available resources to coordinate a response, accomplish tasks and minimize risk.

² California Penal Code Section 835a

³ Department Manual Section 1/556.10, Policy on the Use of Force

⁴ Training Bulletin, Volume XLVII Issue 4, COMMAND AND CONTROL

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2. Initial responsibility to begin the process to develop a plan of action falls upon the senior officer, or any officer on-scene who has gained sufficient situational awareness.
 3. Tactical Considerations
- E. Tactical De-Escalation Techniques⁵
1. Guiding principle
 2. Purpose
 3. Officer safety
 4. Tactical de-escalation techniques
 5. General considerations⁶
 6. Statistics
- F. Learning Activity: DVD: Undercover Narcotics; Gut Feeling
Procedures: Large Group Activity
1. The students will analyze and evaluate a true story wherein a doubt (gut feeling) about an undercover procedure was not followed resulting in deadly results for the undercover officer.
 2. ASK: Who is running the show?
 3. ASK: Did the UC feel comfortable?
 4. ASK: Would you have said something if it was you?
 5. Discussion and Debrief
 6. Key Learning
- G. Learning Activity: DVD: Undercover Dangers
Procedures: Large Group Activity
1. The students will analyze and evaluate officer safety considerations as they apply to undercover operations.
 2. Discussion and Debrief:
- H. Learning Activity: DVD: Florida State Compliance Officer
Procedures: Large Group Activity
1. In-car video captures traffic stop of an off-duty officer. The incident escalates when the off-duty officer refused to allow the on-duty to write a citation.
 2. Discussion and Debrief:
 3. Agency considerations/policy/procedure
 4. Operating procedures
- I. Trick Task Force Operations
1. Controlled by current policy
 2. Entering vehicles ,
 3. ABC enforcement
 4. Operators must fit clientele
 5. Never enter without required equipment
 6. Innovation and creativity

⁵ LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 16, Tactical De-Escalation Techniques

⁶ Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Undercover and Surveillance Operations

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7. Time limits and signals
 8. Positions of advantage
 9. Observation
 10. Contingency plans
 11. Uniformed personnel
 12. Monitoring location for normal activity
 13. Assignments
 14. Update ABC package after operation
 15. Bar versus off-sale locations
 16. Limits on activity
 17. Permits and licenses
 - a. Los Angeles Police Department supports businesses, education, awareness, compliance
 18. Alcohol policies⁷
- J. Bookmaking
1. General surveillance hazards
 2. Contact from community or suspects
 3. Cash room safety
 4. Observe location prior to entering
 5. Who you are dealing with and how they operate
 6. Maintaining mental attitude for long surveillances
 7. Fatigue factor
 8. Lewd Conduct
 9. Preparation to enforcement policies
 10. Foot pursuit perimeters
 11. Signals with team members
 12. Stagger arrival at some locations
 13. Low profile arrests
 14. Draw as little attention to the team
 15. Attack from “bashers”
- K. Operations/Game Plans
1. Written operations/game plan
 2. Personnel from outside agencies
 3. Game plan stored in vice files
 4. Game plan is updated during roll call/brief
 5. Reviewing game plans and officer safety concerns
 6. Miscellaneous Investigations
 7. Discussion of operation tactics with uniformed personnel
 8. Practice, train and discuss various tactics routinely among the unit
 9. Debrief all operations
- L. Closing
- Key Learning Points

⁷ Vice Manual, Volume III

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1. Understand Department Policies
2. Undercover Concerns
3. Officer Safety
4. Transition mindset from uniformed assignment
5. Complete a "Game Plan"
6. Use equipment guidelines
7. Know the responsibilities when contacted by "On-duty" police personnel
8. Have a foundation of an undercover operating officer-safety mindset

III. POLICE COMMISSION PERMITS

(60 min)

Instructional Goal: To provide students with knowledge of when and where permits are needed.

Performance Objectives: Using Power Point assisted lecture and discussion along with student hand-outs, the students will:

- ❑ Understand the differences in Police Commission Permits
- ❑ Understand the guidelines of permits.
- ❑ Understand Commission Investigation Division (CID) involvement in permits

A. Introduction

1. Staff Introduction
2. Overview of training goals and objectives

B. Police commission permits

1. Definitions
2. Available on regular basis for profit or for purpose of viewing
3. Entities regulating/processing permits
4. Café, entertainment, shows, live entertainment, bands, strip clubs, orchestra
5. Exceptions for permits
6. Public dancing
7. Carnival
8. Red zoning requirements
9. City Attorney role
10. 1st Amendment
11. CES, motion picture show, picture arcade
12. Consequences of not having permit

C. Why have police permit conditions?

1. Prevention of violations and nuisance activities
2. Reinforce zoning Conditions of Use Permits⁸ or ABC conditions.

⁸ LAPD Vice Manual II/095

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3. Commission Investigation Division requests conditions to be posted in public view at the location⁹
 4. Police permits can be a tool to use for a problem location, which has applied for a police permit or which currently has a police permit.
- D. New permit application
1. If the location has adverse history or citizen concerns, but does not rise to the level significant enough to substantiate an objection from the area, police permit conditions can be utilized
 2. Contact Commission Investigation Division (CID) regarding your concerns and proposed permit conditions
 3. CID functions
 4. Applicant refusal to voluntarily sign conditions.
 5. Documentation
 6. Documentation review by the Police Permits Review Panel (PPRP) for final decision
- E. Existing permitted locations
1. CID functions
 2. If the location refuses to sign conditions, CID can request conditions with or without a suspension request before the PPRP.
- F. Closing
- Key Learning Points
1. Understand what Police Permits
 2. Exceptions
 3. City Attorney's role
 4. 1st Amendment

IV. ABC ENFORCEMENT OVERVIEW

(120 min)

Instructional Goal: To provide the student with an understanding of current Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) licensing requirements, and rules and regulations that govern on and off-sale retail operations. To furnish the student with the ability to recognize effective ways of dealing with problematic ABC locations using effective problem-solving skills to increase the student's ABC knowledge effectiveness as a vice investigator.

Performance Objective: Using learning activities (word pictures, direct questions, verbal assessments), the successful student will:

- Understanding of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) as an organization and how it interrelates with local law enforcement.
- Understand how to conduct a variety of ABC investigations and apply appropriate laws and non-criminal codes to ABC-related situations.

⁹ 15.2 From Department of ABC Coordinators 4/2010 Imposition of CUP/CUB conditions in connection with public convenience or necessity (Caldera) application

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- ❑ Understand how to apply myriad collaborative resources to prevent and address ABC-related problems and quality of life issues
 - A. Introduction
 - 1. Staff Introductions
 - 2. Course Overview
 - B. Pre-test
 - Procedures: Large Group Activity
 - 1. Students will be given a pre-test to determine their current knowledge level pertaining to ABC rules and regulations
 - 2. This exercise is designed to promote a learning desire by giving individuals a measurement of their understanding of ABC law
 - C. ABC related problems¹⁰
 - 1. Exist in a variety of forms
 - 2. Problems affect most municipalities and counties of California
 - D. Effective prevention through;
 - 1. Understanding of the ABC process and the law
 - 2. Collaborative educational enforcement effort between local law enforcement agencies (LEAs)
 - E. The California department of alcohol beverage control
 - 1. ABC and its interrelation with Law Enforcement
 - 2. Responsibilities of ABC
 - 3. Enforcement
 - 4. Local law enforcement agencies-main enforcement of ABC laws
 - 5. The California Alcoholic Beverage Control Act (Business & Professions Code)
 - 6. ABC-Related Situations and Investigations
 - 7. ABC Licensing
 - 8. Off-sale Enforcement
 - 9. Operating Standards
 - 10. Objectionable Conditions
 - F. Learning Activity: Can You Spot Fake Identification?
 - Procedure: Large group activity
 - 1. The student will have the opportunity to examine and identify many Californian State Identifications and learn what to look for
 - 2. ASK: Does a Bartender have the expertise to spot a fake ID?
 - 3. ASK: Can you spot a fake ID?
 - 4. The students will examine the Identification and receive instructor feedback
 - 5. Debrief
 - Key learning Points:
 - a. It is not always easy to spot a fake Identification

¹⁰ LAPD Vice Manual Volume III

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- b. Bartenders are not expected to be experts in identifying fake Id's
 - c. Try to keep up to date on new forms of Identification
- G. Off-Sale Programs
- 1. Keg Compliance (25659.5 B&P)
 - 2. Rules of sales of keg beer
 - 3. Narcotic Paraphernalia (11364.7 H&S)
 - 4. Concurrent Sales (23790.5 B&P)
 - 5. Harmful Matter (313.1(e) PC)
 - 6. Retail Hours of Sale (25631 B&P)
 - 7. Sales/Possession of Unauthorized Alcohol on Premises (25607B&P)
 - 8. Retail-to-Retail Sales (23402 B&P)
- H. On-sale Enforcement
- 1. Apply to on-sale locations
 - 2. Police Problems Location,
 - 3. Minors
 - 4. Minor Employment
 - 5. Minor Musicians (25663.5 B&P)
 - 6. Unlicensed Premises (23300 B&P)
 - 7. Minor Decoys Operation
 - 8. Sales/Possession of Unauthorized Alcohol (25607 B&P)
 - 9. Service To Obvious Intoxicated Individual 25602(a) B&P
 - 10. Establishing that the bartender is aware of intoxication
 - 11. Steps to citing drunk service
 - 12. Drunk detail decoy
 - 13. Employment 25657(a) B&P
 - 14. Rules
 - 15. Adulterated Beverages 382 PC
 - 16. Investigative Techniques
 - 17. Collaborative ABC Resources
 - 18. Employment Enforcement Task Force (EETF) Operations
 - 19. Governmental/Community/ Special Interest Groups
- I. Closing
- Key Learning Points
- 1. Prevention of alcoholic sales to minors
 - 2. Working with ABC
 - 3. Licenses
 - 4. Collection, observation of evidence
 - 5. Violations

Instructional Goal: To familiarize the student with operating techniques applied to the enforcement of ABC problem locations

Performance Objectives: Using practical application and small group discussions the student will:

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- ❑ Recognize proper procedures of ABC enforcement of a problem location
- ❑ Understand the need for proper document
- ❑ Identify the issues of a problem location
- ❑ Identify how to resolve the issues at a problem location

A. Learning Activity: Problem Liquor Store; small group activity

Procedures:

1. The students will use problem solving skills to understand the documentation process of a problem ABC location

Ask: The students to list the problems found at a problem liquor store location

2. Drinking in Public
3. Loitering
4. Public fighting
5. Graffiti
6. Prostitution
7. Urinating in public
8. 415 groups
9. Gambling
10. Other ABC violations

Ask: The students to list the ways to minimize the problem

11. Ensure to cover the following if not listed by student

- a) Extra patrol
- b) Frequent ABC checks
- c) Notify senior lead officer

12. Documentation of notifications

Ask: The students to list how are we going to combat the problem

13. Surveillance
14. Documentation examples/types

V. SECRET SERVICE FUND PROCEDURES

(60 min)

Instructional Goal: To provide the student with an understanding of the proper expenditure and documentation of departmental Secret Service Funds and the importance of completing appropriate documentation (Secret Service, Expenditure Form 15.37.1) in a timely, accurate and thorough manner.

Performance Objective: Using lecture and learning activities the student will:

- ❑ Understand of the department policy regarding the use of department funds to conduct vice related investigations.
- ❑ Understand the proper way department Secret Service Fund expenditures are to be documented.
- ❑ Application of the Secret Service Fund (LAPD Form 15.37.1) (Chit)

A. Introduction

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1. Staff Introductions
2. Course Overview^{11 12}
- B. Secret Service Funds¹³
 1. Area vice unit personnel can conduct undercover operations
 2. Goals
 3. Secret Service Chit (LAPD Form 15.37. 1)¹⁴
 4. Overview of instructional sheet
 5. Reporting results of investigation
 6. Recovery of Investigative Funds
 7. Consumption of alcohol by “on-duty” department personnel¹⁵ **(78,117adf)**
 8. Appropriate Use of Secret Service Funds¹⁶
- C. Learning Activity: Practical Application
Procedure: Large group Activity
 1. Distribute LAPD 15.37 form (Chit)
 2. Distribute Case Studies
 3. The students will be given 5 minutes to complete the 15.37 form
 4. The instructor will monitor the students during this exercise
 5. The instructor will pass out a completed exemplar of 15.37 for each of the case studies
- D. Closing
Key Learning Points
 1. The importance of accurate, thorough documentation in secret service funds
 2. Maintain Ethical behavior when using secret service funds

DAY-2

VI. PIMPING AND PANDERING

(60 min)

Instructional Goal: To familiarize the students with relevant and current laws, procedures, and operating techniques applied to the enforcement of the laws prohibiting prostitution, pimping, and pandering investigations.

Performance Objectives: Using lecture and learning activities the student will:

- Understand what a Trick Task Force is
- Understand what Operators responsibility
- Understand the importance of pre-planning

¹¹Special Order No.19 August 5,2010

¹² LAPD Vice Manual 1/075

¹³ LAPD Manual Section 3/55.05

¹⁴ LAPD Manual Section 3/55.30

¹⁵LAPD Manual Section 1/210.50

¹⁶LAPD Manual Section 3/355.10

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- A. Introduction
 - 1. Staff Introductions
 - 2. Course Overview¹⁷
- B. Trick Task Force
 - 1. A trick task force is the operating technique and procedures used to investigate and enforce laws prohibiting prostitution, imping and pandering
 - 2. Philosophy
 - 3. Procedures
 - 4. Operators
 - a. Clothing
 - b. Conversation **(117e)**
 - c. Body language
 - d. Lawful contacts
 - e. Danger signals
 - f. Surveillance
 - g. Dialogue
 - h. Response to suspect actions
 - i. Multiple suspects
 - j. Street terms
 - k. Violation vs. fetish
- C. Pre-planned
 - 1. Roll-call
 - a. Officer Safety
 - b. Communication
 - c. Arrest and Booking
 - 2. Impromptu Investigations
- D. Closing
 - Key learning points
 - 1. Understand what a Trick Task Force is
 - 5. Know how the philosophy behind the Trick Task Force
 - 6. Understand the procedures for conducting a successful Trick Task Force

VII. HUMAN TRAFFICKING

(120 min)

Instructional Goal: To provide the student with the knowledge of identifying victims and victim locations of Human trafficking for the purpose of prostitution.

Performance Objectives: Using Power Point lecture and group discussions the student will:

- Understand Human Trafficking for the purpose of prostitution
- Identify the crime of Human Trafficking
- Identify the signs to look for in a victim of Human trafficking

¹⁷ LAPD Vice Manual 1/085

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- ❑ Identify the locations in which Human trafficking can be found
- ❑ Understand the Trafficking Victims Protection Act
- ❑ Identify the other crimes associated with Human Trafficking

A. Introduction

1. Staff Introductions
2. Course Overview

B. Trafficking Women for Prostitution: ¹⁸

1. Smuggling¹⁹
2. Trafficking²⁰
3. Supply and demand
4. The “invisible” victim
5. Victim- centered approach

C. Trafficking Victims Protection act of 2000 (TVPA)

1. Definitions
2. Sale or receipt of person
3. Force
4. Human Trafficking offenses threshold requirements
5. Traffic Victim Protection Act (TVPA) Provision for “Attempt”
6. Traffic Victim Protection Act (TVPA) Provisions- Protections
7. Trafficker methodologies
8. Who to look for

D. Learning Activity: Discussion: Human Trafficking Cases

Procedures: Large group activity

1. To students will gain perspective of how Human Trafficking victims are brought into our country and victimized into prostitution

Case Study: Thai Case - Los Angeles

Victim immigrate illegally to US via Canada

The victims are turned over to suspects in L.A. The suspects are

Chinese/Vietnamese. Suspects put victims up in an apartment in Chinatown.

The victims are placed into prostitution by suspects to recruit customers from card clubs in L.A. County

Case Study: Molina Case - Dallas/Fort Worth

Honduran Women and Teenagers smuggled to Texas. Victims forced to work as bar girls and prostitutes. Suspect a Honduran national/ U.S. resident alien

2. Coercion was psychological

¹⁸ Training Bulletin Human Trafficking

¹⁹ Special Order No.42 November 6, 2008 Law Enforcement Agency Endorsement for immigrant victims of Human Trafficking and other serious crimes against persons, and the Department of Home Land Security, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, 1-914, supplement B, and 1918, supplement b, forms- Activated

²⁰ LAPD Vice Manual Volume VI/055

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3. Victims had limited freedom of movement
4. Joint local and Federal investigation
5. Surveillance and Undercover Operation used prior to arrest
6. State Liquor License Official assist in the case
7. Victims initially held and questioned in lock-down hotel.
8. ASK: Do you know where to look?

Debrief: Ensure to cover the following

- 1) No Neighborhood is immune to this crime
 - 2) Not confined to the immigrant population
 - 3) Americans are victimized as well
 - 4) Disaffected runaways are at high risk
 - 5) Juveniles are targeted by pimps
 - 6) Sex offenders
 - 7) Some 7 days a week
 - 8) Less/ little/or no pay
 - 9) Fear of their employers
 - 10) Restricted in their movement
 - 11) May be guarded by individual know by defendant
 - 12) Signs of Fatigue
 - 13) Little or no English spoken
 - 14) Evidence of bruising or other injury
 - 15) Fear of contact with outsiders
 - 16) One attorney claiming to represent everybody
 - 17) Fear of physical harm
 - 18) Immigrations documents are nonexistent, illegal or
 - 19) have seized
 - 20) Young looking prostitutes
 - 21) Local tracks
 - 22) Prostitutes tattooed by their pimps
9. Know what questions to ask
 10. Interviewing techniques **(117c)**
 11. Deportation fears

Key Learning Points

- a. Human Trafficking can occur in economically depressed areas as well as in lucrative locations
- b. Juveniles runaways are often targeted to be victims of human trafficking
- c. learn how to interview potential victims as most are intimidated by police presence
- d. Learn the cultural and religious idiosyncrasies to assist in communication

E. Typical Trafficking Route

1. Kiev
2. Amsterdam

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3. Mexico City
 4. Rosario
 5. Tijuana
 6. San Diego
- F. Laws used to enforce Human Trafficking
1. State and Local Prostitution Laws
 2. State Pimping and Pandering Laws
 3. State False Imprisonment Laws
 4. Federal Laws
- G. International assistance for filing
1. Case Management / Next Steps
 2. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) office
 3. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) office
 4. Local prosecutor
 5. Department of Justice Complaint Line
 6. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)
 7. Types of Victim Service Providers
- H. Victim's Bill of Rights
1. Trafficking victims' rights
 2. Privacy and safety
- I. Learning Activity: DVD: Fox News Human Trafficking
Procedures: Large group activity
1. The student will be exposed to, and identify, the elements of Human Trafficking
 2. Debrief and group discussion:
 3. Victim Manipulation
 4. Victim resources
 5. Closing
 6. Key Learning Points

VIII. PROSTITUTION TASK FORCE OPERATIONS

(60 min)

Instructional Goal: To familiarize the students with relevant and current laws, procedures, and operating techniques applied to the enforcement of the laws prohibiting prostitution, pimping, and pandering investigations.

Performance Objectives:

- Understand what a Trick Task Force is
- Understand what Operators responsibility
- Understand the importance of pre-planning

- A. Introduction
1. Staff Introductions

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2. Course Overview²¹
- B. Trick Task Force
 1. A trick task force is the operating technique and procedures used to investigate and enforce laws prohibiting prostitution, imping and pandering
 2. Philosophy
 3. Procedures
 4. Operators
 - a. Clothing
 - b. Conversation **(117e)**
 - c. Body language
 - d. Lawful contacts
 - e. Danger signals
 - f. Surveillance
 - g. Dialogue
 - h. Response to suspect actions
 - i. Multiple suspects
 - j. Street terms
 - k. Violation vs. fetish
- C. Pre-planned
 1. Roll-call
 2. Impromptu Investigations
- D. Investigative Techniques
 1. Surveillance
 2. Under Cover (U/C) operations
 3. Undercover cell phones
 4. Search Warrants
 5. Evidence to refute suspect's statement
 6. Photo identification
 7. Street resources **(117c)**
 8. Hotel / Bar
 9. Props
 10. Officer safety

IX. ESCORT SERVICE MASSAGE PARLORS

(60 min)

Instructional Goal: To familiarize the students with operating and investigative techniques, as well as with current and relevant laws and procedures related to massage parlor investigations

Performance Objectives: Using lecture and facilitated discussions, videos and learning activities, students will;

- Understand the atmosphere and environment unique to massage parlors

²¹ LAPD Vice Manual 1/085

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- Understand the skills and knowledge they will learn in this class to prepare a successful massage parlor investigation
 - Recognize positive methods of investigation and hazards that can occur
- A. Introduction
 - 1. Staff Introductions
 - 2. Course Overview
 - B. Where to find a massage parlor
 - 1. Internet
 - 2. Newspapers and periodicals
 - 3. Word of Mouth
 - C. Operating a massage parlor undercover
 - 1. Enter location in a plainclothes/ undercover capacity
 - 2. Disrobing and receiving massages on duty²²
 - 3. Obtaining a violation
 - 4. Arrest Procedures
 - 5. Collection of Evidence
 - D. Investigation overview
 - 1. Massage Parlors Shall have a permit issued by Commission Investigation Division (CID)
 - 2. Familiarity with terminology or “street slang” of prostitution-related activity
 - 3. Officer Safety
 - E. Learning Activity: Massage Parlor Photos
Procedures: Large group activity
 - 1. The students will view the photos and discuss how this information will help with future massage parlor investigations
 - 2. The instructor will answer any questions the students may have
 - F. Types of Massage Parlor locations
 - 1. Store front settings
 - 2. Massage / Chiropractor
 - 3. In-call residence
 - 4. Miscellaneous other
 - 5. Problem solving and resources for prostitution investigation
 - 6. Operating Techniques
 - 6. Officer Safety is the priority
 - 7. Report writing **(117d)**
 - 8. Drugging
 - G. Closing
 - H. Key Learning
 - 1. Know the definitions of prostitution, pimping and pandering
 - 2. Document elements of the crime
 - 3. Corroborating evidence is key

²² LAPD Vice Manual Volume 1/040

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4. Pimping and pandering are victim centered investigations
5. Establishing a Rapport is extremely important and will continue to be so through trial
6. Officer Safety, beware of the dangers of conducting investigations such as the possibility of being Drugged
7. Knowledge of the California Penal Code connect to prostitution such as Loitering for the purpose of prostitution

X. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION APPLICATION FOCUS: PROSTITUTION (120 min)

Instructional Goals: Set the tone by informing officers about the prosecutor's process when reviewing cases for filing consideration, as well as common issues considered by judges and juries based on our experience in court.

Performance Objectives: Using lecture, the successful student will be able to:

- Recognize common mistakes that result in cases being rejected for filing consideration, as well as problems that occur which result in less favorable dispositions on cases that are filed.
- Comprehend there is no substitute for knowledge of criminal charges and their respective elements.
- Gain a clear understanding of the law and common avoidable mistakes that will result in better report writing and courtroom testimony

A. Introduction

1. Class Instructor
2. Brief overview of training goals and objectives

B. Criminal prosecution

1. Penal Code 991
2. RFC (Release from Custody Citation)
 - a. Identify suspects properly
 - b. Articulate facts showing elements of crime **(117d)**
3. Drinking in public / Possession of open container
4. Urinating in public
5. Ticket scalping / Illegal ticket sales
6. Lewd Conduct
7. Prostitution
8. Trick task force issues

C. Closing

D. Key learning points

1. Officers must know all elements of crimes
2. Proper identification required for RFC's
3. Articulate prior history of repeat offenders

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4. Prostitution: Historically involved solicitation or engaging sex for consideration (almost always for money)
problem word games
5. 1987 law changed and added agreement but required an act in furtherance currently, act in furtherance can come before during or after the agreement
6. case is much stronger with act in furtherance after agreement

XI. LEWD CONDUCT

(60 min)

Instructional Goal: To provide the students with an understanding of laws pertaining to lewd conduct and the procedures to investigate it

Performance Objectives: Using lecture and learning activities, the student will:

- Understand the proper investigative techniques through the applicable laws and procedures
- Understand how lewd conduct activities are conducted and the areas where they are conducted
- Apply problem solving skills to a lewd conduct problem

A. Introduction

1. Class Instructor
2. Brief overview of training goals and objectives

B. Lewd conduct²³

1. Investigations by Area Vice Units
2. Prior Celebrities arrested for Lewd Conduct
3. Definition of Lewd conduct 647 (a) PC
4. Explain the difference between engaging in lewd conduct and solicitation of Lewd Conduct
5. Elements of lewd conduct
6. Where does Lewd Conduct Occur?
7. Case law
8. Consensual conduct cases
9. Non-Consensual conduct cases
10. Lewd conduct enforcement policy **(117c)**
11. How to address and solve Lew Conduct problems²⁴

C. Learning Activity: Case Study # 1 Lewd Conduct Application
Case Study

You are a Senior Lead Officer. You have been getting numerous complaints of Lewd Conduct activity at a public restroom at Green Acres Park. What resources and things do you do to solve this problem?

Procedures: Small Group Activity

1. To allow the student to problem solve a lewd conduct problem by

²³ LAPD Vice Manual VIII/025

²⁴ Operations Notice No.10 November 2007 Lewd Conduct Enforcement- Revised

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- applying the new method of solving vice problems
 - 2. Small group activity
 - 3. The students will be given time to discuss their solution and list three
 - 4. solution on either a white board or table top easel
 - 5. Remind the students to use the undercover officers can only be as a last resort solution
 - 6. Discuss each solution amongst the class
 - 7. Key Learning Points
- D. Learning Activity: Case Study #2 Lewd Conduct Application
Case Study
You are a Senior Lead Officer. You have been getting numerous complaints of Lewd Conduct activity at a public restroom at Too Expensive Mall. What resources and things do you do to solve this problem?
Procedures: Large Group Activity
- 1. This exercise allows the student to problem solve a lewd conduct problem by applying the new method of solving vice problems
 - 2. Small group activity
 - 3. The students will be given time to discuss their solution and list three
 - 4. solution on either a white board or table top easel
 - 5. Remind the students to use the undercover officers can only be as a
 - 6. last resort solution
 - 7. Discussion
 - 8. Enhanced Security
 - 9. Uniformed Patrol
 - 10. Debrief
- E. Writing Reports **(117d)**
- 1. Thorough and articulate, detailed
 - 2. Probable cause well defined
 - 3. Define all actions and movements
 - 4. Time of day and distance from violator
 - 5. Type of lighting
 - 6. Miranda rights waived or not
 - 7. Statements
 - 8. All suspects actions, officer's movements and observations
 - 9. Canned language
 - 10. Ethics
 - 11. Considerations when filing lewd conduct arrest
- F. Closing
- 1. Key Learning Points

DAY-3

XII. PIRACY / COUNTERFEIT

(120 min)

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Instructional Goal: To familiarize the student with relevant and current laws, procedures, and operating techniques applied to the enforcement and recognition of counterfeit goods and piracy recordings investigations. To Include current filing policies of the City and District Attorneys.

Performance Objectives: Using learning activities lecture, videos and learning activities, the students will:

- ❑ Understand why Counterfeit/Piracy Recording are investigated
- ❑ Understand the penal codes which are used to prosecute counterfeit and piracy recording cases
- ❑ Understand recognize the strategies of a successful investigation

A. Introduction

1. Instructors
2. Experience

B. Overview

1. Counterfeit /Piracy Recording Overview²⁵
2. Theory of Investigations **(117e)**
3. Undercover Officer Techniques
4. Officer Safety
5. Collection of Evidence

C. Learning Activity: Discussion History of Counterfeit of Trademark

Procedures: Large group activity

1. ASK: who knows anyone who has brought counterfeit items?
2. ASK: is it against the law to buy a counterfeit item?
3. ASK: is Piracy/ Counterfeit related to terrorism?
4. The instructor will pass out Compact Disk (CD)of exemplars "Protecting the rights of Creative Minds"
5. Debrief

D. Counterfeit Trademark Infringement and Piracy Recording

1. 350 (a) PC Counterfeit Trademark Infringement
2. 653 (w)1 PC Failure to disclose origin of recording
3. Methods of Differentiating/Identifying Fictitious from Authentic Merchandise
4. Piracy Recordings

E. Why Counterfeit Luxury Items?

1. Large Profits
2. Lack of focused enforcement
3. Heavily consumer demand, everybody likes;
4. Cost of making a pirated DVD
5. Ramifications
6. Provides easy cash for terrorism

F. Santee Alley

²⁵ LAPD Vice Manual Volume IX

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1. Gang ties
 2. Cost more money per square foot to rent than Rodeo Drive
 3. Always crowded with consumers
 4. Internationally known
- G. Who Are the Counterfeiters?
1. Organized drug structure
 2. Organized gangs
 3. How do the counterfeit items get to Los Angeles?
- H. Closing
- I. Key Learning Points
1. 350(a) PC - Counterfeit Trademark Infringement:
 2. Origin of recording
 3. Recording device in a movie theater
 4. Theory of Investigation
 5. Identifying Fictitious from Authentic Merchandise
 6. Piracy Recording

XIII. SURVEILLANCE

(60 min)

Instructional Goal: To recognize and understand police procedures that govern surveillance operations and recognize surveillance as a valuable resource for law enforcement.

Performance Objectives: Using learning activities (direct and video, questions, verbal assessments), the successful student will:

- Understand Surveillance
- Understanding the importance of preplanning surveillance for Officer Safety
- Understand the basic surveillance tactics

- A. Introduction
1. Instructor
 2. Contact information
 3. Brief overview of training
- B. What is Surveillance?²⁶
1. Intelligence gathering vs. Criminal Investigation **(117d)**
 2. Resources
 3. Specialized Divisions
 4. Equipment Needed
- C. Game Plan/Briefing
1. Surveillance packages
 2. NIN check
 3. I/O is in charge but supervisor has full responsibility
 4. Input from peers

²⁶ LAPD Manual 4/216.51,4/216.52

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5. Police vs. Undercover
 6. Officer Safety
 7. Be flexible
 8. Communication
- D. Types of surveillance
1. Undercover
 2. Stationary
 3. Mobile
 4. foot
 5. Characteristics of a stationary surveillance
 - a. Information on a suspect
 - b. Information on the location
 - c. Law Enforcement Team
 - d. Gain all information on the location
 6. Mobile surveillance
 - a. Vehicle position
 - b. Radio Communication
 - c. Driving tips
 7. Foot Surveillance
 - a. 2-person car
 - b. Passenger officer
 - c. Ready to go and equipped with a wireless concealed microphone
- D. Learning Activity: DVD: "Surveillance Operation"
- Procedures:
1. Displays undercover officers surveying drug transactions on the street.
Officers will view a comprehensive video on methods of various forms of surveillance techniques.
 2. Large group activity
 3. Students view video
 4. Debrief
- E. Closing
- F. Key Learning Points
1. Intelligence
 2. Resources
 3. Game Plan
 4. Communication

XIV. ABATEMENTS

(120 min)

Instructional Goal: To provide the student with an understanding of Abatements and the role of the Abatement Officer at the Geographic Operations Bureau Level.

Performance Objective: Using learning activities (direct and overhead questions, verbal assessments, form review, and role-playing exercises), the successful student will:

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- Understand how to identify a Nuisance location.
- Understand the steps to conduct an effective Nuisance Abatement investigation.
- Recognize how to direct Senior Lead Officers and Area Vice units in conducting an effective abatement investigation.
- Understand the due process of abatement implementation.
- Understand the Smart guide and its role in assisting with Nuisance abatement.
- Understand the dynamic, flexible, and collaborative characteristics of nuisance abatement and its direct correlation to quality through continuous improvement.
- Recognize abatement as a long-term solution to chronic problem locations.
- Recognize the importance of providing abatement training within the Department and the business community

A. Introduction

1. Class Instructor
2. Unit phone numbers
3. Brief overview of training goals and objectives

B. Historical Overview of Abatements

1. LECTURETTE: Red Light Abatement
2. Red Light Abatement action
3. Distance Abatement -a civil process
4. Encourages owner/operators to police themselves
5. Abatement improves efficiency by reducing recidivism
6. Definition of a public nuisance (LAPD Vice manual)

C. Abatements

1. Action taken by the City Attorney or Zoning to rid a community of locations used for gambling, lewdness, prostitution, or general nuisance.
2. Nuisance abatement **(117e)**
3. Importance of running nuisance free business
4. Voluntary compliance is initial goal
5. Owner/operator refuses voluntary compliance
6. Owner/ lessee is aware of the problem and is unwilling or
7. Substantiation of nuisance criteria
8. Citywide Nuisance Abatement Program **(117c) (117d)**
9. Testimony Issues
10. No cross Examination
11. Zoning administrator, Planning & Land Use Management, City Council
12. Allowed open testimony
13. Hypothetical solutions
14. Back up conditions if initial conditions are rejected, modified, or revocation is declined
15. Conditions are a tool and may require modification
16. Avoid thinking of conditions as absolute
17. Community Mobilization **(117c)**
18. Community residents

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- 19. Council Issues
- 20. Abatements often become highly political
- 21. 2.70 Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) (Adult Entertainment Ordinance)
- D. Learning Activity: DVD: Nuisance Businesses
Procedures: Large Group Activity
 - 1. The students will identify problem locations from video footage
 - 2. The students will work in their groups and formulate a corrective solution
 - 3. The instructor will role play the manager/ owner or effected citizen of
 - 4. problem location identified
 - 5. The students will role play and attempt to gain voluntary compliance
 - 6. The students will keep in mind that they will also have the task of
 - 7. assisting the manager/owner or citizen with methods to correct the Identified problems.
 - 8. Utilizing a page from the glossary hand-out the class will
 - 9. Collaboratively complete an abatement notebook
 - 10. Debrief
- E. Closing
- F. Key Learning Points
 - 1. Talk to the community to find nuisance location
 - 2. Conduct a thorough Nuisance Abatement investigation
 - 3. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
 - 4. Long-term solution to chronic problem locations
 - 5. Emphasize Benefits "Win, Win, Win"

XV. RISK MANAGEMENT FOR VICE INVESTIGATORS (60 min)

Instructional Goal: To provide the student with the knowledge and ability to recognize the issues of risk management and civil litigation. The students will understand the responsibilities of a vice investigator and the impacts of litigation on officers and the Department.

Performance Objective: Using lecture, group discussion and learning activities, the students will:

- Understand the function of Risk Management
- Understand pre- incident prevention
- Identify Risk Management Strategies

- A. Introduction
 - 1. Instructor(s)
 - 2. Brief overview of training schedule
- B. Law enforcement risk management
 - 1. The creation of Risk Management (Legal Affairs Section)
 - 2. Risk Management Group²⁷

²⁷ Risk Management Civil Litigation Handbook 5th edition

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- C. Learning Activity: Discussion; We Live in A Litigious Society
Procedures: Large group activity
1. ASK: Why are there lawsuits against the Department?
 2. Expected responses
 3. ASK: Do People take responsibility for their own actions or are they looking to blame others for their misfortune? And if so Why?
 4. Key Learning Points
 1. Reiterate the reason why police officers become involved in the litigation experience
 2. Discuss the need to accept lawsuits as one of the many elements of Police work
- D. Civil Litigation Trends
1. Deep Pockets \$110,553,453 paid in the 1990's for police liability cases.
 2. Number of Lawsuits and Claims
 3. Number of cases tried versus settlements (Settle 78%, Trial 22%)
 4. Pay-outs for judgment and settlements
 5. Trial judgments (Defense verdicts 77%, Plaintiff verdicts 23%)
- E. Public Opinion of Law Enforcement
1. Public Scrutiny
 2. Positive Perception
 3. Sources of unfavorable media focus increases litigation
 4. Sources of Unfavorable Media Focus of The Los Angeles Police Department
- F. Learning Activity: DVD: Civil Action
Procedures: Small Group Activity followed by a Group Discussion
1. This Video show how the medias influence public opinion
 2. Divide the class into learning teams of 6-8 students
 3. SHOW: Video Civil Action
- G. Debrief
- H. Key Learning Points
1. Core Value- Respect for People
 2. Treat others as you would want to be treated this can cut down on complaints and civil litigation
 3. The media can now be found everywhere, be aware you are being watched
 4. Cell phone camera and videos
 5. Surveillance cameras
- I. Learning Activity: DVD "Courtesy and Demeanor"
Procedures: Small Group Discussion
1. This Video show how the medias influence public opinion
 2. The student will understand how the negative actions by law
 3. Enforcement can have long lasting effect on public opinion
 4. This Video shows how the negative actions by law enforcement can have a long-lasting effect on public opinion
 5. Divide the class into learning teams of 6-8 students
 6. SHOW: Video "Courtesy and Demeanor"

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7. The clip depicts Chicago PD demonstrating what effect a police officer's negative demeanor has on the public's opinion of the police department and provides various solutions to make a positive impact on public opinion
 8. Allow the learning teams to discuss the video
 9. Conduct a facilitated discussion and ensure to cover the following:
 10. ASK: What are the Positive Results of an Informal Contact?
 11. Debrief
 12. Key Learning Points
- J. Closing Review of Risk Management for Vice Investigators
1. Dignity and Respect are an important component in the reduction of civil liability
 2. A positive perception of the Department by the community and jury pool members will enhance the professionalism of the Department
 3. The way we treat each other is an indicator of how we treat the public
- K. Risk management concepts and principles
1. Definition of Risk Management
 2. Negative consequences associated with job performance failure
 3. Professional Conduct Model
- L. Learning Activity: Discussion; Why Do Things Go Right in Law Enforcement?
Procedures: Large group activity
1. The students will understand the importance of pre-incident assessment and the value of training and post incident value of documentation in reducing the potential for law enforcement civil liabilities
 2. using a white board or table top easels to list student responses
 3. ASK: When officer get sued in a vice related activity, what are the factors
 4. Expected responses
 5. Debrief
 6. Key points
- M. Good Training/Training Employees
1. Pre-incident verification of level of knowledge
 2. Realistic and Ongoing
 3. Achieving Professional Conduct
- N. Training Areas of Consideration
1. DOJ Concerns
 2. Department Policy/ Procedures
 3. Community Relations
 4. Detentions and arrests
 5. Use of Force
 6. Search & Seizure
 7. Employee relations
 8. Off duty
 9. Vehicle Operations
- O. Highly Trained Employees Results In;
1. Effective Execution of Police Duties

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2. Reduction in Personnel Complaints
 3. Reduction of problematic Police behavior
 4. Increase in Morale, Job satisfaction and more confidence
- P. Post-incident strategies
1. Proper Documentation
 2. Capturing information critical to successfully defending our actions in future civil litigation
 3. Documentation
 4. Evidence
 5. Witnesses
 6. Photographs
 7. Creating a resume
- Q. Summons & Complaint
1. Contact RMG the next Business Day
 2. Accept Service you will not go to court on the date of the Summons & Complaint
 3. Department Manual states to fill out the 15.7 and shall be hand carried by the employee within two business days
- R. Closing
- S. Key Learning Points
1. It is not just about Civil Lawsuits, we have a moral obligation to encounter incidents and do the job right. That is what being a good cop is all about.
 2. The importance of dignity and respect in reducing civil liability
 3. Positive outcome of potential jury and public perception can be enhanced with a professional courtesy demeanor and interaction with the community
 4. Ensure that all related reports are accurate, consistent, thorough and sufficiently detailed.
 5. The pre-incident and post-incident assessment will assist in reducing the potential for civil liabilities
 6. Department personnel who may be of assistance including on-call Risk Management Personnel

XVI. INFORMANTS

(60 min)

Instructional Goal: To recognize and understand that an informant is a valuable resource of law enforcement, and an invaluable human resource, that must be developed and maintained in a professional manner to ensure that information concerning criminal activity is forthcoming on a continuing basis.

Performance Objectives: Using learning activities (direct and overhead questions, verbal assessments), and Power Point assisted lecture and Large group discussions will:

- Understand various types of informants
- Understand importance of controlling your case
- Understand potential problems of informant

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- ❑ Understand who can be used as an informant without special review
- ❑ Understand what a potential of a Citizen Informants
- ❑ Understand the Payment process for an informant

A. Introduction

1. Class Instructor
2. Brief overview of training goals and objectives²⁸

B. Informants²⁹

1. What is an Informant³⁰
2. Becoming an Informant
3. Why we have Informants
4. The use of informants is one of the basic tools employed by law enforcement to investigate and solve crime
5. Types of informants
6. Citizen Informant
7. Criminal Informant
8. Management of Informants Packages
9. Processing the Informant
10. Informants on Probation
11. Informants on Parole
12. Confidentiality^{31 32}
13. Searching Informants
14. During the Pre-Operational and POST-Operational searches, the
15. Supervisor ensures and documents that an officer of the informant's same sex is present to perform the search
16. In a field operation, which was not pre-planned, the Supervisor can have an officer of the opposite sex conduct a visual search of the Confidential Informants (CI's) bag or purse

C. Learning Activity: Discussion; Common Problems

Procedures: Large group activity

1. The instructor by asking these open-ended questions will assess the Students retention of previous information given
2. ASK: What are some of the Common Problems with Informants?
3. ASK: What can you do to fix these problems?
4. The informant needs to know you are in control.
5. ASK: How do you determine reliability?
6. ASK: How to maintain confidentiality?

²⁸ Special Order No.6 February 2002, Use of Informants and activation of the Informants Manual

²⁹ LAPD Informant Manual

³⁰ LAPD Manual 4/733

³¹ Sealed Hobbs Search Warrant LAPD Informant Manual

³² Encarta Dictionary-A note or bill, or any small slip of paper writing on it especially a statement of money owed for food or drink

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7. Key Learning Points
 - a. Identify the traits of a problem informant
 - b. Know when to train or de-activate an informant
 - c. Ensure confidentiality by using discretion
- D. Other Problem Informant Issues
 1. The informant wants to meet you alone?
 2. Compensation
 3. Remember always check DCIC for informant status prior to using as an informant
 4. Corroboration with the Confidential Informant Tracking System Database (CITSD)
 5. Emergency Approval Available by Commanding Officer (C/O) Gang Narcotic Division
 6. Undesirable Informant
 7. Integrity and Trust
 8. Informants requiring special review
 9. Developing Informants
 10. Recruit Potential Informants
 11. Non-Informant **(117c)**
 12. Untested Criminal Informant
 13. Procedures for Informants Packages (Manual Section 1/544 & 4/733) ³³
 14. Supervisory Review
 15. Department Confidential Informant Coordinator (DCIC)
 16. Responsibilities of Investigator
- E. Learning Activity: Questions and Answers Session
Procedures: Large Group Activity
 1. The students will be given the opportunity to ask any questions from the previous information given. This process allows the students to review the information as a class and ask question that others may have but may not ask.
 2. The instructor will open up a forum for questions
 3. The students will be expected to participate
 4. The instructor will discuss each of the responses allowing the
 5. students to process the answers
- F. Debrief
- G. Key Learning Points
 1. Utilize the Department informant manual which establishes Department wide standards for development, use and maintenance of informants
 2. Use of informants is limited to non-uniformed assignments
 3. Officers and Detectives dealing with informants must always use ethical judgment and professional behavior
 4. Know the definition of an informant

³³ LAPD Informant Manual

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5. Know when to search an informant
6. Know when to check an informant's status
7. The C/O of Gang and Narcotics Division has the final approval of all informant packages
8. When a contact is made with an informant complete a contact form
9. The Department of Confidential Informant Coordinator maintains the undesirable informant file
10. A Supervisor is notified of an informant contact prior to an in-person contact or pre-planned telephonic contact. After a non-scheduled telephonic contact.
11. If an informant is paid, should a complete copy of the chit should be attached to the contact form?
12. All informant information should be corroborated
13. If an un-uniformed officer is approached by a potential informant he or she will seek an authorized detective or officer to handle
14. Never meet an informant alone

XVII. BANDIT TOWING

(60 min)

Instructional Goal: The student will understand the Vehicle Code and Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) sections for bandit tows, the different types Bandit tows operations and the possible crimes related to bandit tows, along with protocol citing and booking for these offences

Performance Objectives: The student through PowerPoint lecture and learning activities will:

- Understand the vehicle code relating to Bandit Tow
- Understand the LAMC codes related to Bandit Tow
- Understand the types of Bandit Tow operations
- Understand the types of the possible related crimes

A. Introduction

1. Name
2. Assignment
3. Pass out hand-out

B. What Are Bandit Tows?

1. All Tow trucks must have a Permit to operate in the City of Los Angeles
2. Permits are issued by the Police Commission
3. 23270 CVC Unauthorized Towing Maximum Towing Fee Permits
4. Operating a tow truck without a permit is a bookable offense
5. Citing
6. What to do if your Vice Vehicle is impounded

C. Learning Activity: DVD: Bandit Tow

Procedures:

1. The students will be shown a bandit tow and how quickly a vehicle can be hooked up and towed, and the altercations that can occur
2. The students will view the DVD

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3. Debrief:
- D. Types of Bandit Towing Operations
 1. Traffic accident solicitors “Ambulance Chasers”
 2. Monitors Fire/Police class from offsite locations such as body shops, residences etc.
 3. Dispatch drivers to accident scenes via cell phones
 4. Upon arrival, tow operator solicits victims of the accidents
 5. Some tow operators are knowledgeable of traffic laws
 6. Interview victims before the police arrives and usually know who might be at fault (Party-1) and they solicit (Party-2)
 7. Victims vehicle is towed to a body shop who is in partnership with the illegal tow
 8. Violation: 22531 (b) VC, Misdemeanor. Solicit towing at scene of a traffic collision
 9. “Capping”
- E. Fraud and Staged Accidents
 1. The insurance companies pass the cost onto the customers-us
 2. Fraudulent and Staged Accidents cost insurance companies 30 billion dollars annually
- F. Private Property Impounds
 1. New assembly bill 2210 focuses on 22658 CVC³⁴
 2. New laws in effect making several subsection misdemeanors
 3. Aggressive City Attorney filings
 4. 22658 CVC
- G. Possible Related Crimes
 1. 524 PC- Extortion
 2. 10852 California Vehicle Code (CVC)- Vehicle Tampering
 3. 10851 (a) California Vehicle Code (CVC)–Taking Vehicle without the owner’s consent
- H. Police Permits Defined LAMC Sections
 1. Police Permits defined
 2. Identification Cards should be displayed to police
 3. Authorized tows
- I. Learning Activity: DVD: Tow Truck Scams
Procedures: Large Group Activity
 1. The students will be shown a tow truck scam to give them an insight into this crime
 2. The students will view the DVD
 3. Debrief
 4. Closing
 5. Key Learning Points

³⁴ Assembly Bill 2210 substantially changed the law regulating the non-consensual towing of vehicles from private property. The new law, which will take effect January 1st ,2007

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XVIII. DOG AND COCK FIGHTING

(60 min)

Instructional Goal: To provide the student with the understanding of laws and identify the elements pertaining to Animal Cruelty, Animal neglect, cockfighting, dog fighting and the procedures to successfully investigate such crimes

Performance Objectives: By using proper investigative techniques (applicable laws and procedures), the successful student will:

- Understand and identify the elements of animal cruelty
- Understand and identify the elements of animal neglect
- Understand the indicators and behaviors of potential animal abusers
- Understand Laws and violations as they pertain to Cockfighting and Dog fighting
- Understand the procedures to conduct Animal Cruelty investigations.

A. Introduction

1. Class Instructor
2. Brief overview of training
3. Laws pertaining to Animal Cruelty and Neglect³⁵

B. 597 (a) PC Animal Cruelty³⁶

1. Every Person who maliciously and intentionally maims, mutilates, tortures,
2. wounds or kills a living animal
3. Examples of Animal Cruelty
4. Kicking, hitting, choking, punching, hanging, stabbing, shooting, and setting on fire of an animal
5. Tethering or chaining a dog
6. Any actions that cause injury or death to an animal
7. Dogs left in cars and temperatures in care rises causing death
8. Mange
9. Septic shock
10. Misdemeanor vs. Felony (wobbler)

C. Animal Cruelty and Family Violence

1. Domestic Violence
2. 85% of abused women reported incidents of pet abuse
3. First responders to domestic violence calls should inquire about animal cruelty

D. Correlation between abuse and animal cruelty

³⁵ Special Order No.6 February 13, 2009 Animal Cruelty Investigation Reference Guide Field Notebook Divider, Form 18.48.00

³⁶ Special Order No.28 June 10,2009 Animal Cruelty Task Force Duties and Manual Section Revision Relating to Animal Cruelty Investigation

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1. Child Abuse
2. Children who abuse animals:
3. Animal Cruelty and Serial Killers
- E. 597 (b) Animal Neglect
 1. Definition
 2. Indicators of animal neglect
 3. Treatment of animal's due to cultural differences
 4. Religious sacrifices
 5. Misdemeanor vs. Felony (wobbler)
- F. Cockfighting, Investigative procedures for first responders³⁷
 1. What to do at a cock fighting location
 2. Cock fighting is a spectator sport in Mexico and the Philippines
 3. What you will see from a patrol perspective
 4. You may arrest for gambling if PC established
 5. Peripheral crimes often related to cockfighting
- G. Learning Activity: Demonstration of Cock Fighting Paraphernalia
Procedures: Large Group Activity
 1. This learning activity will familiarize the students with the paraphernalia used in cockfighting
 2. The instructor will demonstrate how the paraphernalia is used in cockfighting and explain the purpose of each device
 3. The instructor will pass out the slasher, gaffs and muffs are attached for students to examine
 4. Debrief the instructors will answer any questions
- H. Overview of Laws Related to Cockfighting
 1. 597 (b) PC
 2. 597 (c) PC
 3. 597 (I) PC
 4. 597 (j) PC
- I. Dog Fighting³⁸
 1. Investigative procedures for first responders³⁹
 2. Document all observations
 3. Locate the dog owner
 4. Identify everyone at the scene and complete F.I. cards
 5. Contact Department of Animal Services to impound dogs
 6. Treat as a crime scene and canvass for witnesses
 7. What you will see at a dog fight location from a patrol perspective⁴⁰
 8. Types of Dog Fights

³⁷ LAPD Vice Manual X/040

³⁸ LAPD Vice Manual X/055

³⁹ Use of Force-Tactics Directive, Dog Encounters

⁴⁰ LAPD Special Order No.17 July 6,2010 Investigative Responsibility for Officer-Involved Animal Shooting and Non-Tactical Unintentional Discharge of Firearms-Revised

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9. Peripheral crimes related to dog fighting
 10. 597.5 PC
 11. 597.5 (b) PC
- J. Enforcement overview **(117e)**
1. Policy and Procedure
 2. Best Practice
 3. Resources (enforcement, surveillance info)
 4. Veterinarians
 5. Animal control
 6. Air unit to photo, observe
 7. Evidence
 8. Scales to weigh dogs
 9. Treadmills
 10. Rope to increase jaw strength
 11. Stitches, staples
 12. Calendar or log of dog's progress
 13. Gunpowder applied to dogs for purposes of blinding and irritating the opponent
- K. Animal Hoarding
1. Investigative procedures for first responders
 2. Attempt to contact homeowner
 3. Notify Department of Animal Services if animals appear sick
 4. Contact Mental Evaluation Unit for advice if necessary
 5. What you will see at a hording location from a patrol perspective
 6. Property littered with trash/foul odor emitting from property
 7. Complaints from neighbors
 8. Windows covered with foil or other material to conceal activity
 9. Excessive number of animals at the location
 10. Feeding stations outside of residence
 11. Multiple kennels or carriers on property
 12. General unsanitary conditions
 13. Multiple animals cramped in cages or kennels
 14. Characteristics of an Animal Hoarder
 15. View themselves as rescuers "helping" the animals
 16. Mentally ill/obsessive compulsive disorder
 17. Will often take better care of the animals than themselves
 18. Very guarded and secluded
 19. 100% recidivism rate
- L. 597 (b) PC Animal Neglect
1. Animal Hoarding falls under this penal code
 2. Can be a misdemeanor or felony depending on the conditions of animals
- M. Animal Sacrifice or Mutilation
1. Characteristics of an Animal Sacrifice/Mutilation
 2. Smooth cuts

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3. Lack of blood
4. Carcass displayed
5. A message associated with the crime
6. Often affiliated with a religious ritual
7. Santeria
8. Kapara
9. Characteristics of an Animal Attack
10. Animal attacks are often mistaken for animal sacrifice or mutilation
11. Bloody with uneven or jagged wounds
12. Attacked animal will appear wet from being licked by aggressor animals
13. Attacked animal's claws will be worn or jagged
14. Animals entrails are exposed or disemboweled

N. Closing

O. Key Learning Points

1. Officer safety takes priority.
2. Consider the cultural and of community issues surrounding these crimes can often enhance officer safety
3. Be aware of evidence occurring in the neighborhood

XIX. ILLEGAL GAMBLING OPERATIONS

(120 min)

Instructional Goal: To provide the student with the understanding of the State of California Gambling laws and to acquaint the student with the various types of legal and illegal gambling.

Performance Objectives: By using proper investigative techniques (applicable laws and procedures), the successful student will gain an:

- Understanding the definition of Gambling.
- Understanding the organization structure of an Illegal Gambling Organization.
- Ability to successfully investigate Illegal Gambling

A. Introduction

B. What is an Internet Sweepstakes Café (ISC)? Is it Illegal Gambling? Why should we investigate them?

1. Traditional Slot Machines (element of chance occurs during game) vs. ISCs (element of chance occurs when "sweepstakes entries" are created and when they are assigned to a customer) [video of both]
2. Organizational structure of Internet Sweepstakes Cafés
3. Why investigate internet cafes? [mind map]
4. Gambling Codes [case study- determine which codes apply]

C. Investigation

1. Identifying Internet Sweepstakes Cafes- Observation, patrol, narcotics, citizens, and etc.
2. Types of ISCs- Overt vs. Covert
3. Deconflict- LACLEAR, other Vice units

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4. Gather Info (Utilities check, Lexis Nexus, CID permits, surveillance, wall stops on customers, etc.) [small group discussion]
5. Have City Attorney identify property owner
6. Concerns for surveillance of location [mind map]
7. Operating undercover at an internet cafe
8. Tactical Concerns (Informants VS. UC Vice Officers)
9. Opening an account, need for Fake UC California ID cards
10. Pay patrons to vouch for you in order to gain access
11. Account name and password
12. Observe other people gambling
13. Establish elements of crime- Gamble, cash out, book winnings or document losses
14. Investigation goals- gain or lose money as a player and get paid out; identify software manufacturer, employees, owner; have employee/owner show knowledge this is gambling and/or illegal
15. Importance of documentation for search warrant affidavit- Have UCs take photos (selfies), have UCs complete officer declarations (15.7s), keep detailed chronological log

D. Search Warrant

1. Seizing devices per warrant vs. 335a PC
2. Writing the search warrant [exemplar]
3. Have plan for service of warrant and investigation that follows
4. Operate café prior to service of warrant- observe patrons gambling and person operating the location
5. Serve warrant- Day of week, time of day, in conjunction with UC operation, etc.
6. Place everyone under arrest (citation vs. booking)
7. Gathering evidence- seize devices, currency, user agreements, odds charts, etc.
8. Interview employees and owner- Mirandize
9. Complete reports
10. Elements of crimes and writing report [exemplar]
11. What property to book into evidence

E. Follow up with prosecutor

1. Contact City Attorney/Assistant US Attorney to facilitate prosecution

F. Closing

G. Key Learning Points

1. Be diligent- find a way to shut down the location and keep it closed
2. Document everything and prepare for court room presentation

XX. VICE REPORT AND REPORT WRITING

(120 min)

Instructional Goal: To provide the student with an understanding of the proper method of completing a Vice Investigation Report (LAPD Form 3.18)

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Performance Objective: Using learning activities (direct and overhead questions, verbal assessments, form review), the successful student will:

- ❑ Gain an understanding of the Department Policy regarding the proper documentation of Vice Investigations
- ❑ Understand the importance of properly completing a Vice Investigation Report (3.18)
- ❑ Understand when a Vice Investigation Vice Report shall be completed
- ❑ Required Learning Activity: The student will demonstrate, through classroom instruction, participation in a group discussion, and the proper completion of the 3.18 Vice Investigation Report

A. Introduction

1. Instructor
2. Brief overview of the course

B. Receiving vice information⁴¹

1. "When an officer receives, or become aware of, information concerning a vice violation and an arrest is not made at the time of the violation, he/she shall: complete a Vice Report Form 3.18." (within city)
2. "When urgency of the situation demands, the officer shall also contact his/her immediate supervisor for instructions."⁴²
3. Area commanding officer

C. Condition exists outside the City

1. Commanding Officer, Organized Crime and Vice Division, shall forward the vice information to the concerned law enforcement agency
2. Reporting Vice conditions
3. Complete 3.18 vice report investigation

D. Learning Activity: completion of the 3.18

Procedures: Large Group Activity

1. ASK: what is the purpose of 3.18 vice report investigation? **(117d)**
2. ASK: should a 3.18 be completed when an arrest is made?
3. Policy (LAPD Manual Section 4/270.20)
4. The vice report 3.18 shall be used by officers to report complained of commercialized or conspicuous vice activity except when an arrest is made at the time of the violation."
5. ASK: why is the initial interview with the person reporting so important?
6. ASK: why do you want to conduct a secondary interview with the person reporting?
7. ASK: why should everything go into the chronological log?
8. Debrief
9. Key Learning Points

E. Review of the 3.18 Vice Report Investigation

⁴¹ LAPD Vice Manual Volume 1/065 Vice Report Form 3.18

⁴² LAPD Notice 14.5 Vice Report Form 03.18.00 revised June 23,2010

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1. Narrative Pointers
 2. Levels of review
 3. Contacts (prior to obtaining a vice report District Reporting (DR) number)
 4. How to obtain a vice report DR number
 5. Vice Report investigative guidelines
 6. Field Investigations
 7. Administrative investigations
 8. Vice Report closeout classifications
 9. When a 3.18 vice report may be closed
- F. Learning Activity: Discussion; 3.18 Is Like an Amoeba?
Procedures: Large Group Activity
1. ASK: what is an Amoeba?
 2. ASK: why is a 3.18 like an Amoeba?
 3. ASK: the students to give examples
 4. The instructor will scribe the examples on the white board
 5. Key Learning Points:
- G. Learning Activity: Discussion; Selling Alcohol to Minors
Procedures: Small Group Activity
Case Study: Person Reporting called to make a complaint regarding a local bar. The person reporting stated that the bar has been selling alcohol to kids in the neighborhood. Minors are working inside, and that gang members are hanging around the area, graffiti and trash are everywhere. Transient have also been seen sleeping along the building that houses the bar.
1. The students develop solutions to a problem location using the resources available
 2. The students will work together in their groups to develop answers to the following questions and create a list for resources and solutions
 3. ASK: where do you start?
 4. ASK: What are some of the strategies?
 5. ASK: what are the game plans that might help solve these problems?
 6. How does working as a team help?
 7. Resources and Solutions
 8. Debrief
- H. Closing
- I. Key Learning Points
1. Do a good job and solve the problem for good
 2. Work as a team and brainstorm
 3. Be creative
 4. Use the community and property owner for help
 5. Gather thorough information
 6. Reporting Vice conditions
 7. Purpose of 3.18 vice reports
 8. Follow investigative guidelines

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9. Closeout classifications
10. Common errors

XXI. PRACTICAL APPLICATION SCENARIO ROTATION

(150 min)

Instructional Goal: To familiarize the student with operating techniques applied to the enforcement of Prostitution, Abatements/Nuisances, and Bookmaking.

Performance Objectives: Using scenario application, and group discussion the successful student will:

- Demonstrate proper tactics and procedures with operating undercover.
- Utilize officer safety procedures.
- Through scenario application the student will demonstrate an investigation for a; prostitution, booking complaint, abatement nuisance complaint, and a carjacking during a trick task force

A. Application Test

1. Students are divided into four vice squads for rotation through various fields vice operations scenarios **(117c)**
2. Each scenario will be given an allotted time to include debrief
3. The instructors will monitor each of the rotations

B. Scenario #1 – Operating Undercover “Prostitution”

Procedures: Small Group Activity

1. Students will demonstrate, through classroom participation in a group discussion and scenario application, proper tactics and procedures associated with operating undercover
2. In their groups, the students will discuss and develop a plan of action
3. Students will engage in the following scenarios:
4. Female student or instructor will pose as a prostitute (trick task force, impromptu).
5. Male students will approach in a vehicle and interact with the prostitute as a customer.
6. Male students will conceal an “inert prop gun” on their person.
7. Male student or instructor will approach in vehicle and pose as a “customer” with the prostitute.
8. Female students (posing as prostitutes) will conceal a “inert prop handgun on their person
9. Student will be graded on the following:

C. Scenario # 2 – Bookmaking Complaint

Procedures: Small Group Activity

1. Students will demonstrate, through classroom participation in a group discussion and scenario application, the proper method of investigating a bookmaking operation
2. The students in their groups will discuss and develop a plan of action
3. Students will enter a room, containing a phone and a wager sheet

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4. Students will engage with suspect via phone
 5. Students will use verbiage consistent with betting terms
 6. The instructor will monitor the student for the following;
 - a. Collect necessary evidence
- D. Scenario # 3 – Abatement/Nuisance Complaint
Procedures: Small Group Activity
1. Students will demonstrate, through classroom group discussion and scenario application the proper method of utilizing abatement.
 2. In their groups, the students will discuss and develop a plan of action
 3. Situational Location: Food Stand Complaints
 4. Student evaluation
- E. Scenario #4 – Attempt carjacking during a Trick Task Force
Procedures: Small Group Activity
1. The students will demonstrate through group discussion and scenario application officer safety and the ability to multi-task during an attempt carjacking during a Trick Task Force.
 2. The students in their groups will develop a plan of action for a trick task force as they interact and problem solve this emergency
 3. Prior to commencement of the scenario application all students will secure their respective firearms in their vehicle. No weapons will be allowed in the classroom
 4. The instructor will inspect each student for weapons
 5. Students will engage in scenarios
 6. Debrief:
 7. Key Learning Points

XXII. WRAP-UP EVALUATIONS

(30 min)

Instructional Goal: To remind the students of the major points to be aware of during Vice investigations.

Performance Objectives: To further improve the future courses and the learning environment utilizing student feedback.

- Complete the course critiques
 - Pros and Cons of the Course and Instructors
 - Overall suggestions to improve learning
- A. Course Critique
1. Pass out course critique
 2. Have the students complete the course critique
 3. Collect the course critique
- B. Course Completion Overview
1. Ask: What did you like about this course?
 2. Ask: What didn't you like about this course?

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- C. Improvements for future courses
 - 1. Ask: How would you improve this course?
 - 2. Ask: Would you recommend this course to others?
- D. Closing
 - 1. Opportunity for questions